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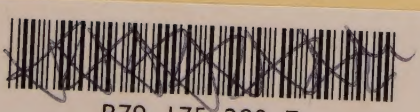
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RECORDS

OF

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

OR PAPERS AND NOTES ON THE

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TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Architectural and Archæological Society

FOR THE

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RICHARD BOWLE'S BOOK.

(Concluding portion.)

13 John Harding of Botley
Edward wetherhed
Robert Byrch shovlemaker jd
Symon Eeles

14 Nicħas Benning
Thoms Cocke
John Dell of botley

15 Richard Tyler
Esay Collett
Henry Dell of botley

The parrishe Church of great Chessam in the county of Buck:

Thaccompte of George Littlepage & Jeames Weedon Church Wardens there for money by them Received & paid aswell concerning all the charge bestowed vppon Repaireing and new makeing of sundry seate and of the building of a newe Gallery in the Church there as also for sundry other Repacons of glaseing sodering paveing and painting the said Church & for other charge whatsoever incident to be defrayed by virtue of there office wthin one whole yere ended vppon Easter Tuesday the vijth of Aprill 1607.

Rates of Taxacon

In pmis they Charge themselves wth all the Wholl Rate money according to the full Taxacon sett vppon the pishioners for xxiij single Rates as by the book pticulerly appereth admounting to — cxiiij£i xvijs vjd

Also wth the like whole Rate sett vppon the Forryners for the said xxiij single Rates as by the booke appereth — iiij£i xviijs viijd ob.

Sm of the Rates Cxix£i xvjs ixd ob.

Comunion money

And wth the Wholl Rate of all the Comunion money for bread and wine after ijd a pece for every household — lvijs xd

S̄m of all the Rate money Cxxij£i xiiijs vijd ob.

Benevolent contribucons in money

And wth money by them Received of the right honorable Edward Erle of Bedford by thandꝭ of Richard Bowle gent̄ as a benevolent Contribucon given by his Lop: towardꝭ the Charges of the Pewes & Gallery besides a great tree geven also by his Lop: — iiijxiij£i

And wth the like benevolent contribucon geven by Sr Frauncis Goodwyn Knight in money — xxs

And wth the like Contribucon geven by Richard Bowle gent̄ in ready money besidꝭ his Rated taxacon — xxiiijs

And wth the like Contribucon geven by Mr Saunders in ready money — xs

And wth the like Contribucon money geven by Mr King in ready money — vjs

S̄m of the contribucon money vij£i

And wth money by them Received for a logg of Tymber that Mr Sanders had xs & some other offall Tymber & plankꝭ sold to̊ others for xvjs ijd — xxvjs ijd

Offall Tymber and such like	And for the old Comunion table sold to Thomas Dickons for ij^{s} & for the old font bason & the vpper shanke of the stock iij^{s} in all	v^{s}
	And for xxviij^{lb} of the long Rope sold to Mr Sawrey for xj^{s} & for xxxviij^{lb} of the same Rope sold to James Byrch for xiiij^{s} iiij^{d} in all	xxv^{s} iiij^{d}

Sm of the offall tymber &c̃ lvj^{s} vj^{d}

Forren Re^{te}	And wth money by them Received of Mr Knowles for a buriall place in the Church for his Childe	iij^{s} iiij^{d}

S̃m Totlis of the whole money charged vppon the aforesaid Accomptante — Cxxxij ^{li}xiiij^{s} v^{d} ob̃.

Whereof

They desire to be allowed all such somes of money as they haue paid & disbursed for the Charges concerning the Church buisines as pticulerly followeth.

Spent att the Visitac̃on holden att Missenden the vth of Maye 1606	iij^{s}
Spent on the Ringers the vth of August 1606	xvj^{d}
For paveing Mr Knowles childe grave	iiij^{d}
For oyle for the Clock	iiij^{d}
Spent att the Visitac̃on holden att Chessm the iijth of October 1607	xxij^{d}

Ordinary & vsuall charge xxviij^{s} v^{d}

Paid for writeing and deliũing in there presentment	viij^{d}
Paid to Mr Saunders for writeing the Register booke of the last yere & for his owne charges & horsemeat	xij^{s} vj^{d}
Paid for the deliũing in of the Register book to the Ordinary	xviij^{d}
Paid more for the Writeing & deliũing in of the Bill of ꝑsentm^{t} to the Ordinary	viij^{d}
Geven to the Ringers on the Kinge day	ix^{d}
For setting of xij Ashen plante in the Church yard	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Spent att twoo Corte of the Ordinary the one the xvjth thother the xxxth of June, 1606	ij^{s} vj^{d}
paid to Fanning the parrator	vj^{d}

The said Church Wardens haue also disbursed for bread and wyne for the Comunion table att sundry tymes.

viz.

Bread & Wine for the Comunion

The vth of Maye	iiij^{s} viij^{d}	liiij^{s} iiij^{d}
The vth of August	iij^{s} ij^{d}	
The xviijth of September	iiij^{s} ij^{d}	
The of January	viij^{s} iij^{d}	
The first of February	vj^{s} ij^{d}	
The j of March	iiij^{s} ij^{d}	
The xxijth of March	iiij^{s} ij^{d}	
The xxixth of March	x^{s} iiij^{d}	
The vth of Aprill Ester day	ix^{s} iij^{d}	

Felling & Careage of Tymber xlvij^{s} x^{d}

To Gate & Crowder for felling of twoo trees & cutting them	xxij^{d}
To Gate for makeing ij saw-pittε	xx^{d}
Spent vppon the Carters that did load and bring timber to the pitt	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
For Careage of tymber by the load viz. to Corn: Hill for iij load iiij^{s} iiij^{d} To Buns for ca$\tilde{r}$ of j load of Joistε ij loadε of plankε & j load of stones iiij^{s} To Putten$\tilde{\text{n}}$m for fetching of bordε from Pednar xx^{d} To James Lovett for ca$\tilde{r}$ of j load of Tymber ij^{s} To Rob$\tilde{\text{t}}$ Feld for j load ij^{s} To Richard Grace for j load ij^{s} To Wil$\tilde{\text{l}}$m Hawthorne for j load ij^{s} To Richard Byrch for iiij load viij^{s} & to Jeames Weedon for v load x^{s} in all	xxxvj^{s} besides iij^{s} iiij^{d} allowed to John Gardiner for j load brought from Cheneys

Tymber bought

Square timber bought for the Church seatε and for the Bellε Viz of Raphe Chase xiiij load of Jeames Weedon v loade of Richard Bowle ij load of Richd Ashby iij loade & of George Page j loade in all xxv loade att xiij^{s} iiij^{d} the Load. Whereof Fifteene Load was towardε the Pewes and Scaffold wch cost	x^{li}

Inch bordᵩ

To Richard Norwood the Wheeler for iijᶜ & xxxiiij f of Elme bordᵩ att vˢ xᵈ the hundred	xixˢ ixᵈ
To John East for vjᶜ of Inch bordᵩ of Oke att vijˢ vjᵈ the hundred	xlvˢ
To Mʳ Weedon for iiijᶜ & j qʳter ix foot đi of dry Inch bord of Oke Att viijˢ	xxxiiijˢ ixᵈ
To Richard Bowle for CC of Inche bordᵩ of oke att vijˢ vjᵈ the C	xvˢ
To Arnett of Amſham for CC iiijˣˣ & xvj f of Inch Oke bord att vijˢ	xxˢ
To George Page for C đi att vijˢ	xˢ vjᵈ
To Richard Winchester for Cxxxiiij f of bechen Inch bord att iiijˢ vjᵈ the Cᵗʰ	vjˢ jᵈ
To Norwood for C & iij quarters of beche bordᵩ att iiijˢ vjᵈ	viijˢ ijᵈ
To Sʳ Edmund Ashfeld for j C	iiijˢ vjᵈ

viij£ iijˢ ixᵈ

Weinscott

To John East for CC of half ynch bordᵩ att vjˢ the hundred	xijˢ
To Richard Ashby for lxxiiij foot att vˢ vjᵈ the C	iiijˢ iiijᵈ
To Richard Bowle for CCCxlvj foot att vˢ vjᵈ	xviijˢ xjᵈ
To him more for Ciiijˣˣ xvj pannellᵩ	xˢ

xlvˢ iijd

Plankꝭ — To Richard Ashby for CCvij foot of plankꝭ for seatꝭ in the Gallery Att x^s vj^d the hundreth — xxj^s x^d

Iron Worke & Nailes iij^{li} ix^s $viij^d$

- Paid for iiij payre of smale Jointꝭ — xvj
- Paid for xij paire of Lamhed Jointꝭ for the pewe dores that wanted — vj^s
- Paid to Wiłłm Tiller for nailes — ix^s $viij^d$
- Paid to Edward Sale for Nailes of sundry sortꝭ — xlv^s vj^d
- To Richard Martyn for nailes — ij^s
- For an Iron Barr for the pull-pitt — ij^s
- For an Iron Wreath for the Font — xij^d
- Iron hookꝭ &c̃ to fasten a Raile in the Gallery — xij^d
- To George Page for great nailes — $xiiij^d$

Saweirs work — vij^{li} $viij^s$ x^d

- To Lawrence & his ꝑtener for iij Dayes Saweing — vij^s ij^d
- To Edwardꝭ & his ꝑtener for xlviij Dayes & a half att ij^s $viij^d$ the daye — vj^{li} vj^s $viij^d$
- To Winchester and Edwardꝭ for vj dayes Saweing att ij^s vj^d the daye — xv^s

	To thelder Adams the Carpenter for xxv dayes worke att xvj^{d} the daye and to his man for the like tyme att xiiij^{d} the day	iiij$^{£i}$ viij^{s} jiij^{d}
	To Yong Adams for xx dayes att xvj^{d} the daye	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
	To Evan White for xliiij dayes att xvj^{d} the daye	lviij^{s} viij^{d}
	To Richard Ashby for xxiij dayes att xvj^{d} the daye	xxx^{s} viij^{d}
	To Arnett of Amſhm for xiij dayes đi att xvj^{d} the daye	xviij^{s}
Carpenters work xxij^{li} xj^{s} iiij^{d}	To Richard Ashby & Evan Whyte for a bgaine by great of Carpenters worke only for makeing & Raiseing the Scaffold with poſtę plates Beames somers & Joiſtę & for bording the same & makeing of twoo paire of staires with half paces	vj^{li} ij^{s}
	To them for another bgaine of setting vpp the Railes of the Gallery & the staires & makeing & setting of turnd Ballisters throughout and for makeing all the seatę and Turning the poſtę of the said gallery & finishing the same by great	v^{li} ij^{s}
	To him more for enlargeing the gallery more then his former bargaine	v^{s}

Joyners work ix^{li} x^{s} viij^{d}	To Richard Tyler the Joyner and to his sonne for xxxj dayes betweene them about the seatę in the Church att xvj^{d}	xlj^{s} iiij^{d}
	To Campion the Joyner for xxxviij dayes work att xvj^{d} the day	l^{s} viij^{d}
	To the twoo Brownes of Agmondsh̄m for xxxiiij dayes betwene them att xvj^{d} the daye	xlv^{s} iiij^{d}
	To them more for x dayes worke betweene them	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
	To Harrisons sonne for iiij daye	v^{s} iiij^{d}
	To Wil̄m Wier for viij dayes	x^{s} viij^{d}
	To Richard Tyler for makeing the endę of Mr Kingę seate & bording & seating it xij dayes as he said	xvj^{s}
Masons xlij^{s} vj^{d}	To Jeames Weedon for Lime & sand by him brought to the Church	xvij^{s}
	To Henry Oldfield the Mason & his man for vj dayes worke paveing and vnder pynning the Church	xij^{s} x^{d}
	To Thomas Dell & his man for vj dayes of like worke in the Church	xij^{s} viij^{d}
Plumbers xlv^{s}	Paid to the Plumbers of Hempsted for xliiij^{lb} of Soder to mend the leadę of the Church att ix^{d} the lb.	[x]xxiij^{s}
	To them for there Work viij daies att xviij^{d} a daye	xij^{s}

Glaseors xxx^{s} vj^{d}

To the Glaseor of Berkhampsted for glasse & work in the Church.	xiij^{s} viij^{d}
To the Glaseor of Hempsted for glasse & work in the Church.	xvj^{s} x^{d}

Paynters iij^{li} vij^{s}

To the painter of Dunstable for painting the Kingꝭ Matꝭ Armes & all thinscripc̃ons in the east [?] end of the Church only by great	xl^{s}
To him more for painting all thother inscripc̃ons in the body of the Church and west end	xxvj^{s}
To Glover o^{r} Painter for coloring some seatꝭ	xij^{d}

To Mr Knight of London for vij Scutcheons vppon paꝑ Royall of the Knightꝭ Armes that did geve timber	ix^{s} iiij^{d}	xvj^{s} iiij^{d}
For a Frame & back to one of them	xij^{d}	
For ij half ynch bordꝭ for backꝭ for six other frames	xij^{d}	
For vj frames of beche made by yong Tiler	iiij^{s}	
To him for fitting the backꝭ to them	xij^{d}	

Ex̃ ordinary charges iiij^{li} xiij^{s}

To Ric̃ Winchester for iiij dayes work	iij^{s} iiij^{d}	
To Tho: Dickens for his work about the Church	ij^{s}	
To Terry to Carry a letter to Sr Robert Dormer	vi^{d}	
Paid for a supp for divers of the yeomen of the pish and manie other that wrought att the rairing of the Gallery	xviij^{s}	xxxvs iiijd
Paid for a dinner for divers of the pishe that attended twoo dayes about the placeing of the people in there pewes	viij^{s}	
Paid for a dinner for some other that attended about appointing sundry to there seatꝭ in the gallery	iij^{s} vj^{d}	
Paid att the Co^{r}te of the Comissary for a Comission in pchem̃t vnder seale of that office Directed to Sr Edmund Ashfeld Knight Mr Sanders the Minister Richard Bowle gen̄t & to Georg Littlepage & James weedon for entring into the buisines for the Church Repaire & seating the people	xxvij^{s}	xxxvijs
For ł̄res mandatory from the high Comission Co^{r}te vnder seale of the same Co^{r}t that did confirme and inlarge the Authoritie in pceeding to that buisines	x^{s}	
For a shovle for glew & for mending ij mattockꝭ	ij^{s}	
To Winchester for candles & grease	xxij^{d}	
To Hugh Ware for makeing a Cover for the Font	vj^{d}	

And Further theis Accomptante desier to be allowed the money wch they haue paid & disbursed for the Bells & frames of them this Yere as Followeth

Tymber vij^{li} vj^{s}

Paid for Tenn load of square timber att xiij^{s} iiij^{d} the load	vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
More to Moyses for a log	vj^{s}
More to Sr Edmond Ashfeld for iij poste that wanted	vj^{s} viij^{d}

Plankе

Paid for iij^{c} xxxj $\bar{f}$ of plankе to bord vnder the frame of the Bells at x^{s} vj^{d} the Cth.	xxxiij^{s} viij^{d}

Sawyers iij^{li} viij^{s}

To Edwardе & his old ptener for v dayes Sawing att xvj^{d}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
To Edwardе and the new Sawyer for ix dayes att xv^{d}	xxiij^{s}
To Richard Martin & his man for x dayes	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
To Missenden Sawiers for ij dayes att xvj^{d}	v^{s} iiij^{d}

To sundry Carpenters that wrought att the Frame of the Bells

viz

To old Barnes of Reading for his wages att xviij^{d} the day and his Diett iij^{s} iiij^{d} a week in all xij^{s} iiij^{d} a week for xj weekе and three days	vij^{li} xij^{d}
To his sonne for vij dayes	viij^{s}

Carpenters work

xviij^{li} viij^{s} viij^{d}

To his man for x weeke and iiij dayes att xiiij^{d} the day	...^{li} iij^{li} xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
To thelder Adams for xxiiij dayes work att xvj^{d} the day	xxxij^{s}
To his man for xxxij dayes att xiiij^{d} the daye	xxxvij^{s} iiij^{d}
To Richard Ashby for xxxij dayes at xvj^{d} the daie	xlij^{s} viij^{d}
To Evan White for ix dayes work att xvj^{d}	xij^{s}
To John Gilbey for iij weeke att xiiij^{d}	xxj^{s}

To Henry Knight of Reading for casting one of the Bells by composition	iij^{li}
Paid to him for mettle that did want to make it tunable	...^{li} x^{s}
To Richard Percifall for carrieing of that bell to Reading and bringing it back againe being xx miles	xv^{s}
For the Churchwardens charges & some others & horsemeat there	viij^{s}
Paid for casting the brasses	xv^{s}

	Paid Henry Bellingham for careage and bringing the brasses and makeing soles for the Bells	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Casting of a Bell Bell mettle carriage & other necessary paym^{te} xviij^{li} xij^{d}	Paid to George Page for Iron work for the frame & the Clapps & new working the olde	iiij^{li} vj^{d}
	For Baldrick^{e} & Ropes for the Bells paid to Hugh Rederidge	xxv iiij^{d}
	To the Bellfounder for xxviij^{lb} of mettle put to the bell att the second casting att viij^{d} a lb.	xviij^{s} viij^{d}
	To Jeames Lovett for carrieing that bel to Reading and back againe	xiiij^{s}
	pd to Barnes the Carpenter for new hanging hir againe	iij^{s} vj^{d}
	Paid for a long Rope to pull vpp the Bells bought att Hempsted weighing lxvj^{lb} att v^{d} a lb.	xxvij^{s}
	To Benning of Berkh^{a}mpsted for mending the clock	xv^{s}
	For hook^{e} hinges & a haspe for the steeple Dore	xvj^{d}
	For C of lath for the steeple windowes bought of Raph Chase	xij^{d}

Charges disbursed by occasion of opposition and refusall to be ordered made by sundry psons who should paie the same Ratablie

xxiij^{s}	For sending vp to the high comission Corte ł̄res of certifficate of the names of some that opposed	xvj^{d}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
	To the Register to stay the proceeding vppon the first promise to paie	iij^{s} iiij^{d}	
	For my mans horsemeat then	xvj^{d}	
	For his botehire then	viij^{d}	
	For the Charges of a second ł̄re from the high Comission Co^{r}t vppon the third informac̃on wch was to som̄on vij of them that gave opposition the second time and for the seale of the high Comission co^{r}t xxxj^{o} octobr.	vj^{s} viij^{d}	viij^{s} viij^{d}
	For Botehire to Lambeth thrice for this buisines	ij^{s}	
	For carrieing the certificate wch the Churchwarden brought from m^{r} Saunders and the Churchwardens to the Archb^{p} of the conformety of those vij psons & for the Co^{r}tę acceptance & Recording thereof viij^{o} November	iij^{s} iiij^{d}	vij^{s} viij^{d}
	To my Lo: graces Porter	xij^{d}	
	For goeing by Water	xij^{d}	
	For Jeames Weedons Charges to London & back againe	ij^{s} iiij^{d}	

John Gardner señ ..... 3^s - 4^d he is dischardged of this in regard of a load of timber wch he brought from Cheneys

John Baldwyn ..... 3^s - 4^d

Nicħas Welden ..... 3^s - 4^d

Nicħas Tracher ..... 3^s - 4^d

Robte Lovett ..... 3^s - 4^d

John Bampton ..... 3^s - 4^d

Raph Weedon ..... 3^s - 4^d

For the Charges of other ł̄res of Som̄ons 14° Febr̄ for viij ꝑsons to appere the vij^{th} of m̄ch vnder the seale of the highe Comission Co^rt — x^s

For the Charges of Ric̄ Bowle & James weedon goeing up to certefie the conformety of some and the contempt by others: viz: Horsemeat iij^s goeing by water iiij severall times before we could be dispatched $iiij^s$ To my Lo: graces Secretary for receiveing o^r certificat and discharging the Co^rt of vj ꝑsons To my Lo: Porter xij^d in all — $xiiij^s$

$xxiiij^s$

Ry: woode ..... iij^s Ry: Tokefeld. iij^s James Dell ..... iij^s

John Cock ..... iij^s Ry: Weston .. iij^s Francis Okeley iij^s

Henry Dell ..... iij^s Ry: Frier .... iij^s

For George Pages Charges goeing vp to make affiidavit for the som̄oning of Henry Dell & Ric̄ Frier — v^s vj^d

H: Dell ..... ij^{s} ix^{d}

Ry: Frier ..... ij^{s} ix^{d}

S̄m of these needles Charges } lij^{s} vj^{d}

S̄m of all the aforesaid Disbursm^{t}ȩ made by the Church Wardens this yere as before doth ꝑticulerly appere viz. in

- Ordinary & vsuall chargȩ — iiij^{li} ij^{s} ix^{d}
- Exõrdinary Repaĉons and building in the Ĉhurch — xx^{li} s d; iiij xiiij ij
- Exõdinary Charges & Repaĉ of the Bells — xlviij^{li} xv^{ijs} iiij^{d}
- Charges occasioned by needles opposition — lij^{s} vj^{d}

} Cxxxvj^{li} vj^{s} ix^{d}

The said Church Wardens besides theis disbursem^{t}ȩ aforesaid desier to be discharged of sundry other somes of money wherewth they are before in this Accompt charged and yet haue not received the same, whereof some are despate and cannot be received, some others refuse or delaie to paie except they be sued, And some Forriners are overcharged & so cannot iustlie be demaunded the ꝑticulers whereof hereafter followe & are sett

- George Birch ..... iiij^{s}
- Henry Readingȩ widdow ..... ij^{s} viij^{d}
- Widd Oldfeld ..... xvij^{d}
- John Gardiner of Whitend wch by consent was released ..... xvj^{d}
- Widow Twitchell ..... ij^{d}
- Francȩ Okeley ..... ij^{s}
- Robt Fisher ..... j^{d} ob.
- John Southen ..... iiij^{d}

} xij^{s} ob. theis are despate

[Marginal entry not legible]

Mr Humfrey & widow Pudifant haue no land	vs ixd	xjs vjd
Billsworth hath none	ijs xd ob.	
Prince hath but iij roode of land in this pishe	ijs xd ob.	
Edward Terry ijd Wm Palmer ijd John Paine ijd Wm Trump ijd Wm Grace ijd Francis Tymmes ijd Wm Comyn ijd Widdow Saunders ijd Hugh worrall ijd Henry Wood ijd Widow Penley ijd & willm Whitfeld ijd in all	ijs to be remitted in regard of there povertie	
Widdow Birch of thashe.....	ixs vijd	refuse to paie therefore to be sued xiijs ixd
Willm Richarde	xvijd	
Richard Frier	ijs jd	
Richard Dell	xiiijd	
John Antony of Boys	vs ixd	vjs viijd absolutely denied
Willm Beston	xjd	

S̃m̃ Totalis of all the disbursemte aforesaid and of the money to be deducted from the Accomptante charge — Cxxxviij£i xijs viijd ob. And then

The said Accomptante will remaine in Srplusage as haveing discharged more then they haue Received by — Cxviijs iijd wch was pd to them by John Baldwyn one of the Church Wardens 1609 & pt by Hugh ware 1608—And so Even

J. W. Garrett-Pegge.

THE DANES' DITCHES AT DANESFIELD (MEDMENHAM).

[By Alfred Heneage Cocks, M.A., F.S.A.]

Nearly half a mile east of Medmenham Abbey the Thames turns N.N.E. for about three furlongs, and then bends E.½N. From this last bend, eastwards, the Bucks bank forms one of the few veritable cliffs occurring along the course of the river, and this was utilized as the southern boundary of the earthwork which has long been known as The Danes' Ditches, and from which traditional ascription the modern house and park of Danesfield received its name.

While not in a position to assert this is incorrect, it should be borne in mind that *Danes* is a very likely corruption of the Celtic *Dinas* = a fortified hill (or possibly of another Celtic word, *Dun* = a hill). As the language in use in this country altered, the meaning of many words became gradually forgotten, and in the case of names of places other words having a more or less similar pronunciation, and which seemed to be what the original name was intended for, were substituted. In the case of Deadman-Danes Bottom in Hughenden parish, the last word is simply the modern equivalent of the preceding one, a *Dene* being an older English word for a bottom or hollow.*

According to the classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, the Danesfield Camp comes under Class A, the definition of which is:—"Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, defended in part only by artificial works;" and in form is "Rectangular," although this requires considerable qualifying.

The cliff face, though not a perfectly straight line, does not exactly coincide with the river edge, but has a general direction W. to E. The eastern valla†

* See Edmunds, "Names of places," *sub vocibus;* Allcroft, "Earthwork of England," 71, foot-note; &c.

† I follow Mr. Allcroft in the use of this word. He says (p. 33, foot-note):—"If this unclassical form requires apology, the writer hereby apologises. Its convenience must be its excuse."

incline about N.$\frac{1}{4}$E. from their origin on the cliff edge, and are some 620 ft. in length. The turn thence to the northern line is almost semi-circular, but there is a very slight angle when looked for. The latter valla run about W. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., with a slight curve northwards and back to the original line at their present western termination, as if that point might have been the beginning of the curve to the western side. Their present length on the inner face is about 830 ft., with perhaps 50 or 60 ft. to the western angle missing.

The western ramparts are now entirely obliterated with the exception of an insignificant remnant near either end; the ordnance maps, however, (25 in. "2nd edition, 1898," and the 6 in. "2nd edition, 1900") show what remained of them until the building of the new house. Beginning about 130 ft. from the cliff edge, is shown what appears to be a single vallum, but was probably the inner one, with the outer one already demolished, running for some 380 ft. in a N. by W. direction; the southern extremity of this now alone remains, but cut down and smoothed out of all recognition. Then a gap or break, of about 350 ft., at the northern end of which there was, according to information kindly obtained locally by the Rev. S. M. Winter, Vicar of Medmenham, a short length of the double valla, which was latterly bisected transversely. These remnants are not recognizable among the trees, &c., shown on the ordnance maps, but at any rate vestiges of the northern segment remain to vouch for themselves, to this day. From close to this point must have begun the curve to meet the northern valla.

Not having the exact dimensions of the earthwork, its area cannot be ascertained accurately, but it encloses about 13 acres.

The height of the great earthen walls varies at the present time from 11 to over 20 ft. above ground level; no doubt they were originally of a uniform height of several feet in excess of the present maximum. From the gradual though constant dribbling of the steep surfaces of the valla, the precise point where they begin to rise is more or less indefinite, but the total width of the work is from about 100 to nearly 130 ft.;

[To face p. 21.

THE DANES' DITCHES, MEIDMENHAM. FROM THE CART ROAD (= THE SECTION "A B" OF THE PLAN). LOOKING S.E. BY E.

A. H. C., Photo.

and the ridges of the valla are about 65 to 80 ft. apart from centre to centre.

The former house of Danesfield stood just outside the N.W. angle of the Camp, in fact, probably the corner of the outer vallum of the west side had to be cut away to make room for extensions, and also the outer corner of the northern side for the stables: but the remainder of the western side continued as above described so long as the property remained in the possession of the Scott-Murray family; but the ramparts near the angle must long ago have been much mutilated, and must have run out gradually to a somewhat indefinite termination.

Langley, whose History of Desborough Hundred was published in 1797, states (p. 335) that the Camp was "perfect." * Further on (p. 350) he mentions that "Danesfield, the elegant villa of Robert Scott, esq. . . . . was the property of John Morton, esq. chief justice of Chester, who began the improvements, which have been so much extended by the present owner."

Lysons (Bucks, p. 605) gives fuller particulars of the modern history of this property. He wrote "the manor of Medmenham, and the site of the abbey, were granted in 1547, to Thomas and Robert Moore; this estate was conveyed by the Moores in 1558 to the family of Duffield, who resided at the abbey, and continued in possession till 1778, when the site of the abbey was purchased by John Morton esq. chief justice of Chester, and was sold by his widow, in 1786, to the present proprietor, Robert Scott, esq. . . . . Danesfield, the seat of Robert Scott esq. so called from an ancient circular entrenchment" (Langley called it "a rude horse-shoe") "of that name near the house, was the property of John Morton esq. above-mentioned."

Lipscomb (III. 613), without giving any authority, wrote of Danesfield: "It was formerly the property and residence of John Morton, Esq.," and continues: "who is said to have commenced an ornamental style of gardening here, which is only to be found equalled in the beautiful domains at Blenheim." Lipscomb

* Possibly, however, he was not critical.

confuses the earthwork here, known as the Danes' Ditches, with the "strong mounds or embankments in a wood above Medmenham Church," which surround the reputed site of Bolebec's Castle, but they are half a mile away (W.$\frac{1}{2}$N.).

Sheahan, "History and Topography of Bucks" (1862), p. 905, repeats the substance of Lysons's account (but giving 1548 as the date of the conveyance of the estate from the Moores to the Duffields, and 1780 as that of its purchase by Robert Scott from Morton's widow), and brings its history down to date of publication. He says: "The mansion, originally built by Chief Justice Morton, was much improved by Mr. Scott, and afterwards almost entirely re-constructed by Charles Scott Murray, Esq."

A house had long existed here; Mrs. C. A. Scott Murray has kindly informed me that it was originally a farm named Medlicotts. The terminal S may be the genitive case of the patronymic of an early occupier whose family had adopted the surname from elsewhere, but if it is an original place-name here, this farm must have been of some antiquity. Morton apparently converted the farm-house into a "mansion," but the old name was not dropped, and the new name "Danesfield" bestowed, until Robert Scott "improved" the house.

Robert Scott (of Crailing*) died in 1808, leaving the property for life to his widow Emma (Assheton Smith, dec. 1837), and after her to his nephew, Charles Scott Murray, son of Charles Murray (of Philiphaugh†) and his wife Eliza, Robert Scott's sister. Charles Scott Murray died 1839, and was succeeded by his son Charles Robert Scott Murray, who married the Hon. Amelia Charlotte (daughter of the 14th Baron Lovat). He died 1882, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles Aloysius Scott Murray, who sold Danesfield and the greater part of the Medmenham property in 1896 to Mr. R. W. Hudson,‡ and the remainder to Mr. R. H. Kearley (now Lord Devonport). Mr. C. A. Scott Murray

* Co. Roxburgh.
† Co. Selkirk.
‡ Since this has been in type Danesfield has been sold to Mr. A. Hornby Lewis.

retained the Hambleden part of the estate, and removed to the Manor House, Hambleden, an interesting house built about 1604,* where he died October, 1909. I have to thank Mrs. C. A. Scott Murray for kindly correcting the above particulars.

Mr. Hudson pulled down Danesfield House, and erected a successor some 200 yards further south, on the line of the western valla. He levelled the whole of the western valla then remaining, except the small fragment at each end, already mentioned; so that at least an idea of the position and general direction of this side of the earthwork may still be obtained. There is now a carriage drive forming the approach to the new house, cut through the northern side about 140 ft. from the present westerly termination; and further east again a cart road has been cut through the same valla; as it is shown in both ordnance maps, it must have been of some years' standing. The perpendicular faces of this last section remain bare of vegetation, and show the soil composing the valla to be a yellowish marl or clay.

Langley (p. 336) mentions that "A few years since some warlike instruments were found in making a walk round the rampart; but I have not had an opportunity of seeing them." This is a tantalizing item of information, as a bare record of whether they were of bronze or iron, without any detailed description, would have gone a great way towards determining the age of the earthwork. The single bronze spearhead, in my collection, found in the demolishing of the western valla, described and figured Records ix. 437, though suggestive, is insufficient to prove anything. Like all antiquaries of old days, Langley agrees with the traditional assignment of these dykes to the Danes, and Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft *(tom. cit.)* is inclined to the same opinion, referring to this earthwork in the chapter headed "Saxon and Danish Earthworks," where (p. 388) he writes: "The smaller work [*i.e.* compared with the camps at Shoebury and Hengistbury Head] known as Danesfield—the name may or may not be well-chosen—near Medmenham, is a miniature replica of the Dyke Hills at Dorchester,

* By the last Lord Scrope, Lord President of the North, who in 1627 was created Earl of Sunderland.

showing two parallel lines of rampart, terminating at one end on the bank of the Thames. The other end presumably also ran up to the bank, but it has been destroyed to make room for Danesfield House." *

The high double valla with intervening fosse are undoubtedly so similar to those at the Dorchester Dykes (near Oxford) that one is inclined to infer that the two earthworks are of the same period, and both depend on the river for their southern boundary; but in other respects the situations are totally different. At Danesfield the river edge is a cliff approximately 100 ft. high above the river level, and the ground rises within the area of the earthwork to more than 200 ft. above sea level. At Dorchester the Isis flowing through flat lowlands, and taking a sudden turn from south to east, forms the western and southern boundaries, and the tributary Thame forms the eastern boundary as it proceeds to join the Isis at the S.E. corner of the enclosure; from which point the united waters become, in ordinary acceptation, the Thames. These three sides (as at Danesfield) form a roughly rectangular figure; while, curiously enough, though probably from a mere coincidence, the northern side at Dorchester (furnished by the line of the Dykes themselves) has nearly the same alignment as that at Danesfield, in this case W. by N.½N.—E. by S.½S. There has been a peculiar, and now not clearly defined curve at the eastern end, perhaps connected with swampy ground bordering the Thame at that point. The area enclosed by the Dykes is higher than the surrounding plain, and would remain even now as an island for some time after flood-water has covered a wide extent outside.

Mr. Allcroft *(tom. cit.)* places the Dorchester Dykes among the Promontory Forts, which I understand him to consider as pre-Roman, though, as already mentioned, he places the Danesfield Camp—itself a Promontory Fort—in his chapter headed "Saxon and

* In the Victoria History of Bucks. I. 34, the two Medmenham earthworks are merely mentioned without comment, under class "X.—Defensive works which fall under none of these headings." And even in the List kindly given me by my friend Mr. Ch. Angell Bradford, F.S.A., who has an unrivalled acquaintance with the earthworks of this county, they fare little better.

Danish Earthworks," though he does not commit himself to a certain opinion as to its Danish origin.*

Professor Rolleston always considered the Dorchester Dykes to be "British." Bronze weapons have been dredged from the river adjoining this Camp, but as Mr. Allcroft points out (p. 69, *footnote*), "these may as well have belonged to the people who built Sinodun Camp, as to those who built the Dyke Hills. (Sinodun Camp is on the summit of one of a pair of conical hills on the Berkshire bank, almost immediately opposite, that is south of, the Dykes; the hills under the appellation of Wittenham Clump, form a conspicuous and widely-known landmark. There can be but few parishes in England which have yielded more antiquities than the two Wittenhams).

Mr. Allcroft goes on to say:—"Within the substance of the latter earthworks [*i.e.* the Dykes], when demolished by the plough, have been found coins and other remains of British, Roman, and Saxon dates, which would seem to suggest that the valla were thrown up at a later date. On the other hand flint flakes and stone implements have been found within the area," etc. The special demolition of the Dorchester Dykes was effected not by plough, but by spade labour in February and following months, 1871. Unfortunately they were the freehold of the farmer by name Latham, and he caused them to be demolished, according to his own account, in order to provide work for his men in the winter; but according to the freely-expressed opinion of the inhabitants of Dorchester, in order to deprive them of a pleasant place to walk on the soft turf on Sunday afternoons; and it is a cause of satisfaction to myself to have been humbly instrumental in saving the residue by calling attention to the wanton vandalism. Professor Rolleston, Colonel Lane-Fox (afterwards General Pitt Rivers), and others at once took the

* In the Revised Edition (1910) of the "Scheme for Recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks," etc., received (from the Soc. Antiq.) simultaneously with the revised proof of this paper, the very first illustration given of an example of Class A, is a plan of Dorchester Dykes. As copies of this revised scheme will no doubt be distributed to members of the Bucks Society with THE RECORDS, the plans of the two earthworks can be conveniently compared.

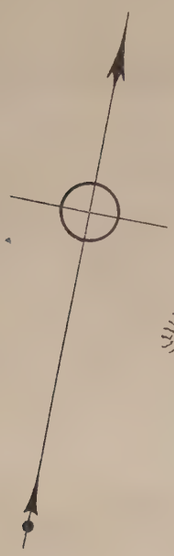
matter up, and notified the Society of Antiquaries; and eventually, though by that time it was almost too late, for the whole of the better-preserved portion had by then been levelled, Mr. Latham was induced to desist. The plough has, of course, since added to, and is, I fear, still adding to, the mischief thus wrought.

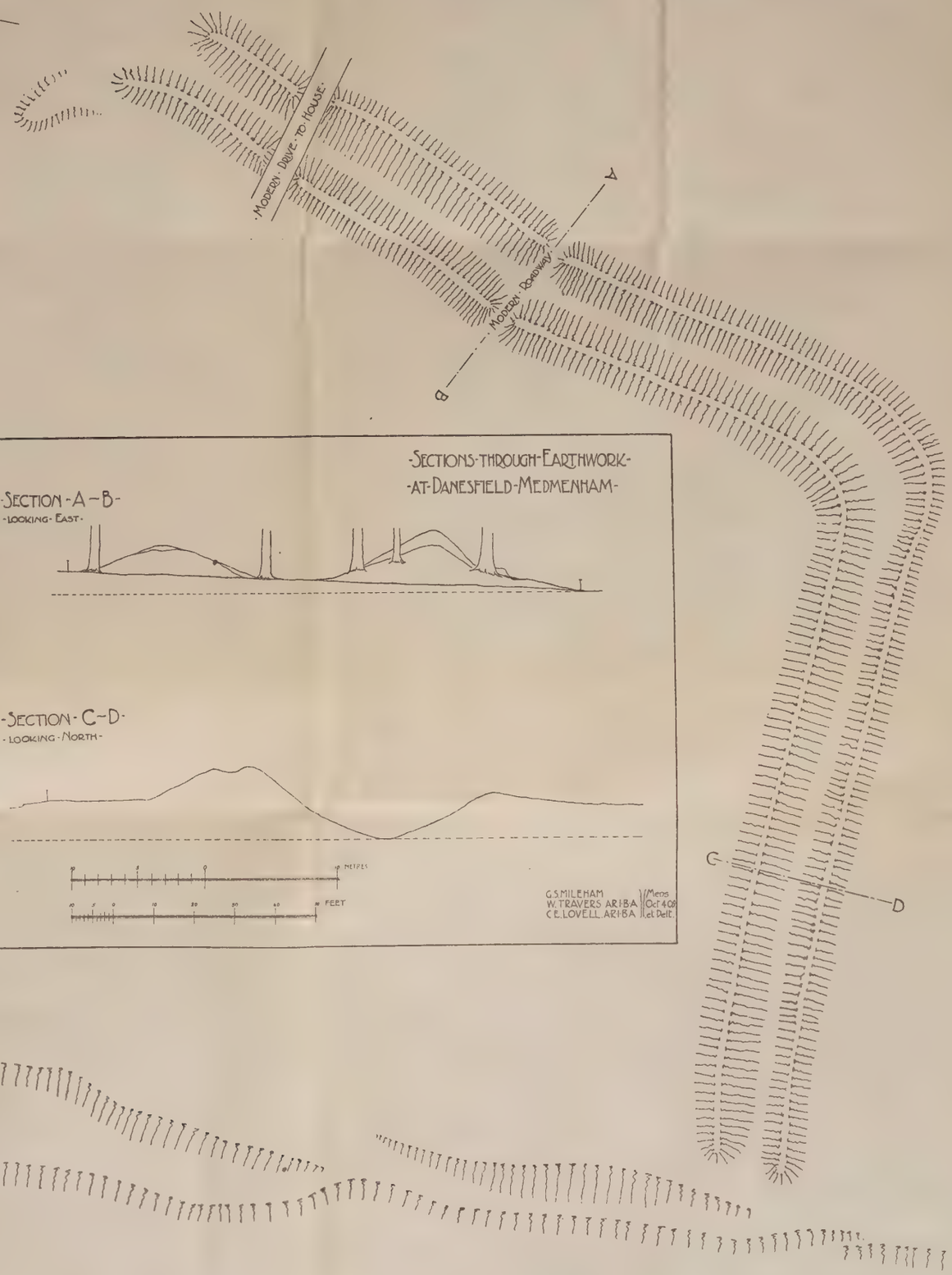
The Dykes proved to be full of Saxon burials, having been no doubt used as a cemetery by the later Saxon inhabitants of the adjoining town. My collection hence includes very little that cannot be referred to that period,—only a few fragments of undoubtedly pre-Roman pottery, the ashes from a burial by cremation, a good flint scraper, and two or three flakes. The skull (with many of the other bones) of a small dog was identified by Professor Rolleston as of a known Roman breed of pug wanting the normal first pair of premolars in the lower jaw; he supposed it to have belonged to a Saxon lady of Dorchester, the breed having been perpetuated since the Roman period; two or three iron nails are of the Roman coffin-nail pattern, and as they were found separately, may indicate more than one burial by inhumation, of Romano-British period.

In Dorchester itself Roman bronze coins used to be so common that when a man set to work to dig his garden it was called "going-a-Cæsaring," and I have a quantity (about 250) so found.

The plan and sections from which the accompanying folding plate was made, and the necessary measurements for its production, were most kindly executed by Messrs. Geoffrey S. Mileham, Wilfrid I. Travers, A.R.I.B.A., and C. E. Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., at the time of their visit to this neighbourhood in connection with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, in the autumn of 1909, and also in connection with the Architectural and Topographical Society, of which Mr. Travers is the Hon. Sec. The work naturally entailed a great amount of trouble and labour, and I have to thank them very sincerely for their most generous assistance, for the accuracy of which, Mr. Travers writes me, "we are prepared to stand guarantee."

PLAN OF EARTHWORK AT DANESFIELD MEDMENHAM





SITE OF HOUSE

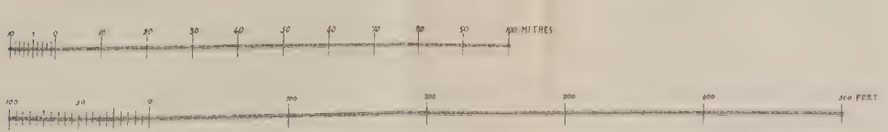
SECTIONS THROUGH EARTHWORK AT DANESFIELD MEDMENHAM

SECTION A–B
LOOKING EAST

SECTION C–D
LOOKING NORTH

G.S. MILLEHAM
W. TRAVERS A.R.I.B.A.
C.E. LOVELL, A.R.I.B.A.
Mens. Oct 4 1909. et Delt.

RIVER THAMES



G.S. MILLEHAM.
W. TRAVERS. A.R.I.B.A.
C.E. LOVELL. A.R.I.B.A.
Mens. Oct 4 1909. et Delt.

ASTON ABBOTTS: PARISH REGISTER.

[By William Bradbrook.]

The old parish register, that is before 1812, is contained in six books.

No. 1 Book is 9½ inches by 7, and contains 28 parchment leaves sewn in a parchment cover. It contains entries from 1559 to 1678, and begins—

> Aston Abbotts. A pfect and true Register of all
> 1598 mariags Christenings & Burials wche haue been wthin our parishe of Aston Abbotts since the xxth of June Anno dni 1559 wch are extant to be found in our ould Churche books.

Book No. 2 is about 8⅛ inches by 6¼, paper leaves in stiff covers, looks as if rebound: and begins—"A Register of the Burials in ye Parish of Aston Abbotts from ye first day of August. Anno Dni. 1678." Entries cease at 1728.

Book No. 3 is about 9½ inches by 7½, contains 46 parchment and 5 paper leaves in calf-covered boards. It is used simultaneously from each end, and begins—"The Reggester Book For the Parish of Aston Abbotts, Bucks;" the first date 1729. The Baptisms and Burials end in 1792, and the Weddings in 1752.

Book No. 4 is about 9¾ inches by 7⅝, and contains nine parchment leaves with a paper leaf at either end bound in parchment covered boards; many leaves have been cut out from the middle of the book. It contains baptisms and burials from 1792 to 1812: and begins—"This Regester was bought by Mr John Dancer. Mr. John Tayler. Churchwarddens."

Book No. 5 is about 9½ inches by 7½, contains ruled paper leaves bound in parchment-covered boards: supplied by "J. Coles of Fleet Street London 1754." Marriage entries only; 1755 to 1794.

Book No. 6 contains Marriages only, 1794 to 1836.

When parish registers were first ordered in 1538, paper books were used, but in 1597 they were discarded, and the contents of all existing registers ordered to be copied into parchment books: therefore, all early registers (ante 1600) are copies of the first paper books. In some parishes the old paper book is still preserved, as well as the parchment copy. This is the case at Aston Abbotts. The "ould Churche booke," as it is styled in the heading in Book No. 1, is without covers and very dilapidated, 16½ inches high by 6 inches wide, and consists, now, of 17 paper leaves, 5 of them unused. The marriages, baptisms, and burials are kept separate. Between 1573-8 there are 19 baptismal entries missing, which appear in the parchment transcript (Book No. 1), showing that a leaf has been lost from the paper book since it was copied in 1598.

The copy on parchment was made by the Vicar, Hugh Whittakers, who occasionally scamped the work by leaving out particulars and thereby shortening the entry: *e.g.* in the following examples the words in brackets appear in the paper book, but not in the parchment copy:—

1592. Willm Vyncher (of Aston Abbotts, wydower) & Margrett Bettam (of Ashendon, wydow) maryed the xxviith day of Marche.

1568. Anne Vyncher daughter of Wm Vyncher bapt. 22 August.

The last entry omitted entirely from the parchment copy.

1559 (Nov) buried the viith of the same monethe a pore boye.

Also omitted from parchment copy.

1583. Alice (daughter of Salomon) Powell bap 5 Sept. (December). Etc. etc.

Whittakers died Aprill, 1622. He signs each page of the register from 1558 to 1620, and the unwary reader might imagine that he was Vicar for 64 years if in ignorance of the fact that Book No. 1 is a transcript of another register down to 1598.

In the parish account book is the entry recording the purchase of Book No. 1.

1598. It for parchmt to make a Register booke iiis

Other entries in the account book referring to the register are:

1565. pd for mendyng 2 looks & making 2 tyes for the great cheste

1569. pd at mychallmasse for the exhibytyng of our bill & the Inventory of christenyngs to etc xiid

1575. pd for the exhebytyng of the Inventory of christynyngs buryalls & weddyngs and of the byll for that qrter at mychellmas xiid

1579. Visitation at S. Albans. exhibited inventory of xtngs etc

1602. pd for sending the xtnings Burialls etc to London.

1606. Item to the Apparitor for default of sending a bill of Christenings, mariages & burialls to St. Albans vs.

These items show that transcripts were made and delivered to a central (Diocesan) registry, and that neglect to do so was punished with fine.

Book No. 1 contains 439 baptismal entries, viz., 222 male and 217 female: 303 burials, viz., 145 male and 158 female: and 99 weddings: all from 1559 to 1678.

On page 1, and by itself, is—"Cebrian a bastard "borne woma child (at the Sheep house in brickfield) "of the bodie of one Alice who confessed in her "Travaile that one George Stanklin the sonne of an "Inne houlder in Newport Pagnell was the father "theirof wch chyld was baptysed the xiiii day of "ffebruarie 1619."

There are very few remarkable or interesting entries throughout the whole register; on the other hand there is not one undecipherable entry, for the register has been kept with care, and, except for a few years, the entries comprise that detail which enables the individual to be identified, *i.e.* the names of both parents are given in the baptisms, and usually some information in addition to the name in the burials.

Sample entries are:—

1559. was one pore boye buried and hys name not knowen. 28 October.
1568. William that was slayne att the wyndmill bur. 6 November.
1572. Alice yt was hoghard bur. 22 December.
1574. Robert alŝ Travel Pyper bur. last of Marche.
1605. Rebekah daugh. of John & Mary Emity, vagrants, bap. 7 Feb. shee was born in the Church Porch Feb. 3.
1613. Elizabeth daugh. of John Jeffes bur. 6 May. wch shoulde haue been her mariage day.
1663. Elizabeth dau. of Leonard & Mary Thornton bap. on St. Barnaby's day.

The last entry is not unique, as the writer has met with at least two similar entries in other registers, and has, moreover, known the circumstance to occur in quite recent times!

In 1642 the register shows signs of imperfection. 1643 has but one entry, and then registration ceased nearly entirely in Aston Abbotts for 17 years (until 1660), there being only five entries during that time, of which four are in 1654, and one in 1659. The Restoration is marked by a return of registral regularity.

Book No. 2 contains 276 baptismal entries, viz., 144 male and 132 female: 204 burials, viz., 115 male and 89 female; and 60 weddings, all from 1678 to 1728, though from 1680 to 1695 no weddings are registered.

It was in 1678 that the Act for burial in woollen was re-enacted and stringently enforced. Evidence of this is given in this book by the entry on the first page of the form of certification, and the note after each burial that affidavit was or was not made that the corpse was wrapped in woollen. In no instance does the law seem to have been disregarded in Aston Abbotts.

The duties imposed on register entries in 1698 is also noticed in a memorandum, and the signatures of the inspectors, with the date of their annual inspection, appear on nearly every page showing that the duties were levied in this parish, which was not

always the case elsewhere. Several entries of adult baptism show some activity on the part of the Vicar, and they are the only entries in the book possessing any extra interest to the student.

In this book is entered a record made, at a "vestary hield 28 April 1729," of the names of the householders and the Church-mounds they were each and severally responsible for: also the allotment of the seats in Church to each house and family by name, with the dues of the Parish Clerk. From this it is seen that the sexes were separated, men on south side and women on north. In Stoke Hammond register a similar recorded arrangement is found; and the document recording the same arrangement made in 1730 for Fenny Stratford is in the Willis MSS. at the Bodleian. This list of families enables an estimate of the population of the parish to be made.

Book No. 3 contains 242 baptismal entries, viz., 121 males and 121 females: 166 burials, viz., 79 males and 87 females: and 33 weddings, from 1730 to 1752. The baptisms and burials are from 1729 to 1792.

The first instance of double baptismal name is in 1754, when "Elizabeth Betty," the daughter of Thomas and Ann Myass, was baptized. "Mary Ann" occurs in 1778 and in 1781, and again in 1791. In 1783 we find "Barrow John"; and in 1787 "Susannah dutchman." This last and two of the other examples are all in one family, Harris by name. There are no other entries of any interest.

In this book, under date 1763, the list of families with seats in church, and liability for the "churchyard fences" (or mounds), is copied from the preceding book and corrected and brought up to date.

Book No. 4 contains 189 baptismal entries, viz., 112 male and 77 female: and 144 burials, viz., 68 male and 76 female: all from 1792 to 1812. "Mary Ann" as a double baptismal name occurs twice. No remarkable entries.

Books 5 and 6 contain respectively 84 marriage and banns entries, and 94 from 1755 to 1836.

The books treated of contain, up to 1812, a grand total of 1,146 baptisms, 817 burials, and 324 weddings.

Births, or baptisms, 1,146, made up of 599 males and 547 females, a proportion of 109·5 boys to 100 girls, a ratio differing considerably from the modern proportion, which is 103 boys to 100 girls. Of these births, 42 were twins; that is, 21 cases of twins, made up of 12 cases both girls, 4 both boys, 5 boy and girl; or out of the 42 children 29 were girls and 13 boys, showing a vast over-plus of girls in twin births. On the total births, 1 case in every 53·6 was a case of twins, nearly twice as frequently as now occurs.

Twenty-three of the children are recorded as illegitimate (the real number was doubtless larger), viz., 17 girls and 6 boys.

Deaths: the total of 817 is made up of 407 males and 410 females. The excess of females is not quite so marked as usual, but when the proportion of male and female births is considered it will be seen that the over-plus of men (born) must have died away from their birthplace. Practically in all registers an excess of male births and female deaths is found, showing that the men must have left their native places and never returned. Many of them, doubtless, died in the fighting services. At least 14 of the burials are those of women who died in child-birth, giving a mortality of one mother in 80 births. The true rate was certainly higher, as it is unlikely that the most careful study of the register can identify all such calamities.

There is no instance of great age mentioned in the register.

Infant deaths: Of the 42 twin children, 20 died shortly after birth, and of the 1,146 infants born, at least 185 died within twelve months. This is equal to 161·5 deaths per 1,000. The real rate was much higher, for only those entries were reckoned which the writer felt sure of. The infantile death-rate for the County of London in 1909 was 108 per 1,000; for some districts in London it was much lower, while in other parts it was higher, *e.g.* in the Borough of Bethnal Green the infantile mortality was 130 per 1,000.

Of the 23 illegitimate infants, six died within the year, according to the register.

Years of exceptional mortality: Up to about 1700 the average number of deaths was about four a year. The following years show a greater number—1559, 1577, 1598, 1612, 1626, 1636, 1678, 1729, 14 deaths; 1732, 13 deaths; 1735, 14 deaths; 1747, 17 deaths. Most of these years coincide with the known prevalence of extra-mortality all over the Kingdom. It is noticeable that in 1665, the great plague year, there was only one death in this parish, and in 1666 none at all, showing that Aston Abbotts was free from infection. The period 1678-1685 was apparently unhealthy, as the deaths, 52, exceeded the births, 40.

Population, never large, calculated by multiplying the decennial average of births by 30: This method gives for 1560, 180 people; for 1730, 200 people; for 1750 to 1800, 300 people. These estimates will be within 10 per cent. of the actual number.

In the allotment of seats in Church given in Book No. 2, 1729, 35 houses are named. Allowing four persons to a house, this accounts for 120 people. The unnamed labourers' cottages would probably account for 50 or 60 more, thus reaching 200 in all, which corresponds with the estimate for 1730.

The following Vicars are mentioned in the register:

1581. Robert Chaliner. vicar. buried 13 June.

1622. Hugh Whittakers. Vicar of Aston Abbotts. bur. 7th Aprill.

1673. Robert Hitchcocke, Bachelor of Divinity and Vicar of Aston Abbotts, after Fifty and two yeares service in that Church died on St. James his day July ye 25 and was buried on Monday the 28 day of y^{t} Mondth.

The Rev. Robt. Hitchcocke evidently accommodated himself to the political and ecclesiastical changes during 1640-60, and contrived, "whatever King might reign," to remain Vicar of this parish, for, as mentioned above, there were but five entries in the register during that period, and three of them are of the Vicar's family. He had 12 children baptized 1623-42, one buried, and his wife Elizabeth died in 1668. He appears to have been succeeded as Vicar by his son.

1705. Roger Hitchcocke, Vicar of Abbotts Aston. 17 Aprill. buried.

He was baptized 7th Dec., 1626, and in 1654 his daughter Elizabeth was baptized (a proof of the family adhering to the Church in time of persecution), and his wife Elizabeth mentioned. On 31st August, 1684, Elizabeth Hitchcocke was buried; most probably his wife. He was evidently married a second time, as:

"170⁰. 7 March. Auerina wife of Roger Hitchcocke, clerk. buried."

1727. 8 Nov. the Rev. Mr. Sam. Spateman. buried his widow Mrs Mary Spateman was buried 28 Oct. 1741.

Will. Carmichaell signs the register up to 1754.
Richard Perin signs from 1755.
J. Holham. Vicar. signs in 1761.
Potts Davies. Vicar, signs in 1768.

Inside the cover of Book 1 is written the tithes of "Burston groundes":—

Paid out of the Maunour of Burston in Mr. Whittaker's time.
Imprimis ℔. 06—13^{sh}—04.
Item. 7 beasts pasture in Windmill feild.
Item. 3 roodes of meadow in brickfield meadow.
Item. 9 acres ℈ a roode of arable in Rowsham field.
Item. for the shepherds service 5^{s}.
I^{t}. the tithe in kind of Duncomb's field.

ASTON ABBOTTS: PARISH ACCOUNT BOOK.

[By William Bradbrook.]

The old account book is made of paper, 16½ inches high by 6 inches wide. The covers are gone, and the book is in dilapidated condition, with loose leaves; has been kept folded transversely.

The earliest entry is in 1562, and the record is almost uninterrupted to 1634, then less detail, hiatus in 1644-8, and then 1652-1663. The Rev. Robt. Hitchcock signs every year from about 1629 onwards, including 1647, 1653, and 1662 (showing that he remained Vicar through the troubles and changes of the great rebellion).

The accounts are well kept, and balanced each year, and the names of the churchwardens are recorded annually.

Entries relating to the Church furniture and service:—

1562. Receyved the xxiiiᵗʰ of August for olde churche gere sold to sondry men of the presche — viiˢ ixᵈ
pᵈ for mendyng the sʳ plesse — 11ᵈ
pᵈ for a cōunyon cuppe weyng more then chalyce by i unz qrter (8d) qrter at viˢ the uncz viiiˢ iiii and for the facyon of xii unz at xiiii the unz xiiiiˢ Sm. — xxiiˢ iiiiᵈ

1563. pᵈ the fivte day of October for the latter tome of the homyles booke and for two books for praying and fastyng — 5ˢ 7ᵈ

1564. Itᵐ receyved of Robt. gren for a vestment of blewe damaske and the crosse in the myddeste of green velvett — viˢ viiiᵈ
Itᵐ receyved of Robt. Vyncher for i olde alter clothe and a crosse clothe — viiiᵈ
Itᵐ receyved of Henry Bryknell for the holly water Stope of latten — xviᵈ
Itᵐ receyved of Mʳ Saloman for censers, stope, the pyxe, crisemytory, a crosse of latten all — xxᵈ

1566. pᵈ for the removyng of the sancts bell into the steple — xiiᵈ
pᵈ to Richard Allen for makyng of a coveryng to the communyon table of a cope — xiiᵈ
pᵈ for makyng of a surplesse of an albe and mendyng the clothes for the communyon table — xiiᵈ

The foregoing items are of extraordinary interest to the ecclesiologist. The details concerning the disposal of the chalice and the acquirement of the puritan cup, with particulars of weight and price,

are rarely met with. After the alternating changes of the preceding reigns, the final "protestant" change took place somewhat slowly during the earlier years of Elizabeth, as will be seen from these accounts.

Other items of less interest are:

1565.	p^{d} for 2 small books of prayers	iiii^{d}
	p^{d} for wasshyng of the churche lynen	ii^{d}
	p^{d} for a book of prayers	iiii^{d}
1568.	p^{d} for an Iniunction and a table	v^{d}
1569.	p^{d} for mendynge of the surplesse	ii^{d}
1571.	p^{d} for a booke of artycles	iiii^{d}
1575.	p^{d} for a Table of the comandements	xii^{d}
1577.	p^{d} the xxiiiith of September for xi elles of hollands clothe at xvi^{d} thell	xiiii^{s} vi^{d}
	p^{d} for makeing of a surpluse	xii^{d}
	p^{d} for mending of our byble	x^{s}
	p^{d} to Sonndes for his paynes wth the byble	xx^{d}
1579.	p^{d} for makyng of a deske in the Churche for to saye prayers in (Mr Vycar gevyng the bordes and tymbre)	iii^{s}
1582.	p^{d} for our communiō book	vi^{s} viii^{d}
1585.	p^{d} for the new bible	xxxviii^{s}
1597.	for a booke of prayers for the navie	vii^{d}
1602.	p^{d} for the communion table wth the cover for the font	x^{s}
	payd for a new common prayer book	vii^{s} vi^{d}
	Receiving of the booke of Canons	viii^{s} iiii^{d}
1608.	Itm. for a pewter pott to be used at the Comuniō	xviii^{d}
	for new bynding the Byble	x^{s}
1611.	Itm. paid for mending the seat whear our minister readeth service	ix^{s}
1612.	Itm. for the new Byble besyde the pryce of the ould Byble	xxxii^{s} ii^{d}
1613.	Itm. for the booke of Jewell's & the bringing home of the same	24^{s}

1622. to Anthony Stanbridge for a pulpit xxx^{s}
1626. for a cushion for the pulpit 8^{s} 6^{d}
1627. layd out for a common prayer book 7^{s}

The Bells.

This source of expense seems to have been continuous. The entries are very numerous. A selection only is given. The first mention is in

	£	s.	d.
1563. p^{d} for a bell roppe		2	0
p^{d} for whyte leather for a bawdryke to a bell			6
1564. rec^{d} of Margarett Gosbee, widow, to bye a bell roppe			8
p^{d} to Evyns, carpenter, and his felowes for hangyng of the great bell & dressyng of the wheales		6	0
p^{d} for a bell roppe 2/8. for nailes 4^{d} for yron worke		3	5
p^{d} for mendyng of the great bell clapper		1	6
p^{d} for a bawtryke for the same bell			10
1565. p^{d} by Mr Solomon to Bayte of Alisbery in full paymt. for dressyng of the great bell		4	7
p^{d} to Mr Solomon for (burd) to mende the bell wheales		1	0
p^{d} the xviiith of November for tymbre to make a pare of Stoyks, and for the makyng of the same to Thom̄s Gren		11	6
p^{d} for bell ropes		3	4
1566. p^{d} Stevyns the carpenter for mendyng the steple wyndows & the reparyng of the belles stocks wheles & boxes for the roppes		6	9
p^{d} to Thomas Green for makyng of the stocks		1	0
1570. rec^{d} of Robt Bisshope for peces of olde roppes			4
Paid to the carpenter and his man for takinge downe of the great bell		1	4

		£	s.	d.
	Paid for the charges of man and horse in goinge to Buckingam to speake wth the bellfounder		1	2
	Paid unto the bellfounder in earnest for castinge the great bell			6
	Paid for other charges about the same at Alisbury			4
1571.	Imp'mis p^{d} to Mr Powell bell founder of buckingham in pte of payment for the casting of the great Bell and for newe mettall	iiii li	xviii^{s}	iiii^{d}
	Paid for an obligacyon of covenants			8
	geven to his svante			8
	Paid for the trussyng of the bell		3	0
	Itm p^{d} for mendyng of the yron worke and for nayles to trusse the bell		1	8
	Itm. p^{d} to rob^{t} sannders for dryvyng the carte			4
	Itm. payd for drynke			2
	p^{d} for ii bawdryks			10
	Itm. p^{d} for a Be^{l}le roppe		1	6
	p^{d} for nayles to make the bell wheale			4
	p^{d} to Thom̃s gren for ii days worke abowte the belles & steple		1	4
	paid for ryngyng for the quenes maiestie the xviith of novembre		1	6
1572.	Imp'mis paide to Mr Powell of buck bellfounder the viiith of June in full payment for the great bell (as apperethe in one obligacion cancelled)	iiii li		
1573.	spent at myles for rynginge the xviith of Novembre			vii^{d}
(No date, circa 1580)	p^{d} for a bell rope for the great bell		2	0
	p^{d} to Thomas Gren for mendying and makyng of boxes for the bells & other work for one day			8
	p^{d} to Mr Vycar for a planck & a pece of willowe to make boxes for the bells		1	4
1574.	p^{d} for a bawdryke for the great bell			8

1576.	p[d] for mendyng of the bell wheales of S[t] hecos syde			3
1578.	p[d] for nailes yron & workmanshipe aboute the belles in Christemas tyme		2	6
1583.	p[d] for repairing of belles	1	6	0
1587.	p[d] for the bell clapper		5	0
1589.	laid out for mendinge of bells		2	6
1590.	p[d] to William Vyncher for lokinge to the bells at Wyttsontid last		1	0
1597.	for mending the bell to Henry Warde		5	0
1598.	for making the great bell wheele		5	0
	Itm. to Rodger Pierce for making a gudgin		0	10
	Itm. to the smith at Cublington about mending the forebell		0	4
1601.	It. for a bell rope against the coronation day		1	3
	It. to the smith for mending the bells against the same time			6
1602.	P[d] to Nicholas Sumner for looking to the Bells		1	4
1605.	P[d] to Nicholas Sumner for keeping the Bawdricks of the Bells in order		1	4
1612.	Paid Nicholas Sumner at two severall tymes for his wage in keeping the Bells wth Bawdricks & grease for two years		2	8
	Itm. to woorkmen for new hanging the Bells		5	8
	for the smiths woorke at the same time		2	5
1614.	Itm. to Apsley for making a Belwheele		6	0
1615.	Itm. to the Belfounder for casting the great Bell iii li.			
	Itm. to M[r] Thom̄s Moores for cariage of the Bell to Ampthill & home againe		10	0
	Itm. my own charges my horse meat their		6	8
	Itm. to Chapmā of Wingrave for taking downe & hanging the bell again		3	10

	Itm. paid to Willm Mylner for keeping the Badricke of the bells for one year		2	6
1618.	Itm. spent at Amersam in going to make agreymt. for casting of our Bells		4	3
	Itm. given to the Belfounder in Earneste		1	0
	Itm. given to dig up the mettall iiii^{d} and for my horse meat there			6
	Itm. to John Green & Isaac Sannders for cariage & bringing home the bell from Amersam		10	0
	Itm. for fitting of the clapper		2	8
1619.	Spent in going to Amersam to the bellfounder		1	8
	Itm. to Anthonie Stanbridge towarde paying for timber & making a frame for the bells	1	6	0
1620.	Imp^{r}imis. paid to the bellfounder casting the forebell	vli.	vi^{s}	viii^{d}
	Itm. to the pewterer & for bells at our midsomer ale		x^{s}	viii^{d}
	Itm. to William dauncer for a piece of Timber to lay in the Steeple		v^{s}	
	Itm. to the same man for his charges in going to see the bell cast		vi^{s}	vi^{d}
date uncertain.	layde out for the bell claper		1^{s}	8^{d}
	layde out to the belfounder		8	4
	for leatheringe for the moris bells			6
1621.	to the bell founder		4	0
	for the great bell clapper mending		2	6
	to Richard Badrick for carying the bell		10	0
	to the same man for the bell ropes		2	0
	to the bellfounder for casting the bell ? (xxxx^{s} viii^{d})			
	to Anthony Stanbridge for hanging the bell and worke at the church house		6	6
1622.	Itm. to the Smith for mendying the yrone worke of the great bell			8
	to Anthony Stanbridge for taking downe and hanging the great bell		3	0

to John Green and Edward Beatham for carying the bell to Newport	10	0
to Anthony Stanbridge for trussing the tooe bells and other worke	4	4
for three bell ropes	3	2
to the bell founder iii pounds xi^{s}		

In 1572 Mr. Powell, the bell-founder, is doubtless the Mr. John Powell, one of the burgesses, and late bailiff, of Buckingham, to whom the Arms of the Town were confirmed in 1574 by "Portcullis."

Nearly every year has an entry of expenditure on new bell ropes. This may be because the old ropes were the perquisite of the outgoing churchwardens. The only ringing occasions mentioned are all on the 17th November, the date of Elizabeth's accession (not coronation).

There are many entries referring to the Sacrament of the Altar:

	s.	d.
1563. Gathered by the church-wardens 3^{d} a house, the poor excepted, to pay for bread and wine for the year	4	3
1564. p^{d} for bread and wyne to the vycar, beyng the 4th payment that he founde the same by the yeare		
1564. Itm. receyved to paye for bread & wyne for the communyon, as of every howse in the pishe iiii^{d} Sm. vii^{s} iiii^{d} and from birdsthorne iii^{s} Sm.	x^{s}	iiii^{d}
p^{d} Mr Vycar the 20th of May upon reckonyng for breade and wyne	x^{s}	iiii^{d}
1566. Rec^{d} at Xmas of every house a penny to pay for bread & wine		22^{d}
1567. Recevyed of the pishoners of eu^{r}y house that hathe lande in the felde 2^{d} and of eu^{r}y cottage 1^{d}	2	11
Rec^{d} more at Easter of eu^{r}y comunycante	3	2
1576. Rec^{d} from Sir Henry Lee for bread & wine for birdsthorne for the yeare at Easter 1576		xiiii^{d}
1606. Itm. laid down in the whole year for bread and wyne etc. etc. etc.	7	10

In 1563 a collection was made from the parishioners, which amounted to 6s. 8d., "to bye books for the churche because there was no money in the churche boxe."

1564. p^d^ to mother Banyster for makyng clean of the churche against easter 1^d^

The Visitations were attended and the charges thereat paid regularly. Certain of the entries seem to show that occasionally ecclesiastical censure and penalty was incurred.

		s.	d.
1562.	Visitations at S. Albans and Winslow		
1564.	p^d^ for the charges of 2 churchwardens and 2 Sydemen at rykmansworthe at the visitation	5	4
	p^d^ to the Archdeacon for his charges at his visitation kepe at Aston churche	5	0
	p^d^ for the charges at the same visitation	1	4
	p^d^ to the parytor		4
	p^d^ for charges at St Albans, there and home, to the visitation	4	2
1568.	Visit^n^ at Winslow	4	3
	to archdeacon 3—4, paretor 4	3	8
	to the regester		4
1571.	p^d^ at Archdeacon's Visit^n^ at St Albans	3	7
	p^d^ at Bishop's Visit^n^ at St Albans	3	11
1572.	p^d^ at the archdeacons visit^n^ kepte in our churche		
1573.	p^d^ at Wynslowe the charges of the ii churchemen & one more wth them when they went before the quenes cõmyssioners to awnswere for churche lands		
1576.	Visit^n^ charges, Archdeacon, paretor, regester, at Watford and St Albans		
1577.	Visit^n^ at Barnet		
	laid out at London appearing before the chancellor	11	9
1598.	Item. our charge to London at Michaelmas beinge excommunicate for our Church Rayte	3	10

1624. Visit^{n} of the Bishop at Barnett
Item. our charge at London & the reversing of each of our excommunications 33 8
for Apparitors fees 3 0

Most of the visitations were held at Winslow.

Church repairs, and work on parish property, etc.:

1562. p^{d} for a locke & thymble for the churche gate vi^{d}
p^{d} to a plomber for layng the leade downe upon the churche wch was blowne up wth the wynde ii^{s} and for iiii li of sawder iiii^{s} and for meate & drynke for hym xv^{d} and to John Thornton for helpying of the plomber vi^{d}
p^{d} to a woman for doossyn of the churche lande iiii^{d}
paid to Thomas Grene for a day worke viii^{d}
1565. p^{d} for glasyng aboute the churche for more glasse viii^{d} the sette and for settyng of the glasse iiii^{d} the foote vi^{s}
p^{d} Mr Solomon for the tymbre to make postes & railes at the churche gate after iiii^{d} the sette ii^{s}
1566. p^{d} for mendyng the churche dore kye iii^{d}
1569. for vi bushells of lyme to mende fawtes abowte the churche ii^{s}
p^{d} for tyles to repair the church, & the tyler for work (tiles from Aylesbury)
1570. Item. paid for the ayringe of the towne land belonginge to the town house xiiii^{d}
p^{d} for mending the churche mowne * ii^{d}
1577. paid to the glasyer for settyng of xii quarryes of glasse in the wyndowes xii^{d}
1579. Rec^{d} of Sir Henry Lee. Knt. towards the reparying of our Churche by thande of Thomas Myller xx^{s}
p^{d} for tymbre and lathe to serve the makyng up of the stares in the walls viii^{d}

* Churchyard fence.

1581. p^d for spreadding the doonge on the Churche land iid
1597. for clotting the Towne way vid
Etc., etc.

The Parish Bull.

1564. Imprimis. p^d for a bulle at buckingame fayer xviii^s
1565. Imprimis. paid for the wynteryng of the bulle to Mr Solomon iiii^s
1566. p^d to Mr Solomon Powell for wynteryng of the Townes bulle iiii^s iiii^d
1567. Reacypt for the bull solde xxx^s
1568. p^d to rob^t Vyncher and Myles Freman for the over plus of a bull's price iiii^d
1567. Receyved of Mr Solomon for the Towne bull xxvii^s
1566. Itm receyved aboute mychellmasse for the townes bulle xxx^s x^d

In 1696 the Rev. Roger Hitchcock copied out the above entries and wrote them in a later account book as evidence that the parishioners provide the town bull themselves, and not the Vicar.

Other items of expenditure:—

1565. p^d for 2 bushells of beanes to sowe the churche lande xx^d
1568. p^d for, in full, paynt for the queines cariage on and above the collection amonge the prishe vii^d
1569. p^d for moles taken by Thomas Dyxson and Richard vi dozen and ii moles iii^s i^d
1570. for destroyinge of crowes, Pyes, and Kytes and moules for the year past iiii^s
1573. At sundrye tymes geven to the poore in the churche xii^d
p^d to Thomas Dicson for moulles xviii^d
1576. p^d for molles taken in the sowne feldes to Thomas Dyxson xii^d
1597. to a poor man wth a lycense iiii^d
1607. Item. to a certaine poor woman wth the archbyshops lycense her husband being blynd xii^d

1616. Itm. our charge at Sct Albans about Virginia v^s iiii^d
1617. Itm. spent at Alisburie at three severall tymes going to the Court about suing Sir Henrie Lea xiiii^d
1618. Itm. given to a poore man wch gathered for fyre vi^d
Itm. given to one wth a lycense that came from Virginia vi^d
1624. given to two pore Irish iii^d
given to a pore morauian schoolmaster vi^d
1630. for burying a pore woman & child x^d
Etc., etc.

Of some interest are the following:—

1592. Item. paid to Robarte Saunders & Thomas Stevenes to set fourth sougeres in monye iiii^s vi^d
1593. for maimed souldiers xvi^d
It. for christemnas quart^r for lame soldiers xiiii^d
Etc., etc.

An Act of 1593 made each parish provide relief to the crippled or destitute soldiers who had their legal settlements there.

Sources of the Parish Revenue and receipts. Selected items are:—

1562. Receyved of and for the Witson ale cleare xxv^s vi^d
1564. received of and for the Witson ale this year xiii^s viii^d
1565. Receyved for the churche ayle cleare xxx^s

Etc., an annual entry of gradually increasing amount.

1563. Reseyved of John Thorne for hys fathers be quest iii^s iiii^d
rec^d for an elm tree to make gayte in the sowthe end of the towne vi^d
rec^d for the loppe of ane elm in the mydest of the sowne of Thomas Stokes iii^s

1564. Receyved of Thomas Grene for the holle yeares rent for the Churche howse due at christemasse laste paste — v^{s} iiii^{d}

rec. of Robt. Bisshope for 4 elm trees — v^{s}

1566. rec. from Thomas Gren for hys rent behynde for 2 yeares & a half at mydsomer this present yeare — vii^{s} viii^{d}

1567. Recyved of Mr Vycar for stones that lay in the churche and at the crosse in the churcheyarde & a pece of leade — xviii^{d}

1569. receyved for ii may polles — x^{d}

1570. Receyved of John Herres hye constable of the iii hundrethe of (buck) by the hands of richard sannders of and for the loterye for x^{s} that was paid out of the churche stoke — ii^{s} vi^{d}

Receaved of mother Robins a hole yeares rent due at thanunciation of our Ladye 1571 for hir dwellinge in the Towne house — xii^{d}

1572. a levy at a pennye the pece — xi^{s} ii^{d}

1576. Receyved of Nycolas Gynger for the crope of barlee upon the churche lands in Longmore the xviiith of July — xi^{s}

Recyved of Rychard Brytnell that hys father dyd gyve to the poore mans boxe in his will — xii^{d}

1577. Receyved into the churche use by a levye for besse gathered of the pishoners before the xiith of May — x^{s} i^{d}

Receyved the last of June for a levye of besse — xiiii^{s} ii^{d}

rec. for shipe and bease and lande — xxv^{s}

1580. receyved by a leavye after a pennye a beaste 24 Aprill — xi^{s} vi^{d}

1605. received more of Thomas Easte for his wyves buriall — vi^{s} viii^{d}

1613. Imprimis allowed to Robert Jeffes foure shillings for the use of fourtie shillings wch he hath had in his hands one year and tenne pence more wch was due unto him out of 6/8 due to the Towne for good wyfe Burrows Buriall in the Church.

The rates of land in the parish of Abbotts Aston :—

Imprimis. Sir Henry Lea rated at	510	acres.
Item. the young Lady Dormer	350	,,
Item. the old lady Dormer for the Oxleys ground	50	,,
Item. the Town rated at	455	,,
Total	1365	,,

1603. Receyved of the executors of Willm Vynchers will x^s^

1604. the payment of Mr Sollomon's (Powell) Burialls xxvii^s^ ix^d^

rec. of Robt Jeffes for the use of 20 shillings certaine years vi^s^

rec. of Mr Whittakers the use of 20 shillings one year xx^d^

1610. levy made of 1½^d^ a beast and 3^d^ a score of sheep the whole number of beasts being 160 and sheep 566 xxvii^s^

rec^d^ of the exors of Robert Finchers will wch was given toward the maintenance of the churche xii^d^

1611. rec. by John Fyncher wch was due by Leonard Burrows buriall in the church vi^s^ viii^d^

1612. rec^d^ tenne shillings towards the beginning of a stock for the poore of Aston Abbotts and was given to that end by the last will & testament of Leonard Burrow late of Aston Abbotts deceased.

rec^d^ of M^ris^ Clever of Weedon for the buriall of a chyld in our church iii^s^ viii^d^

rec^d^ wch was given by goodwyfe Finchers will towarde the maintenance of the churche ii^s^

1615. a levy on 136 beasts and 590 sheep
rec^{d} of John Winter for his grandfathers burial in the church vi^{s} viii^{d}
rec^{d} of M^{ris} Moores for her late husband Mr Sollomons buriall in the church vi^{s} viii^{d}

1618. Rec. of Isaac Sannders of a gift given by his fathers will towarde the repairing of the church of Aston vi^{s} viii^{d}

1623. a levy made 8 Oct. of 12^{d} for every 20 acres & 3^{d} for every cottage

1624. a levy of 2^{s} for every 20 acres & 3^{d} for each cottage

1629. a levy of 1/6 for every 20 acres & 4^{d} for each cottage

1634. a levy of 3^{s} for every 20 acres & 8^{d} for each cottage

1694. A Leuy for the repaires of the Church and Church house and providing other necessaries at 2^{d} in the £ amounting to £13 14 3

1698. a levy of 2^{d} in the £. made £14 2 8.

From the many items and entries in the account books the selected specimens here given show every variety of raising money, viz., voluntary gift, legacy, poll tax (1572), tax on possessions, and at last "rateable value"; also occasionally the parish lent money and took interest (8.0 p.c.), received the rents of church land and house, also sold produce and timber, and the churchwardens also received the fees for burial within the Church.

The annual expenditure was not large; in fact, to modern ideas it was quite small, *e.g.*:—

1572. Sm totalis of the layenge out of the churchemen this yere vi^{li} iiii^{s} ii^{d}
whereof they rec^{d} v^{li} xvi^{s} i^{d}
so Remanethe due to them viii^{s} i^{d}

In 1622 the receipts were £10 17s. 5d., of which £9 17s. 6d. was spent.

In 1624 the receipts were £11 10s. 5d., and in 1631 they declined to £5 15s. 1d.

The following is the Edwardian Inventory of Church goods in this parish, as printed for the Alcuin Club, 1908:—

Abbottes Aston.

This indenture indentid [23 July 1552] of all suche goode. . . . . perteyning to the paryshe of Abbottes Aston. . . . . betwene [the same com^{rs} by virtue of the same com^{n}] and Hen. Brycknell and Ryc[hard] Sanders. . . . . all such goodes [&c. as above]

Item iij vestmentes one of blewe sattane
Another of rede sattane
Another of blewe sylke
Item ij coppes one of grene sylke and the other of rede saye
Item j challys of sylv^{r}
Item ij corparaxysys
Item ij candyll styckes of lattyn
Item ij surplessis
Item a vale clothe
Item ij towels
Item a dexe clothe of tuck
Item a sensure of lattin (loste)
Item in the steple iij belles
Item j santus bell
Item ij hand belles

From the Records of the old Archdeaconry of St. Albans (supplied by the sub-Librarian of St. Albans Cathedral on 12th May, 1909, to the Rev. T. W. Martyn, Vicar of Aston Abbotts):—

Aston Abbotts Church, A.D. 1638.

An Inventory of the goods of the Church of Abbott's Aston:—

Imprimis, a Communion table fairly rayled in wth a faire green Carpet for the same, fringed about wth a faire deepe silk fringe, a holland cloth for the tyme of the Communion, a pewter flagon, and a silver challice wth a cover for the consecrated bread and wine at the same.

Itm. a great Bible of the last translation, the booke of Common prayer w^{h} the forme of Ordination of Priests and Deacons. a boke for the 5 of Nouemb, the booke of Homelies, Bishoppe Jewell's works and Erasmus Paraphrase.

Itm. a Cushion of green for the Pulpit and a faire large holland Surplise for the Minister to officiat in the tyme of diuine Seruice.

Itm. a Chest wth 3 locks and keyes and an other little chest for the safe custody of the church goods wth the Register booke and booke of accounts.

Itm. a Font of Stone leaded wthin & a Cover for the same for the Sacrament of Baptisme.

Itm. a clock and fower bells wth all things thereunto belonging

Rob. Hitchcock
John × Putnam
Rich × Belham

From the Archdeacon's Visitation Books.

1684. 18 July. Aston Abbotts. To buy a plate and a Common Prayer Book. There are loose leafes in the Bible.

1687. 28 April. Jonathan Marshall of Aston Abbotts clerk of the said parish. Mr Hitchcock owneth him to be his parish clerk.

1757. In the summer of 1757 Archdeacon Ibbetson held a personal visitation in each Church in his Archdeaconry.

Abbots Aston. Visited 9 August, 1757.

Present. Rev. Richard Penn, vicar. Robert Dell, churchwarden.

[Richard Hedges the other churchwarden was excused attendance.]

Ordered "that the Pavement in the Chancel be repaired and made even and that the Pew on the South side of the Chancel be also repaired.

"The floors of the Pews in the Church where wanting to be mended.

"That a carpet of Silk or other Decent Stuff be provided for the Communion Table."

A GENERAL PLAN
of the Woods, Park and Gardens of
STOWE
the Seat of the Right Honourable
The LORD VISCOUNT COBHAM
with ſeveral Perſpective Views
in the Gardens
Dedicated to his Lordſhip
by his moſt humble and obedient
Servant Sarah Bridgeman 1739.

References (Letters and Numerals) Beginning at North, and Proceeding along East Side.

A. Equestrian Statue of George I.
b. House & Outbuildings.
(At extreme N.E. angle) Fane of Pastoral Poetry.
(At next angle, E. side) Lord Cobham's Pillar.
25. Temple of Friendship.
ii. Great Arch and Pavilions.

2. Temple of Venus.
5. Queen's Monument.
6. Boycott Pavilions.
8. Pyramid.
12. Seat.
10. Temple of Bacchus.
S & 14. Kitchen Gardens.

C. C. Orangeries.
22. Parterre.
r. Church.
q. Temple of Ancient Virtue.
m. Temple of British Worthies.
16. Rotunda.

STOWE AND ITS "GARDENS."

[By W. Niven, F.S.A.].

Within the small compass of this article it is not proposed to attempt a description of Stowe as it is to-day, but rather to take the reader back to the Stowe of the first half of the 18th century—of Alexander Pope, Lord Chesterfield, James Thomson, etc.—and with reference more to the famous gardens than the mansion.

Of the palatial homes of England, Castle Howard, Blenheim, Holkham, Wentworth House, Badminton surpass Stowe in grandeur and stateliness, and have this advantage over it, that they were mostly planned and carried out by one man and on one definite scheme, whereas Stowe, as we now see it, has been a growth and the work of several architects and able amateurs. But out of doors Stowe was unsurpassed. The Gardens were the wonder and admiration of the 18th century, and many books, and many editions of them, were printed describing and illustrating mansion and grounds, showing plainly how great and extended was the interest taken in this remarkable product of 18th century classicism and amateurism.

It is, of course, difficult for us now to assume the connoisseurship of that time and find much admiration for some of the vanities here displayed. Why should temples to Venus, Bacchus, or even to Ancient Virtue be erected in an English park? Bacchus, indeed, seems to have been honoured here with two shrines, for the "Rotunda," of the Ionic order, by Sir John Vanbrugh, altered by Signor Borra, formerly contained a statue to him in addition to the temple specially dedicated in his honour, which seems also to have been designed by Vanbrugh. These and other classical temples, whether appropriate or not, were well designed and executed under the best architects of the day, and their sites admirably chosen; but what can be said for the "artificial Piece of Ruins," The Shepherd's Cove, An Egyptian Pyramid, St. Augustine's Cave, Dido's Cave, the (very spurious) Castle, the Gothic Temple (quite as

good, however, as Horace Walpole's work at Strawberry Hill), the Witch House, the Temple of Modern Virtue, which, curiously enough, in the 1764 edition of the descriptive Guide is shown as in a sadly decayed condition?* Imitation ruins were much in vogue in the 18th century, and were set up, often at great expense, all over the country. Worse than their puerility was the fact that they often included genuine fragments, the spoil from ancient buildings robbed to gratify the vanity of someone who would be in the fashion, and "have a taste." The brilliant Horace Walpole, though he came on the field later, was himself a chief offender in this way, and influenced others, his inferiors.

Sir John Vanbrugh, William Kent, James Gibbs, Giacomo Leoni, and Borra were all employed here. The last-named seems to have been allowed to alter several erections by Vanbrugh and Kent. Kent was employed on the mansion itself, the hall, almost the only part of it which has not been altered or rebuilt, being due to him, as well as its painted ceiling; and, outside, he not only designed several of the buildings, including the Temple of Venus and that of Ancient Virtue, which seem to have escaped the attentions of Borra, the shrine of British Worthies, which does not rise above the grotesque, the shell bridge, the Hermitage, etc., but was also employed to lay out the gardens in the new taste. Plates II. and III. show Stowe House as Lord Cobham left it; and in the opinion of the writer Lord Cobham's building, as here shown, was better in design before the alterations and additions of Earl Temple were carried out; and this design was presumably by Kent. William Kent was born in 1685, and died in 1748. Lord Burlington met him in Rome, and took him back with him, and allowed him to reside at Burlington House till his death; and, through the patronage of the virtuoso earl, Kent became the fashionable architect of the day. Mr. R. Blomfield† speaks of the Temple of Ancient Virtue here (Plate VI.) as probably the best work of his, which is not fair of

* Modern Virtue was originally a heap of ruins to contrast with Ancient Virtue's splendid temple. It has now completely disappeared! (Inform. The Hon. Richard M. Grenville).

† A Hist. of Renaissance Architecture in England, Vol II., 229.

View of the House *from the* Equestrian Statue

Veüe du Chateau *prise a coté de la* Figure Equestre

View of the House *from the* Parterre. *Veüe de la* Façade *du* Chateau *du côté du* Partere.

the author of the Horse Guards, the front of the Treasury to the Parade, Holkham, and many other important buildings. But he truly remarks: "Kent had not the individuality of Vanbrugh or Hawksmoor." The same author wrote: "It seems almost inconceivable that a man like Kent, who could design fine and severe architecture, should have lent himself so abjectly to the fancies of the fashionable amateur. The essential principle that the garden, within its enclosure, is one thing, and the landscape outside it another, and that no attempt should be made to confuse the two," was lost sight of.† Horace Walpole wrote of Kent: "He was a painter, an architect, and the father of modern gardening. In the first character he was below mediocrity, in the second he was a restorer of the science, in the last an original, and the inventor of an art that realises painting and improves nature;" and elsewhere: "Kent leapt the fence and saw that all nature was a garden," which Mr. Blomfield characterises as probably his masterpiece in clap-trap.

James Gibbs (1674—1754) designed the column to Lord Cobham (115 feet high, Valdre afterwards adding the lions to the pedestal), and this is an instance of his skill, and the originality he always displayed in some departure from the recognised classical conventionalities; also the Belvedere, etc. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford is his best known work. He designed Ditchley, Oxon, and Milton House, Peterborough.

Sir John Vanbrugh (1672—1726), architect, dramatist, and government official, is said to have approached architecture from the scene-painter's point of view. As exemplified at Blenheim and Castle Howard, he was a master in the grouping of great masses. A man of great originality and grand ideas he must have been a most expensive architect to employ. Grimsthorpe (1724) was his latest important work. To him are attributed the Boycott Pavilions, the Rotunda, and the Temple of Bacchus.

Giacomo Leoni designed a handsome gateway leading from the entrance front towards the orangeries. He was the architect of Moor Park, Rickmansworth, and Lathom House, Lancs.

† The Formal Garden in England, 1892.

At a later period Signor Borra, architect to the King of Sardinia, was much employed here, and altered the work of some of his predecessors. The design of the great Corinthian Arch is given to an amateur, Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford. Rysbrack and Scheemaker executed many statues here.

In concluding this list of architects employed here, reference should be made to Launcelot Brown, gardener, who later on actually practised as an architect. He was employed here for some 13 years, rising from the humblest position to be head-gardener. Stowe, in fact, was the making of "Capability Brown," who exploited the new craze for "landscape" very much to his own advantage. At Croome, Worcestershire, he is said not only to have turned a level waste into hill, dale, and water, but to have designed the mansion itself—a very creditable performance. On the other hand we read* that he set up for the art-oracle of his day, so that, being consulted by Josiah Wedgwood as to the colour of a ground for some of his reliefs or vases, he pronounced against any colour "unless it was an exact imitation of some natural stone," which seems some justification for those who condemn him as a quack. Before leaving Stowe Brown married Mary Holland, a young woman of the village.

No other gardens in England approached Stowe in the number and costliness of its garden buildings, the temples, pavilions, columns, obelisks, and other fancies and vanities of Lord Cobham, but his friend and kinsman, Lord Lyttelton, at Hagley, Worcestershire, indulged similar tastes on a more modest scale, and was another patron of the poets. Thomson called Hagley the British Tempé; and he, Pope, and other men of letters, were all welcome there.† It had its Temple of Theseus, its Octagon Temple, Ionic Rotunda (a favourite ornament to English parks of which instances in this county will be recalled), a Doric Temple dedicated "QUIETI & MUSIS," a Hermitage of roots and moss, a Ruined Tower, which was described at the time as "a masterly deception," clothed in ivy, its Palladian Bridge—of which there

* Mansions of England. J. P. Neale, 1847.
† Old Wedgwood, by Rathbone, 1898.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S MONUMENT, STOWE.

TEMPLE OF VENUS, STOWE.

are several similar, and I believe that at Wilton was the original—and a column to Frederic, Prince of Wales. But at Stowe there seems to have been about *forty* such erections, of which a list follows, taken chiefly from the 1749 Guide-book.

The following seem to have been standing in 1749, without including all the detached statues, fountains, etc. Some few of these no longer exist, but others have since been added:—

Temple of Concord & Victory.*
Gothic Temple
Ladies' Temple
Temple of Friendship
„ „ Ancient Virtue
„ „ Venus
„ „ Bacchus
„ „ Pastoral Poetry
„ „ Brit. Worthies
The Rotunda
Egyptian Pyramid
Pavilions at Entrance to Gardens
Do. do. at Entrance to Park
Dido's Cave
The Hermitage
Garden Seat
The Grotto
The Cold Bath
The Palladian Bridge
The Shell Bridge
The New Bridge
The Obelisk (a fountain)
An Artificial Piece of Rock-work
The Belvedere (by Gibbs)
St. Augustine's Cave
Coucher's Obelisk
Column with Statue to K. Geo. II.
Mont. to Q. Caroline
The Sleeping Parlour
The Witch House
Temple of Mod. Virtue
Shell Bridge
Chinese House (in lake)
Temple of Contemplation
Pebble Alcove
Congreve's Mon't.
Grecian Temple
Capt. Grenville's Mon't.
Imperial Closet
Equestrian Statue of George I.

Of the first building in this list we read in the Beauties of England and Wales† (Lond., 1801, Vol. I., 286): "The Temple of Concord and Victory is a large, handsome building, of an oblong shape, decorated with 28 fluted Ionic columns. This is acknowledged to be one of the most chaste and elegant ornamental structures in the kingdom; and as long as it continues to exist the architect will need no other monument to record his taste and judgment. It was originally designed by Kent, who nearly followed the shape and measurements of the *Maison Quarrée* at Nismes; but the internal decorations were completed by Borra in 1763, when the late Lord

* Of the above list of buildings the first 21 enumerated are illustrated by plans engraved on copper plates in *Stowe: A Description of the Magnificent House and Gardens of the Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple.* A New Edition, with all the Alterations to the present Time. B. Seeley, Buckingham; T. Hodgkinson, at the New Inn at Stowe, 1766.

† Written presumably by John Britton, and containing as good an account of Stowe as is to be found.

Temple gave it the appellation it now bears, to perpetuate the remembrance of the peace then ratified at Fontainebleau. The front pediment has an alto-relievo by Scheemaker, representing the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. On the top of the building are six statues. The inside contains two gilt vases, a statue, and sixteen medallions commemorating the principal victories in the war of the year above-named. This Temple overlooks a most beautiful scene, called the Grecian Valley."

So far as I know, the set of 15 large engravings by Rigaud and Baron, published in 1730 (not in 1737, as stated by Lipscomb), and again in 1739, give the best idea of these gardens at that time. Plates I., II., III., and VII. are reproductions from the set in the Brit. Mus.. and are, I think, admirable, both as photos * and process-work. The other four plates are by the Buckingham firm of Walford and Son, and show temples, etc., by Kent, Gibbs, and Vanbrugh which still remain in good preservation.

The "Gardens" of Stowe are really an inner park extending to nearly 400 acres. † At the present time certainly *park* describes them better than *garden.* But an examination of these reproduced views will show, first, that in 1730 their name was quite appropriate, and, secondly, that at this date the work of obliterating straight avenues, making formal fountain basons to look like casual ponds, and removing the trained yew hedges, with their arches and niches, which enclosed the Parterre, had not, as late, presumably, as 1739, the date of the second issue of these views, been begun.

Neither mansion nor grounds were formed *de novo* by the first Viscount Cobham. The house, according to Magna Britannia, 1806 (Vol. I., 641), was built originally by Peter Temple, Esq., regn. Eliz., and was re-built by Sir Richard Temple, who died 1697. The reader is referred to the paper (Records V., 349) read by His Grace the late Duke of Buckingham,

* By Mr. Donald Macbeth, of the Brit. Museum.

† A familiar instance of the same application of the term to a large planted area (which, happily, has been rather more conservatively treated) will occur to all in "Kensington Gardens."

TEMPLE OF ANCIENT VIRTUE, STOWE.

View of the Queen's Theatre *from the* Rotunda.

Veüe du Theatre *de la* Reine *prise a coté de la* Rotonde.

President of our Society, on the occasion of the excursion in 1884, which gives an earlier date for the first house. He told us: "The original house of the Temples, circa 1520, remained till early in the 18th century. It was a centre block with two detached wings, in a straight line," and that parts of this building remain within the present mansion. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. for Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant 1703, a Lieut.-General in the Army, was, on the accession of Geo. I. (1714), created Baron Cobham, and in 1718 Viscount and Baron. To him has been attributed the first carrying out on a large scale the new ideas in gardening. Whether he was the prime mover, W. Kent and others obediently carrying out his directions, or whether he accepted and followed professional advice, must remain uncertain. Probably the former, for a trained architect such as Kent would, one would suppose, have only reluctantly yielded to the fashionable craze, and consented that his purely formal buildings should have a setting which was independent of and inappropriate to them. The change in taste seems to have begun as early as 1718, when Switzer brought out *Ichnographia Rustica*, and invented what he called "rural and extensive gardening," by which a garden of 20 acres should look to be 200. The old engravings here reproduced are evidence that formality and the older taste prevailed here 20 years after this book appeared. In the "Beauties of England and Wales, 1801" (Vol I.) we read: "The first professional artist employed to lay out the grounds was Bridgeman, whose plans and drawings of their features at that period are still in possession of the Marquis." * It may be assumed, I think, in the absence of these plans, that the lay out shown in the plan and views here reproduced is Bridgeman's. A comparison of this 1730 plan with that which accompanied the Guide-book of 1777 shows the alterations made to the latter date. The formal Parterre (Plate III.), with its enclosing yew hedges and its fountain bason,

* Having enquired if these are still preserved at Stowe, the Hon. R. Morgan Grenville has very kindly searched the library for these plans and drawings, but, unfortunately, without success so far.

had been improved away. The "canal" in front of the Rotunda (Plate VII.) had also been filled in, and the large octagonal pond, near the Great Arch, had been enlarged to a "natural" shapelessness, and two other smaller ponds or basins filled in. The quadrant colonnades had, with good judgment, been added on the foundations of the former screen walls flanking the north-west entrance, increasing the dignity of the *cours d'honneur* on that side; the canal and plantations between the equestrian statue of George I. and the entrance portico being destroyed. Reference to the largest scale Ordnance map will show the further alterations made since 1777 to the present time.

The mansion itself would seem to have passed through no less than five phases. First, there was the 16th century house, as described by the late Duke of Buckingham. Then that of Sir Richard Temple, who died 1697; followed by the house as modified by Kent for Viscount Cobham, which is presumably that which is represented in two of the Rigaud views (Plates II. and III.). Between this very pleasing design and the palatial buildings, as altered and added to by Lord Temple (1760—1780), which we now see, and which seem to have been designed mainly by the earl himself, there was an intermediate house, which is shown in B. Seeley's Guide of 1766. While free from the crushing largeness of Earl Temple's additions, there was a feebleness about this very extended front which justified him in his desire to improve upon it. The approach to the great south portico was from the sides, the steps being broken into several short flights. The imposing elliptical saloon had not yet been built; its place was occupied by the great oblong "Stucco Gallery," measuring about 58 feet by 22, from which opened at one end the dining-room and at the other the drawing-room, both of moderate dimensions, and beyond them again the great galleries.

Finally, since Earl Temple's time, somewhere between 1780 and the end of that century, the Marquis of Buckingham completed the fittings and decorations, internally, of his predecessor's costly additions and alterations.

THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE, STOWE.

It will thus be seen how strong was the love of building in the Temple-Grenville family. It was then accounted for honour to "build splendidly," and, in this respect, no family surpassed them. Horace Walpole expressed, with some truth, the opinion that were there at Stowe but half the buildings in the grounds there would still be too many, for no great event and no visit of a great personage was suffered to pass without some memorial of it in stone or marble being erected; but the Walpoles themselves —as evidence Houghton and Strawberry Hill—did not escape the same epidemic.

A year ago the writer expressed the hope—*à propos* of the visit to Chenies—that a worthy monograph might be produced on those superb and admirably-preserved monuments and the distinguished family they commemorate. Here at Stowe is ample material for another: a remarkable family, literary associations, the works of the best architects and amateurs of their day, the change of taste in gardening from the older style (to which we are now reverting), the works of art, though many are now dispersed, collected there, the visits of royalty and statesmen, etc. The admirable example of the Verney Memoirs should serve as a stimulus.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, HIGH WYCOMBE.

[By the Ven. the Archdeacon of Buckingham.]

To the issue of Records for 1904 (IX. 7) Mr. W. H. St. John Hope contributed a most interesting article on the Parish Church of High Wycombe. Since the article was written further evidence has come to light, which may tend to modify some of the conclusions at which he arrived. The first is the will of John Stokton, citizen and mercer of London. One clause in the will may be translated as follows:—"I will that each of the two chancels of the parish church of Great Wycombe, to wit, the chancel of S. Mary and the chancel called le bour chancel, shall be made longer towards the east than they now are, by a convenient space, and that 'lez rofez' of the chancels aforesaid shall be supported with sufficient stone columns such as may sufficiently support 'lez rofes' as well of the high chancel as of the two said chancels, to the intent that the parishioners standing and sitting in the two chancels aforesaid may better see the elevation of the body of Christ at the high altar of the same church." Apparently this was not carried out at that time, for in the Early Chancery Proceedings (File 234, No. 8), (A.D. 1493 to 1500) we find a suit instituted by Robert Astbroke and Christopher Watford, in which complaint is made to John, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, that whereas Sir John Stokton willed and granted that "certyn werkys and bilding shulde be doon and made by his executours, that is to say, the chancell and the two chapellis of both sides to have been takyn downe and set out ferther in length, and the same chauncell to be arched uppon both sides soo that the p̃isshoners myght have sight unto the seid chauncell by both sides of the same, ... which Stockton made his executours Elizabeth his wife wt dyvers other now

dede and so deceased. After whoes decesse the burgeys of the said towne many and sundery tymes made sute and labour to the said Elizabeth his wife and other hir co-executours, to accomplysshe & make the said byldynge according to the said will, and which executours deffered it and deleyed it to doo. And the same bildyng not doon ne eny part thereof, all the said executours died savyng the said Elizabeth, which survived and had then the hole administration of the seid testament. And so it is . . . . . shee havyng a remorce in hir consciens how she stode charged w^{t} the pformannce of the p̃misses . . . . . agreed w^{t} one Maister Robert Shyrborne that he shuld take uppon him to be accomplised . . . . . and he that to doo hath att all tymes deferred and utterly refused and yet doth refuse contrary to all reason and good consciens. In consideration wherof and also that the said chauncell is now in such decay and likely in brief tyme to fall, which if it be suffered shuld be to the destruccion of the said ij chapellys uppon both side of the said chauncell; and also in consideration of the povtie of the p̃isshons of the said towne of Wycombe . . . . . &c. The above passages seem to point in the direction of Mr. St. John Hope's conjecture that the North chapel was originally a separate structure with a south wall dividing it from the chancel. There could hardly, however, at that time have been two walls, one of the chapel and another of the chancel, for if that were so the decay of the chancel would not present such danger to the chapel. It would appear also that the South chapel was already in existence, and was not a new addition, as suggested by Mr. Hope, for it was to be treated in the same way by making arches which should open to view the high altar. It is proved also by the record of the Chancery proceedings that the South chapel was "le boure chauncell," or, as it is still called, the Bower Chapel, and that the boure altar did not form a part of the North Chapel, or stand under one of the arches between it and the chancel.

The date of the Chancery proceedings shows that the work given in Mr. Hope's excellent plan as done cir. 1490 must be put a few years later.

Sir John Stokton appears to have been a man of enlightened ideas, and a considerable benefactor to the town, as well as to the Church, for he also made bequests for the repair and widening of the roads; for the building of a market house "so that every man coming to Great Wycombe market or fair with his grain to sell may be able to stand dry under the house, while he exposes his grain for sale; and that there shall be sufficient granaries for putting the grain in at the end of every market, which shall remain not sold, to remain there till the next market is held there"; and for five almshouses.

STOKE POGES, BASE TO CROSS.

BRONZE OR LATTEN FOOT OF A PORTABLE CROSS, STOKE POGES.

The Rev. J. F. Hoyle, Vicar of Stoke Poges, has favoured me with some notes on a very interesting piece of church plate to which his attention was called more than a year ago, and which is believed to have formed part of the furniture of the Chapel of the Almshouse or Hospital founded here by Edward Hastings, K.G., second son of George, first Earl of Huntingdon, created Lord Hastings of Loughborough, A.D. 1558. Mr. Hoyle notes: This Hospital stood close to the Parish Church, and at the same time Lord Hastings built on to the church a chapel to serve as the oratory for the Hospital and a burial place for himself and his family. In 1765 Mr. Thomas Penn, of Stoke Park, obtained an Act of Parliament to pull down the ancient Hospital, standing in, or close to, his park, and to re-build it in another situation, about a quarter of a mile away. It is supposed that the old use of the Hastings Chapel was at this time discontinued, and the services held in the chapel-room of the new Hospital; the Chapel being later turned into a vestry-room, and is now brought into the compass of the church; the organ is placed there, galleries have been erected, and it has quite lost its original character.

Two old helmets which used to lie uncared for in the chapel-room of the new Hospital have lately been placed in the church, on the walls of the Hastings Chapel; and this bronze or latten stand has been taken into safe keeping from the kitchen or living-room of the Hospital. It stands on a reeded six-foil base from which rises a rounded engraved support, surmounted by a small open-work gallery, above which is the socket in, and on, which the cross itself stood. The engraving represents two natural and two conventional floral designs, under which and encircling the base is the inscription: JESUS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI.

Mr. Hoyle received from Mr. C. H. Read, P.S.A., head of the Mediæval Antiquities Dept. of the Brit. Museum, the following report:—"I have examined the charming bronze object belonging to your church with considerable care, and I think it must be later than was my first impression, and I should be inclined to put it about the middle of the 16th century.* I have no doubt it was intended as the stand for a processional cross, or something of that bulk. . . . . C. H. Read."

It was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries on the 3rd February. Mr. St. John Hope described it as a "laiten foot for a portable cross of early 16th century date," and, in conversation with me, said that it was intended to stand on or over the altar, there to receive a portable cross when the latter was not being used, supported on a staff, for processional purposes, one cross being thus made to serve two purposes. There are some indications of gilding, but whether it was entirely or parcel-gilt it is difficult now to say.

W. N.

*It is figured in Proceedings of the Soc. Ant. 1910 where (p. 51) its date is said to be about 1480, and to be of undoubted English work.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

Stewkley.

With much regret that our efforts and those of several other Societies to preserve the integrity of this unique church have proved unavailing one read in a local paper (Aug. 6) that a tender for the erection of the unnecessary vestry, with its consequent destruction of the original Norman wall face on the south side of the chancel, has been accepted. The report referred to continued: "The restoration of the tower is also very necessary, as the Roman cement is constantly falling off." The tower has unfortunately suffered a good deal in the past at the hands of those who thought they were beautifying it, in the hacking of the stone face to receive the cement stucco. It presents a difficult problem. Let us hope at least that we may be spared from 20th century Norman.

St. Peter's, Stantonbury.

Having received instructions from the Vicar, the Rev. A. Newman Guest, to examine and report upon the recent interesting discovery of what had been supposed to be a "Norman" Arcade on the north side of the nave of this most curious ancient church, I found that the two fine pointed arches of two orders, of simple chamfers, the easternmost arch being slightly higher than the other, though not Norman, were very good and graceful Early English work (circa 1200). The Chevronwork hood-mould over each of them was, in my opinion, either removed from a still earlier arcade, or from some other portion of the fabric, and re-set in its present position. I should imagine that this is at least as old as the reign of King Stephen (1135). The double order of the arches rests in the centre on a quatrefoil column and capital of a section by no means unusual, save that the length of the bell is greater than the average work of the date quoted. These arches in their outer jambs pay on to smaller caps and corbels with leaf ornament of the type very usual in Bucks Churches. The base of the quatrefoil shaped pillar has been ruthlessly hacked about, and, judging by the height at which the jambs of the arches are stopped above the floor-line, it would, so far as can be determined at present, suggest that a dwarf wall existed under both arches.

If funds permitted, the north aisle should be rebuilt on old lines, care being, of course, taken to disturb no old walling that could be left in sitû. I have evolved a scheme for this, but it is too early to say much about it. Reverence for old work, and reparation, rather than "restoration," should, I think, be constantly kept before those who undertake it: no new feature should be suffered that may compete with those brought to light.

It is but just to say of this recent "find," or re-discovery, of these interesting remains, that the existence of these two arches was known and recorded in RECORDS. It is difficult to understand an act of vandalism that hid such work *at all:* still worse was the method used in the doing of it.

The stone in this arcade differs from that used in the north windows of the chancel, where Totternhoe church stone from near Dunstable has been introduced, the softness of which has enabled the carver of this work of the perpendicular period to put much character and raciness into the heads forming the dripstone terminations, and adds one more to the many interesting features of a church which I first visited and loved nearly half-a-century ago.

E. SWINFEN HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A.

Holy Trinity, Bledlow.

The works of repair, of which an excellent account by the vicar appeared in our last issue were completed at midsummer and a commemorative service held on July 2nd. A small debt remains to be wiped off.

Upton Church.

The vestry of this church has been enlarged. In the process no part of the original Norman structure has been touched.

E. L. Reynolds.

West Wycombe.

By direction of the Rev. Upton Wooler and his committee, and under the advice of Mr. W. Niven, necessary repairs are being carried out on the north side of the old timber building known as the Church Loft. The latter discovered that, at the end adjoining the archway, there had been four small cells. It is hoped that measured drawings of this rather remarkable building may be given in our next issue.

NOTABILIA MCMX.

During the year 44 new members of this Society have been elected, and by death or resignation we have lost 15, the members, exclusive of hon. members, now numbering 309.

At the anniversary meeting, St. George's Day, of the Society of Antiquaries, our member, Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks, M.A., received the well-merited honour of election to the Council. The Zoological Society conferred a similar honour upon him last year.

During June the Society of Antiquaries held at their rooms an exhibition of English Mediæval Alabaster Sculpture. Some beautiful examples of the smaller works in this material were brought together, and an Illustrated Catalogue is being prepared.

A Caution.—The Vicar of Witcham, Ely, has drawn attention to a serious danger in regard to church plate: "A few days ago I took a relative, an expert in such "matters, to call on two neighbouring incumbents, and "he was asked to examine the sacred vessels. In each "case he found that the stamp of the Assay Office had "been cut out during repairs, reducing the value of one "Elizabethan chalice from £850 to about £30, and of "another from £600 to a similar value." Only to firms of the highest standing should old plate be entrusted, and not even to them until good photographs showing the marks have been taken.

By the disastrous fire at the Brussels Exhibition much choice old English furniture was destroyed, and wall panelling of the time of Elizabeth and James I; also choice specimens of old Wedgwood, Worcester and Chelsea china. The firm of Gill and Reigate suffered heavily, and both of these gentlemen had lent examples from their private collections. A Merton Abbey tapestry, the last designed by Burne Jones, was also destroyed. The Victoria and Albert Museum is very wisely debarred from sending works of art out of the country, so that it only lost some reproductions.

The current volume of Archæologia contains a list of mediæval wooden effigies in England, and includes four at Milton Keynes.

During the excavations on the site of the new County Hall for London the timbers of a Roman boat have been laid bare. It is described as of oak, about 50 feet long and 16 broad. Amongst articles found in it, while still only partly uncovered, were gaming counters, iron-studded sandals, coins of Tetricus in Gaul (268-273) Carausius and Alectus in Britain (286-296), which seem to fix approximately the date of the boat.

The appointment last June of the Rev. E. D. Shaw, vicar of Wycombe, as Archdeacon of Buckingham has been received with great satisfaction. None welcome it more than the members of this Society, over whose meetings he has frequently presided, and taken a real interest in its proceedings.

The excavations begun last year at Old Sarum have been continued during the past summer, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries and the local Society. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who with Lt.-Col. Hawley, has been directing the work, read a paper before the Soc. Ant. on Ap. 28th last. The paper was illustrated with lantern slides and is printed with 2 plans in Proceedings, 2nd series, vol. xxiii.

The Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures includes the following : "Buckinghamshire. — Tattenhoe — Mr. James "Berry and Mr. W. Bradbrook excavated the mound "known as Windmill Hill in May, 1910, with results "that point to its mediæval origin."

A piece of Arras Tapestry was sold Nov. 25, at auction in London to Capt. H. Lindsay for £6,600 which is believed to be one of seven panels illustrating the Seven Deadly Sins the property of Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court, three of which, after having been dispersed, have been there many years. This fourth piece is reported to have been discovered in Cornwall.

ELEVENTH CENTURY BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

[By A. Morley Davies.]

"Domesday Tables for the counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, and Bedford, and for the New Forest, with an appendix on the Battle of Hastings," arranged with some notes by the Hon. Francis Henry Baring (London: The St. Catherine Press, Ld., 1909).

One of the little moral stories of our childhood related how a little girl was set tasks to do by a wicked fairy called Disorder, who supplied her with materials in a state of such utter confusion that she was reduced to despair until the good fairy Order waved her wand and everything sorted itself into its place. To the topographical student, anxious to learn from Domesday Book all that he can about a place in which he is interested, Mr. Baring presents himself as the good fairy, though his task has been no mere waving of a wand. The present reviewer, having commenced a tabulation of Buckinghamshire Domesday some seven or eight years ago, and having left the work unfinished through want of leisure, can well appreciate the labour involved and the difficulties encountered in the compilation of the work now before him. Mr. Baring makes some apology for having dealt with counties of which he has little personal knowledge, and it is not for the local men who have failed to do the work themselves to reproach him for any consequent defects. All we will venture to do is to express regret that the proof-sheets were not submitted to someone with local knowledge, who might have prevented the numerous mis-spellings of the modern place-names. Except for this, and one error noted farther on, we have no fault to find. The necessity of condensing a large amount of information into tables of not unwieldy dimensions has necessitated abbreviations and symbolism that may be a little puzzling at first, but are soon mastered. Five minutes will suffice for the finding in these tables of information that might require an afternoon's search through the Domesday facsimile, with the further advantage of certainty that no detached item has been overlooked. We offer to Mr. Baring, on behalf of local topographers, our hearty thanks and congratulations,

Understanding of the meaning of Domesday Book has greatly increased of late years, thanks to the work of Round and Maitland particularly, as well as of Vinogradoff, Seebohm, and others. The realization that what had been taken for measures of area were in reality assessments for taxation was the greatest step forward, and though there are still many puzzles to solve, at least the student can now find out, if he will take the trouble, what is certain, what is disputed, and what is unexplained. On some of the uncertainties Mr. Baring offers suggestions in the notes accompanying the tables.

We may briefly mention some interesting comparisons that the tables enable us to make. Estimates of the relative density of population in different parts of the county in the Conqueror's reign must be made with caution, for the recorded population was only a fraction of the total, and may not have been the same fraction everywhere. In the case of freemen, only the heads of families were probably enumerated, while in the case of serfs *(servi)* it may have been that all were enumerated, and as the percentage of serfs varies between 11 and 23 in different hundreds, the proportion of the real population recorded may vary accordingly. If, however, we arrange the eighteen hundreds in turn of order of (a) apparent density of population, and (b) percentage of *servi*, we cannot trace any connexion between the two. It is therefore probable that the apparent density of population is an approximately correct indication of the real density.

Making the best estimates possible of the areas of the several hundreds (from the statistics of the Ordnance Survey), we find that the *recorded* population per square mile (which may be a quarter of the actual population or less) is abnormally low (3·7 per square mile) in the hundred of Burnham, which still had much unoccupied woodland, while elsewhere it varies between 6 and 11 per square mile, being lowest in the two other Chiltern hundreds (Desborough and Stoke), and Mursley and Stodfald in North Bucks; while it is highest (11·3) in Moulsoe, east of the Ousel. The density of population in 1086 does not seem connected with the largeness or small-

ness of the holdings, for Tichesele and Lamua, well manorialized hundreds, stand at the same level as Coteslai and Sigelai, where small holdings were common, while Bonestou, with many small holdings, has a rather lower population. In the eight centuries that have elapsed since Domesday Book was compiled there has been a complete shifting of the centre of gravity of population from North Bucks to South Bucks—a shifting in which we believe the enclosures of the 15th and 16th centuries played a large part. The parish of Creslow had a larger population in 1086 than in 1901.

The statistics of woodland, taken hundred by hundred, give no clear result, owing doubtless in part to the fact that most of the hundreds included both forested and cleared land; but there is also a serious suspicion that the returns are incomplete, for in Coteslai hundred no woodland is returned at all, and in Staines hundred Hampden and Missenden alone are credited with any. It is only by tabulation that these deficiencies are made evident.

One of the most fascinating things about Domesday Book is the glimpse it often gives us of ancient Saxon features still surviving in the Confessor's reign. The village of Lavendon, in the extreme north of the county, is almost as good an example of a community of very free small holders and "men" of as great a variety of lords as the village of Orwell in Cambridgeshire, which the late Prof. Maitland made famous. The following were the landowners of Lavendon in 1065, all of whom could give or sell their land without seeking their lords' permission:—

	Assessment Hides.	Team-lands.
8 thanes, of whom one, Alli, was the "senior" of the others	4 1/8	4
a man of Alric son of Goding	2 1/8	2 1/2
a man of Bishop Wulfwig (of Lincoln)	2 5/16	2
Humman, man of Alli	2 5/16	2
Alli, housecarl of King Edward	2 1/4	3
a man of Borret [Burgret]	2	4
Borgeret and his man Ulvric	1 3/8	1 1/2
two thanes, Borret and Ulvric	1 1/4	1
Turbert, man of Countess Goda [Gytha]	1	1 1/2
Chetel, a King's thane	1/2	1/2

These ten items, scattered about under various headings in Domesday, are brought together by Mr. Baring's tabulation. The assessments add up to $19\frac{23}{24}$ hides, from which we conclude that the whole township was originally rated at 20 hides, but that in the course of the complicated series of sub-divisions and amalgamations of property that must have taken place, one twenty-fourth of a hide had somehow escaped notice.

Of all the pre-Conquest land-holders, we only know for certain that Chetel survived in 1086, for he still held the same land then. The rest of the township had been consolidated under four of the great tenants-in-chief of King William, and the under-tenants reduced in number. We can only wonder whether those with English names are survivors of the company of eight thanes, and whether Borgeret and "Ulvric" were two out of the three unnamed sokemen of 1086.

Thanehood seems to have been cheap in North Bucks in 1065, and Mr. Baring suggests, though with some doubt, that the term *tainus* may have been equivalent in North Bucks to *sochemannus* in the adjacent counties.

He also makes the observation that the small freeholders abounded mainly on the north-eastern side of Watling Street, and (in his notes on Bedfordshire) suggests a connexion between this and the boundary between the land of Alfred and Guthrum settled in the Peace of Wedmore. As Maitland expressed it, the influx of Danes must have checked the manorializing process.

Some thegns held as little as a virgate, the usual holding of a villein in later days. In Tyringham there were five thegns, one of whom turns out, when they are enumerated, to be the wife of one of the others.

It was quite the usual thing for a North Bucks thane to be someone else's "man," and sometimes he seems to have been the "man" of a very unimportant lord. Thus in "Brichstoch" (probably Burston, in the Vale of Aylesbury) there were three thanes whose lords are given as Earl Leofwine, Godwin Cilt Abbot of Westminster, and Alverad of Wing. We turn to Wing to learn something of "Alverad," and find no trace of him. Perhaps, however, "Wing" was a slip for "Aylesbury," as there was an "Alvied" of Aylesbury who held land at Pitstone.

Again, in Elstrop, there were four thanes, owning as lords, Earl Leofwine, "Wluuen," Leofwine of Mentmore, and Brictric respectively. But we find no Leofwine holding land at Mentmore; though there are two Leofwines in the adjacent township of Cheddington, one "a man of the King," the other "a man of St. Alban's." Each only held half a hide. If the former was Leofwine Wara, the King's prefect, it is strange that he should not have been called by that title.

The Wluuen in the above list may have been Wluuin or Alwin of Waddon (in Slapton), who was a man of Eddeva the Fair. In this connexion we may note an apparent mistake on Mr. Baring's part. He names the Saxon holder of Creslow in 1065 "Ulwen's wife," but Domesday Book says "Hoc M[anerium] tenuit Wluuen quaedam femina T.R.E. et vendere potuit." This seems to be the same woman as "Aluuen quaedam femina" who held a hide in Bricstoch "under Siward." The Norman-written "Wluuen" with its variants seems to have represented both a masculine and a feminine Saxon name.

The high position which women could hold in Saxon times is clearly indicated. Legally they must have had a better status than at any time since, up to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Not only were great ladies like Queen Eadgyth, the "Countess" Gytha, and the mysterious "Eddeva pulchra," acknowledged as "lords" by many men who held large estates, but among smaller freeholders we find, as already mentioned, husband and wife appearing side by side in a list of thanes. Again, "Eddeva," wife of "Wlward cilt" (who was one of Queen Eadgyth's "men") held several manors of the Queen, while her husband held others.

These few examples will illustrate what a wealth of interesting historical material is to be got out of Domesday Book, now that the labour of arranging its items in order has been accomplished.

We are glad to note that Mr. Baring confirms in general the conclusions of the present reviewer in his article on the "Ancient Hundreds of Bucks" (in these Records for 1905); and at the same time to acknowledge his correction of a blunder therein. In the list

of omissions given in a footnote (RECORDS OF BUCKS, Vol. IX., p. 105) the last omission should have been "Ticheshele" instead of "Dustenberg."

In an Appendix, reprinted from the *English Historical Review*, Mr. Baring deals with a subject that concerns Buckinghamshire among other counties—the route followed by William the Conqueror's army on the march from Hastings to London. Mr. Baring's thesis is that the Normans wasted the land through which they passed, and that the result appears as a fall in the value of manors "quando receptum," *i.e.* when the new tenants received them from the Conqueror, as compared with the time of King Edward and with the date of the Inquest. By plotting on the map all manors that show this drop in value, Mr. Baring has traced the route of the army, and even distinguished between the main body and detachments which did less damage. A very interesting result is that the Berkhamstead at which William received the submission of London was not Great Berkhamstead, as usually supposed, but Little Berkhamstead. For this he finds collateral topographical evidence.

So far as our county is concerned, it appears that the main army marched from Wallingford along the foot of the Chilterns through Risborough to Aston Clinton, and then through Waddesdon and Claydon to Buckingham, and by Wolverton to Olney and Lavendon. Whether either Aylesbury or Buckingham was touched does not appear from the values given in Domesday, but Stowe is given as "waste" when the Bishop of Bayeux received it from the King—a case which Mr. Baring seems to have overlooked. A right wing moved from Aston Clinton through Cublington and Linslade to the Brickhills. Thence both it and the main body passed into Bedfordshire. Another detachment which crossed the Thames at Molesey seems to have communicated with the main body through Iver, Taplow, and Woburn.

We hope that the tabulation of Domesday Book will be carried on for the rest of the Counties of England before long. It is indeed somewhat surprising that such tabulation did not form part of the scheme of the Victoria County Histories.

REVIEWS.

Highways and Byways in Buckinghamshire, by Clement Shorter, with Illustrations by F. L. Griggs, 1910.

Mr. Shorter being resident in the county brings this amongst other qualifications which have fitted him to write a most readable handbook, one which should find a place in every Bucks library, and always accompany the tourist or holiday-maker. It is evident that the author has actually gone over nearly all the ground he describes—another necessary, and none too frequent, qualification. The author tells us that his book was written in a cottage in the Chilterns which looks down upon the red roofs of Missenden. He does not go learnedly into early history and archæology, but late history is quite adequately treated for a handbook of its scope. It contains excellent illustrations by Mr. Griggs, which add much to its attractiveness.

On page 175 is a quotation from one of Horace Walpole's letters which might well have accompanied my note on the ancient home of the Russells at Cheneys, visited by the Society last year. Whether the neglected painted glass there, coveted by Walpole, was actually removed to Strawberry Hill, or whether still in existence at all, I am unable to say. The only thing we may be sure of is that it is no longer in its original setting.

Of Bradenham Manor-house Mr. Shorter remarks: "A fine mansion which will surprise those who think "of Disraeli the younger as a self-made man. Isaac "d'Israeli lived in this house from 1829 until his "death, at the age of 82, in 1848." . . . "It was "his friendship with Pye, Poet Laureate that led him "into Bucks." Pye, however, came of an old Berkshire family, Wadley, Faringdon, having been their seat.

The house is said to have been described, as "Hurstley," in Lord Beaconsfield's novel Endymion. Chapter XXIV gives interesting particulars of the

connection of Sir Gilbert Scott, the well-known architect, and his grandfather, Thomas, the Commentator, with this county. The churches of Hillesden, Tingewick, Chetwode and Maids' Moreton were early loves of the architect, and influenced him in the choice of a profession. Gawcott was his birthplace, his father having been perpetual curate there. The noting of the population of the parishes in 1801 and 1901 respectively tells us more than many words.

In the chapter on Weston Underwood Mr. Shorter remarks on the disappearance of the Throckmortons from this county, and the destruction of their ancient home. He might have added that by the sale of the Buckland estate, Berks, about a year ago, their connection with this latter county, which however only dated, by marriage with the heiress of the Yates, from the 17th century, has also ceased; and Coughton, Warwickshire, has again become the head-quarters of this most ancient family. There is an interesting chapter on Eton.

In the hope that we may see a second edition of this book, a few slips which the writer has noticed in glancing through its pages may be pointed out.

The County Hall cannot with truth be described as one of Aylesbury's "new buildings" (p. 17), for it was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh (1672-1726).

(P. 43) "Pious but painful," of a preacher, gives a meaning to the second adjective quite different from that of the 17th century, when these hour-glasses referred to were set up. By "a payneful preacher of "the truth" was meant—in all seriousness—a painstaking preacher.

(P. 81) "Wm. Lowndes . . . built Winslow "House in 1700 from a design by Inigo Jones." I. J. died in 1652.

(P. 92) If the date 1635 given as on the brass to Bennett Blacknelle and his wife is correct the inscription—on a post-Reformation memorial—is most unusual. Presumably this is a misprint for 1535.

(P. 200) Of Fawley Court we read: "Bulstrode "Whitelocke's son built it, after Wren's design, in "1685." On the following page: "Bulstrode's son "sold the estate in 1688 to a family of the name of "Freeman, who rebuilt the house." Which is cor-

rect? In books on the life and works of Sir Chr. Wren this house is not included as amongst the authenticated works of this distinguished man—perhaps this is due to oversight, but the discovery of documentary proof of his employment here would be most satisfactory.

(205) Danesfield: "Owes its name to traces of a "Roman encampment in its vicinity." How a Roman encampment (to which this bears no resemblance) could give it its name seems a puzzle.

(263) "George III. made Geo. Grenville Temple, "Marquis of Buckingham in 1822: his son Richd. "was made Duke of Buckingham and Chandos." The date should be 1784, the Dukedom having been created in 1822.

The proofs might have been more carefully read. The good folks of Chesham will be surprised, and possibly even angry, to read that theirs is "a "struggling place"; and it is a little hard on the Dropmore rhododendrons to accuse them of being luxuri*ous*.

W. N.

THE RECORD INTERPRETER, BY CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, B.A., F.S.A. (Second Edition, Stevens & Sons, 1910, 15s.).

Having spent a lifetime in the Public Record Office no one could be better qualified than Mr. Trice Martin (who since his retirement has come to live in this county) to compile so useful a work as this. To the historian, the scholar, the student, lawyer, it would seem, in the absence of any other work on the subject so complete, to be really indispensable. In 1879 appeared the ninth edition of Wright's "Court Hand "Restored," to which Mr. Martin had added a large Appendix, and of that appendix the present work is an amplification, with the addition of a glossary of abbreviated forms of Latin and old French words used in English records and manuscripts., The former extends to 163 pp. Then there is a Glossary of Latin Words found in RECORDS and other English MSS., but: not occurring in Classical Authors; which occupies 167 pp. Then follow: Latin Names of Places in Great Britain and Ireland; Latin names of Bishoprics in

England, in Scotland and in Ireland; Latin forms of English Surnames; Latin Christian Names with their English Equivalents.

Even amusement may be derived from the study of the ingenuity of officials or clerks anxious to show their knowledge of Latin—such as translating Windsor into *Ventus Morbidus*, and Dimock into *Umbrosa Quercus*. Surnames of persons also were sometimes curiously translated into Latin, to the puzzling of their readers. Many instances of this have been found on memorials of the dead.

In this edition a curious practice of expressing numerals by means of an arrangement of dots in the margin has been thoroughly investigated and systematised. Two, or if there were farthings, three upright lines, divided pounds, shillings, pence and farthings.

Dots on the horizontal centre line counted as units
,, below the line also as units
,, above the line to left, in the pound and shilling columns as 10
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, right as 5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, left in pence column as 6

Examples are taken from accounts between 1530 and 1540.

Thus Mr. Martin reads

s. d.
as £1 16 4½

This book is a monument of painstaking industry on a subject in which the author is thoroughly at home. It is not a piece of book-making, but may be accepted as a trustworthy guide by all who are interested in old documents. W. N.

Leisure-Hour Notes on Historical Buckingham, by J. T. Harrison (Walford & Son, Buckingham, 1909).

This account of his native town which has been a labour of love to Mr. Harrison, so long a member of our Society, has now seen the light, and we offer him our hearty congratulations. Probably no one is more intimately acquainted with the official, municipal and

business life of this town than he. On the title we are told that these Notes treat mainly of the Half-Century since 1857 when Mr. Roundell printed his "Lecture" on Buckingham.

The illustrations, of which there are 37, add much to its interest. In 1725 there was a disastrous fire here which is said to have destroyed about half the town, and thus accounts for the scarcity of mediæval buildings. Of the Castle some remains were uncovered in 1877, while opening the ground for a new building, and these are here illustrated. Twenty years previously the Vicar, the Rev. H. Roundell, had stated in his lecture that he knew nothing of any remains of foundations. The chapel of St. John, Bapt. was illustrated in our last issue. The old parish church (of which only the churchyard now remains) is illustrated by means of a reproduction of an old engraving showing it before the fall of the spire, which was of wood, in Feb. 1698. Supporting this spire was a square tower, which, judging from the small but careful view, would seem to have dated from the 12th century. The lower part of an ancient cross and plinth now in this churchyard, was formerly, as Mr. Harrison explained to us during the excursion this year, the market cross. The interior views (1780) of the modern church are also of interest. It was Palladian in style. Above the altar was a picture of the Ascension, and above this a window of the type known as Venetian, containing in painted glass nothing more appropriate than four coats of arms. Miss M. E. B. Burrowes kindly gave the use of two blocks illustrating two specimens of Bucks lace. We are told the "thread, of almost "cobweb fineness, made at Nottingham, was drawn "at a slow, regular, pace through a flame of gas, to "remove all extraneous film." St. Andrew is the patron saint of the craft, and his anniversary is observed. The municipal mace, of the time of Charles II is illustrated. The Swan and Castle Hotel has an interesting "cock-loft" fitted with ranges, on either side, of wooden bedsteads which Mr. Harrison tells us would have accommodated a regiment of the garrison of this loyal town. A company of them could certainly have been so accommodated.

W. N.

English Church Brasses, from the 13th to the 17th Century, by E. R. Suffling (L. Upcott Gill, 1910).

The author rightly claims for this book that its list of these memorials is "by far the most comprehensive yet published;" but, as he adds, no *complete* list has yet or ever can be compiled, because, even now, many must still be covered up or buried by pews or otherwise. Mr. Suffling tells us that he has travelled in this pursuit "7,000 miles, of which 2,000 have been done on foot." He has indeed been a most industrious rubber of brasses, and from these rubbings photo-process reductions are given of no less than 237 examples; and as anyone may possess this handbook for the very moderate cost of half-a-guinea, we must all admit our indebtedness to him. Examples illustrated range from the fine memorial to Sir John Daubernon, Surrey, which still holds its place as the earliest (1277) to some as late as the 17th century. The Rev. H. Haines was the first (in 1848, not in 1861, as the author says) to attempt a general review of these memorials; and his later and fuller "Manual," 1861, was until now the most complete guide to the subject; but this is a scarce and expensive book. "Church Brasses" is, of course, not a very definite or scientific title for what were, primarily, not brasses or lattens, but memorials of the dead engraved on metal plates, the metal used during the Middle Ages being, in fact, very different from what we now call brass; and other things in a church are made of this or a somewhat similar metal; but long use has given some sanction to the use of the term.

In another edition a list of the illustrations should be added, or an indication in the general index of the items illustrated. Separate chapters describe palimpsests, heart brasses, foreign brasses in England (which, referring again to the title, seem a little outside the limits there indicated), forms of inscription, varying with the prevailing religion, etc. On the subject of ecclesiastical vestments the author does not seem to be an entirely safe guide, and he is mistaken in supposing that the cross-staff was in practice borne by an archbishop. It was shown as an emblem of his rank, but borne only by his cross-bearer. Chrysom

is not correctly defined as an unchristened baby. According to a good authority, Mr. Aymer Vallance, "chrysoms" were not meant to convey any significance beyond the fact that the child in question died in infancy.

Of course, it was impossible that every interesting memorial of this kind should be illustrated in one octavo volume, but one would have liked to have seen the fine Trotton brass of Lord Camoys, Knight of the Garter, 1424, and his lady, their hands joined; also the highly decorative heraldic wall brass at the back of an altar tomb to one of the Medes in the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Though so late as 1649 the wall brass to Johanna Strode at Shepton Mallet is a remarkable memorial in design and execution. The plate measures as much as 4 feet long by 28 inches in height, the whole surface being engraved; but neither Shepton Mallet nor Strode figure in the index.

Of Bucks the author says that the county "contains more than seventy brasses of the 14th and 15th centuries." Of churches containing 14th century brasses he names 10; of the 15th, 47; of the 16th, 73; of the 17th, 33 churches.

W. N.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON OF BUCKINGHAM.

The Ven. Cecil Frederick Joseph Bourke, a vice-president of this Society, died suddenly April 15th at Sidmouth, aged 68 years. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sackville G. Bourke, rector of Hatherop, Glost. (grandson of 3rd Lord Mayo, who was Archbishop of Tuam) by his marriage with Georgiana, daughter of 4th Lord Bessborough. He graduated from Corp. Christi Coll., Oxford; was ordained 1865, priest 1866, and except for a few years at Truro, where he was sub-dean of the cathedral, all his service was in this diocese. He was for 15 years incumbent of St. Giles', Reading. He became Archdeacon in 1895, and had lived for some years with his sister, at Hill House, Taplow.

Despite his very numerous engagements, he rarely missed our meetings, and took a great interest in our Society, and the writer received much kind assistance from him. He contributed to Records (VIII., 327) "Notes on Place-name Endings in Bucks."

SIR EDMUND VERNEY, BART.

Joined the Society in 1884, and died last May. He had literary tastes, and is said to have been a collector of early editions of the Bible, but does not appear to have contributed any papers to Records.

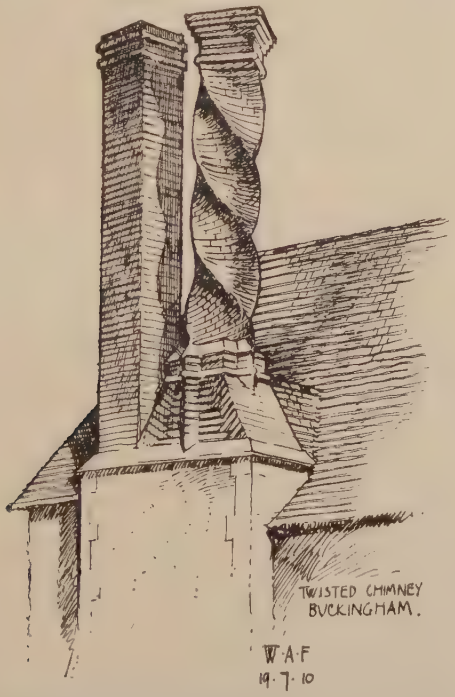
The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society

For the Year 1910.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION,

July 19th.

The excursion this year was unusually well attended, probably owing to the opportunity it offered of visiting Stowe, the most stately seat and park in this county. The appointment was at Buckingham railway station, at 11.15. A short walk led to the old churchyard, the site of the ancient parish church. Mr. J. T. Harrison, who has lately brought out a very useful account of this town (of which a notice will be found in this issue) read a short paper, and explained that this lower portion of a cross by which he stood was formerly, not the churchyard, but the market-cross which after various vicissitudes had found a resting place. We passed by the twisted brick chimney of the manor house (illustrated) to the present parish church. Here a paper* was read by the Rev. P. P. Goldingham, based upon the History by Browne



*Printed in the Bucks Herald, July 23, 1910.

Willis, published in 1755. Mr Harrison's book, referred to, gives a view of the ancient church before its spire fell, and also views of the present building, dating from 1777 and which, though with some pretence outside to the Gothic style, was before Sir G. Scott's alterations frankly Palladian inside, or somewhat after the style of one of Sir Chr. Wren's galleried churches. A fine pendant brass chandelier was the gift of Browne Willis. Some objects of interest were exhibited at the west end of the church.

Castle House was next visited, its dining parlour with open roof and Jacobean chimney-piece much admired, and a short paper read by Mr. Herbert Bull*.

Thence to the Chapel of St. John, late the Royal Latin School, described and illustrated in our last issue of RECORDS.

After luncheon at the "Swan and Castle" Hotel we drove to Maids' Moreton, where time was only too short for an adequate inspection of the beautiful church of St. Edmund, King and Martyr (said to be the only church so dedicated in this diocese). The "Maids," of the family of Peovre, did not erect this church (c. 1450) at so much per sitting; there is no evidence of economy in the fabric, but only of a desire to build as beautiful a church as possible regardless of its cost. It is without aisles, and consists of nave, chancel, sacristy (with a beautiful groined roof) of which one cannot help regretting the enlargement, west tower with unusual and beautiful belfry windows, and north porch with ceiling groined in stone. The wall painting at back of Sedilia appeared to me to represent the Institution of the Eucharist. Verbal descriptions of architecture, if read at all, are always unsatisfying without illustrations. Let us hope that some day this beautiful specimen of 15th century architecture may figure adequately in the pages of BUCKS RECORDS.

Thence we drove to Stowe Park, the palatial home of the Temples and Grenvilles, which by the courtesy of the Baroness Kinloss was thrown open for the inspection of the Society. Passing through the hall (by W. Kent) and the imposing elliptical, domed, saloon (by Valdré) the members and their friends assembled on the steps of the south portico, where the Hon. Chandos Morgan-Grenville, after welcoming the Society on behalf of Lady Kinloss, re-read to us the interesting paper which his grandfather, the late Duke, read to this Society on the occasion of the visit in 1884 (RECORDS V, 349). The visitors were then conducted through all the State apartments and were greatly interested not only in the noble dimensions of the library and state dining-room, but also in the choice fittings, rare marble chimney-pieces, &c. The dining-room has four large panels of tapestry, the ceiling of the state dining room is coved above the cornice and decorated in *grisaille* and with *chiaroscuro* medallions. The ceiling of the drawing-room is decorated with reliefs, and the statuary marble chimney-piece contains antique alabaster and porphyry panels. The next room has Pompeian decorations and three painted panels in the ceiling; a beautiful old pendant crystal chandelier. In this room was displayed a sumptuous elephant trapping of crimson velvet with much gold embroidery, presented to the Duke when Governor of Madras.

* Printed in the BUCKS HERALD, July 23, 1910.

The music-room is charmingly decorated. The chimney-piece has gilt bronze reliefs upon *rosso antico* panels. A very fine inlaid Flemish cabinet and other choice furniture were much admired. The party also visited the chapel which is in the older part of the mansion and is perhaps, with its cedar panelling and elaborate Grinling Gibbons carvings, the most interesting room of all. Proceeding downstairs the collections in the "Armoury" were inspected and the visitors proceeded to take a very hurried view of the famous "Gardens" and church. The latter has been frequently altered, and is not specially interesting to the hurried visitor. There is a monument to Martha, Lady Penyston, wife of Sir Thomas Penyston, Bart., date 1619.

Time only permitted a view of the garden buildings near the church: the well-proportioned monument known as Capt. Grenville's Pillar, the rather grotesque Temple of British Worthies, by Kent, and the beautiful circular Temple of Ancient Virtue by the same architect. Of the latter, the Temple of Venus, Queen Caroline's Monument and the Palladian Bridge views, by Messrs. Walford, of Buckingham, are here given. The return was made through the Corinthian Arch and the great avenue, two miles long, to Buckingham.

An article descriptive of Stowe in the first half of the 18th century, and giving further particulars of the ornamental buildings in the grounds, with a plan, is included in this issue.

W. N.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Museum, Aylesbury, on the 10th November, Mr. Coningsby R. Disraeli in the chair. The Hon. Secretary submitted his report. Miss Paterson lectured on ancient Egypt on 10th March, and Mr. W. H. Marsh, B.Sc., lectured on a Photographic Survey of the County in the Museum. On the 3rd November the rooms of the Museum were lent to a committee of ladies for a lace exhibition. By the liberality of a few of our members great progress has been made, during the year, in providing metal and glass cases for the large room; Mr. Liberty having given £100, Mr. Berry £100, and Lady Smyth a further £40. Mr. Walter Hazell has also given a show case; and Miss Alice Rothschild special cases for a collection of spurs to be lent by Mr. Julian James.

The Hon. Treasurer presented the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31 Dec., 1909, showing a total expenditure of £375:4:8. There was a bank overdraft of £74:18:3, and unpaid accounts amounting to about £60. The receipts for the year to to date amount to £439:4:6. In addition to subscriptions and the special donations mentioned above the treasurer received: Sums under £1, £3:5; Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, £10:10; Mr. W. Niven, £5; Mr. C. W. Atkinson, £2:2; Messrs. Schweppe, £2 :2; Mrs. A. E. Franklin, £1:1; Mr. H. E. Luxmore, £1; but feared there would be a debit balance at the end of this year of about £70. In con-

sidering these accounts it should be remembered that one of our Vice-Presidents has generously paid the curator's salary for the past three years.

The Editor telegraphed regretting his absence at Bournemouth, reporting that this year's issue of RECORDS was well-advanced, and asking for news items for "Bucks Churches."

The Reports were accepted, 17 new members were elected. Dr. Berry, reporting on behalf of the Earth-works Sub-Committee, stated that the list of earthworks in the county was not yet complete, and asked for plans, photographs and other information. Mr. Cocks, chairman of this committee, said he had written to the Secretary to the Royal Commission on Earthworks, offering to co-operate with them, but they had done their preliminary work.

The Chairman suggested the formation of an advisory committee, which might, with the co-operation of the Bishop of the Diocese, be competent to give advice, within this archdeaconry, on the repair or other necessary work on the fabrics of the churches. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Liberty supported the proposal, and it was agreed that it should be an instruction to the general Committee to consider the matter.

[A full report of this meeting will be found in the BUCKS HERALD, Nov. 12, 1910.]

ACQUISITIONS TO MUSEUM.

[Owing to the number of these, the List has had to be compressed as much as possible; and only a selection of some of the more interesting can be here noted.]

DECEMBER, 1909.

LEG IRONS, formerly in use in Aylesbury County Gaol (Anon.).

MSS. CONCERNING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, in 1713, 1768, etc. (Sir H. A. Fletcher).

MS. PETITION TO HOUSE OF COMMONS, etc. (Col. Goodall).

FOUR FRAGMENTS from site of Semi-Underground Hut, Walton Road, Aylesbury (RECORDS, IX., 282), (Mr. F. De Fraine).

JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1910.

OLD COPPER JUG, with wicker-covered handle, etc. (Mr. A. E. Watts).

FRAGMENTS MEDIÆVAL, &c. POTTERY, Swanbourne (Rev. M. W. Myres).

TWELVE DEEDS relating to Bucks, dated 1599 to 1714 (Mrs. H. Crouch).

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF BUCKS, Sheahan, 1862 (Mr. A. L. Liberty).

DOOMSDAY TABLES FOR BUCKS, &c. (the Authors, the Hon. F. H. Baring and the Rev. F. W. Ragg).

FOUR KEYS, A PENCIL DRAWING, 4 ENGRAVINGS (Mr. A. E. Holloway).

THREE STRAW-SPLITTERS, Bishopstone (Lady Smyth).

BOWL AND THREE BOTTLES OF GLASS, Roman, 1st century A.D.; Famagusta, Cyprus, 1883 (Admiral Pigott).

BRASS STRAW SPLITTER (Mr. J. T. Roberts).

MEMOIRS OF THE VERNEY FAMILY (the late Sir E. Verney, Bart.).

QUALITY BOOK OF PARCHMENT, and THREE RATE BOOKS, of Ellesborough, &c. (Mr. T. C. Gurney).

SWING-FRAMES ON PEDESTAL STAND, containing facsimiles of early printed books in British Museum (Mr. J. Berry, F.R.C.S.).

SMALL BRASS ROMAN COINS, two each Victorinus (A.D. 265-7), and Claudius Gothicus (A.D. 268-270), from Whaddon Chase (Mr. C. Lowndes).

THREE PARCHMENT DEEDS (1563, 1709, 1770), FOSSILS (near Aylesbury), and SMALL ROMAN GLASS BOTTLE, Aylesbury (Mr. G. Young).

TWO ROMAN BRONZE COINS (Constantine and Maximianus I.), Stone (Lady Smyth).

TWO PARCHMENT DEEDS (1443, 1520), SUNDRY MID BUCKS ELECTION ADDRESSES (1818 to 1839); CERTIFICATE OF TAKING OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, Princes Risborough, 1723; NOTES (£10, £5, £1) OF VALE OF AYLESBURY BANK, &c. (Mr. W. Foat).

SMOCK FROCK from Mentmore (Mr. W. Bradbrook, M.R.C.S.).

SMALL JUG, from Acropolis of Corinth (Miss Watson).

TOASTING FORK ON LEGS for standing on open hearth (Mr. D. Crouch).

BRASS STRAW-SPLITTER (Lady Smyth).

TEN SHEETS OF OLD MS. (copy of letter from a quaker to G. Spur, watchmaker, of Aylesbury); SHILLING, Charles I., DO., James I., and COPPERS of Geo. III., found in garden of Friarage, Aylesbury; also SILVER PENNY, Edw. I.; FOURPENNY and THREEPENNY, Chas. II.; HALF-CROWN, William and Mary (poor condition); SHILLING, Anne; MEDAL to commemorate Battle of St. Vincent, 1797 (Mrs. Cooper).

VARIOUS OLD BOOKS, chiefly 18th century (Mr. Joseph Holloway).

TWO TOKENS, Bucks, Nos. 11 and 43 of Williamson's Edit. of Boyne; SMALL BRASS ROMAN COIN (? Valens), dug up at Aylesbury (Mr. T. Young).

MS. THE LEGEND OF THE SWAN, by the late Mr. E. J. Payne. WATER-COLOUR SKETCH of Roman remains found at Bierton, 1855; FOUR PENCIL DRAWINGS (Bucks); MS. HISTORICAL MEMORANDA OF BIERTON; VARIOUS OLD BOOKS, &c., &c. (Mr. J. L. Lowndes).

FOURTEEN BUCKS ENGRAVINGS (Mr. A. E. Taplin).

PINCHBECK WATCH (ploughed up at Long Marston) (Mr. C. W. Crouch).

LEISURE-HOUR NOTES ON HISTORICAL BUCKINGHAM (the author, Mr. J. T. Harrison).

TWO IRON ARROW-HEADS, surface, Manor Farm, Prince's Risborough (Mr. J. East).

TWO BUCKS ENGRAVINGS, &c. (Mr. H. P. Bartlett).

HARPOON-HEAD used in whaling by donor (Mr. A. H. Keenan).

WORTHIES OF BUCKS, the late R. Gibbs (Mr. J. T. Harrison).

SKIN OF *Nesœnas mayeri*, a nearly extinct pigeon from Mauritius (Miss J. G. Horwood).

ACCOUNT OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, WING (the author, Rev. F. H. Tatham), two copies.

CANDLESTICK WITH ATTACHMENT FOR HEATING ALE, used by donor's grandfather; ANVIL used in needle manufacture at Long Crendon; TWO BUCKS LEASES (1615, Marsworth; 1769, Dinton); SUNDRY PAPERS relating to Bucks, 1795-1804 (Mr. S. C. Gurney).

SET OF SWING FRAMES for drawings (Lady Smyth).

LEASES AND OTHER DEEDS (chiefly 17th century, only one of Bucks); SHERIFF'S ACCOUNTS, Bucks, 1774-1820; &c. (Mr. W. Crouch).

TWO GOLD COINS—HALF SWORD AND SCEPTRE PIECE OF JAS. VI., Scotland; and HALF UNIT OF CHAS I. (Tower Mint), both found at Long Crendon (Purchased).

MS. TRANSCRIPT OF EPITAPHS ON TOMB-STONES, Whitchurch (Mr. G. W. Wilson).

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS, 7 prints by Hogarth, framed (Mrs. Gardiner Hamilton).

FRAGMENTS POTTERY (? date) from Sandpit, Stone (Dr. J. C. Baker).

MS. NOTES ON WENDOVER FOLK-LORE (Miss E. M. Hamilton).

BRASS STRAW-SPLITTER (Mrs. Smith).

ROUND BULLET, and IVORY FORK-HANDLE, 17th century, dug up in St. Mary's School Garden, Aylesbury.

ROMAN BRONZE-BUCKLE, AND KEY, &c.; Potters' Field, Winchmore Hill, Amersham (Dr. A. Morley Davies).

Specimens of several species of the commoner mammals, birds, and invertebrates, wanted for the Museum collection, have been given during the year; and the following specimens which are worth individual notice. I regret not having most of the dates:—

Two Common Crossbills *(Loxia curvirostra)*, ♂ ♀, near Dinton (? during the first quarter of 1910), (Mr. J. Smith), were connected with the enormus irruption of this species into the British Isles, and the whole western edge of Europe from the Faroe Isles to Spain, beginning early in 1909.

Shag *(Phalacrocorax graculus)*, shot when sitting on the Church tower at Oving, Dec. 24, 1909. An extremely common bird in suitable localities on the coast, but this is the first specimen to be recorded as obtained in Bucks. Dr. Hartert, in his account of the birds of the county, in the Vic. Co. Hist. Bucks I., does not include it in the List, but under the head of cormorant mentions that a specimen of *Phalacrocorax* was seen flying over the Thames near Marlow by myself, in a fog too dense to allow of discriminating between the two species.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* ♂. Bletchley (Mr. G. Bradbrook); one of the commonest sea-birds, and gulls are frequently seen in the county, but even when shot no identification of the species has hitherto been recorded, so that this is the first authenticated example of this species in the county. Dr. Hartert records *(tom. cit.)* that this gull is "an irregular visitor to the Tring reservoirs, therefore doubtless occasionally occurring in Buckinghamshire."

Great Crested Grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* ♀, Marsworth (Hon. W. Rothschild), breeds regularly in one or more of the reservoirs, where the birds are protected, but it is not often met with elsewhere in this county.

Red-throated Diver *(Colymbus septentrionalis)* killed near Aylesbury railway station (Dr. Eagles). Clark Kennedy mentions several occurrences of this species in the county, but no recent instance was known to Dr. Hartert.

Among eggs, every ornithologist must regret the acquisition of a clutch of two of the Stone Curlew *(Œdicnemus scolopax)*, near Saunderton. This bird is rapidly becoming extinct in the county, and the bird and its eggs are duly scheduled, and the procuring is a legal offence, which no excuse can condone. A (single) egg of the Tufted Duck *(Fuligula cristata)*, Halton (Mr. L. W. Crouch), was no doubt from a fairly numerous clutch, and it breeds there according to Dr. Hartert in some numbers; so there is no such objection as in the above case.

The Common Shrew *(Sorex araneus)*, one of the most numerous mammals we have, varies a good deal in colour (and in length of tail), but a cream-coloured specimen, from Dinton (Col. Goodall), is a rarity.

In the resident Curator's Report on the present contents of the Museum, printed with the List of Members for 1910, are a few inaccuracies, the more important of which should be corrected. For instance: In the paragraph concerning the Hedsor Pile Dwellings, they are stated to "show that the bed of the river Thames has deviated for a considerable distance since the days when the pile dwelling was built over its waters." There is nothing whatever to indicate that the course of the Thames has deviated even a single yard since the first formation of the pile village, which was not "built over its waters." It is the anonymous tributary stream, known as the Wycombe river (and said to have been named the Wye by the cadets of the Royal Military College at Great Marlow when map-making) which had the brushwood island "built over its waters," that has since changed its course, and instead of flowing into the Thames here at Hedsor wharf, now does so at Bourne End. A reference to the account published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd ser., XVI (1895), and in THE RECORDS, VII. (1897), would have prevented the publication of this error, and of the less important one that the village was discovered "while excavating for building purposes."

In the paragraph headed Flint Implements, it should have been mentioned that with the exception of ten implements presented by Mr. S. Darby in 1909, the whole of the "fully typical series of implements" of the palæolithic period are the result of the energy of a single collector, our late much respected member Mr. James Rutland; the residue of whose collection was purchased by subscription, and added to the Museum in 1909, and which contained nearly a thousand additional specimens belonging to this remote period.

To the curiously selected List of Names prominent as Donors, etc., in the same pamphlet, one name (out of at least half-a-dozen others) should at any rate be added—that of the late Rev. Chas. Lowndes, Rector of Hartwell, who did—as I feel sure no one will attempt to question—more for the Society than any other individual has done before or since.

The Society's Museum has now been established in more commodious quarters for 3 years 9 months, and within the last few weeks a beginning has at last been made with the badly-needed introduction of some of the permanent show-cases.

A. H. C.

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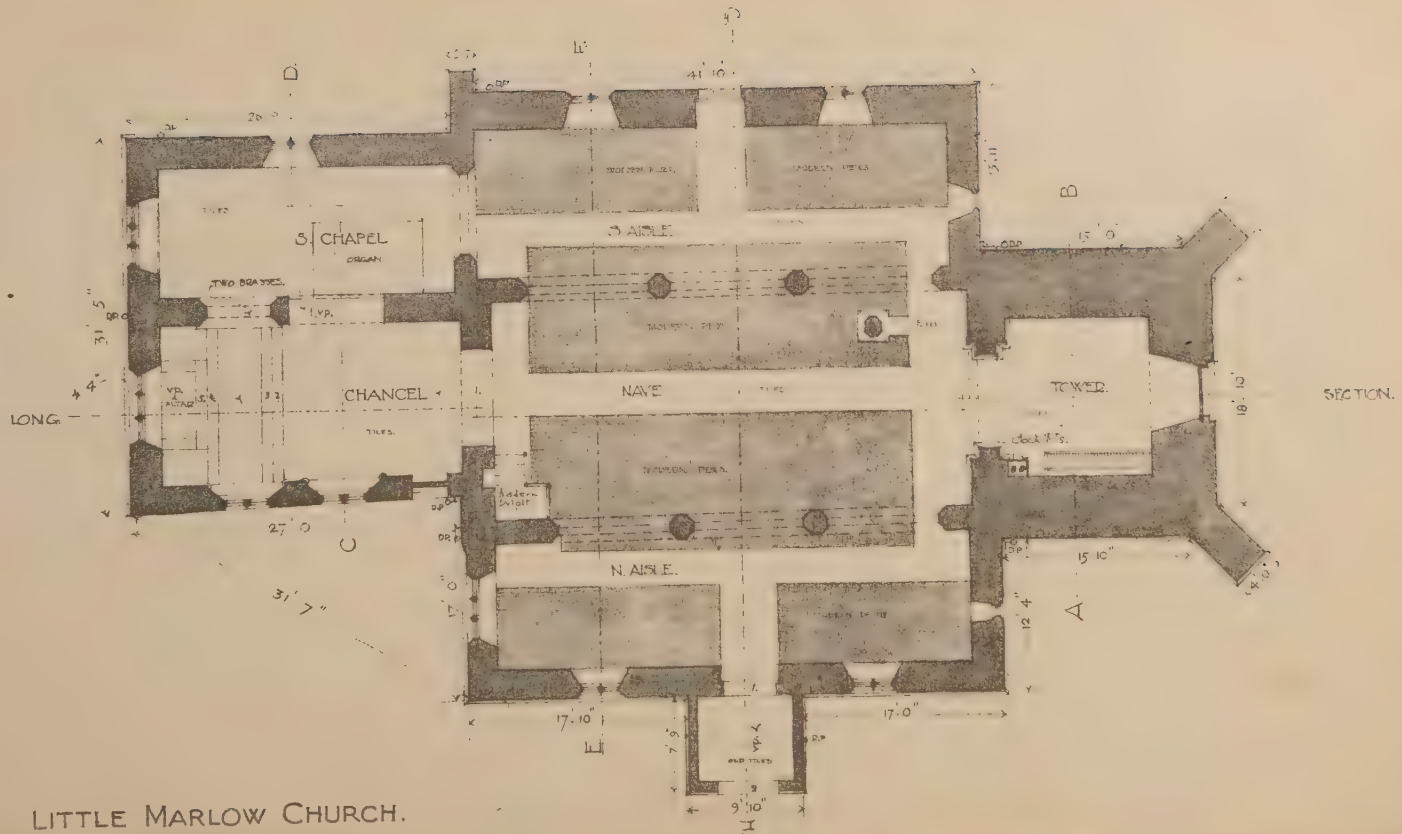


LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH.

PLAN

LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH.

The following brief account of the Church of St. John the Baptist includes notes by Mr. T. F. Hannaford White, accompanying his excellent scale drawings. He gives the date of the earlier building as 1190, which is that given in Kelly's Directory. I do not know the authority for this date, but, as regards the chancel arch, it seems approximately borne out by the evidence of the work itself. The church now consists of chancel, of which the walls are probably of the 12th century, with two very beautiful two-light Early-English windows in the north wall (one of which has externally been renewed); a south chapel opening from the chancel and nave aisle; nave of three bays, no doubt wider than the 12th century, or earlier, nave, which was probably without aisles, as at Hitcham, with north and south aisles, which, although the arches differ slightly in detail on the north and south sides, were probably constructed about the same time, in the 15th century; north porch of timber; western tower, which probably formed part of the 12th century building. According to Kelly, the first modern "restoration" took place in 1866, when a gallery and the high pews were removed, and the ceiling of the chancel also destroyed. In 1902 further renovation was done under the direction of Mr. Harold Bailey, architect, at a cost of about £1,000. The plaster ceilings of the nave and south chapel, which seemed to date from the 17th century, were then removed, and the timbers and boarding of the roofs exposed, and the quaint 17th century dormer windows with their leaded panes were replaced by more gothic-formed windows with match-boarded flanks and heads. The writer regrets both alterations. There can be no doubt that a whitened plaster ceiling greatly improves the lighting of an interior, also that such a ceiling keeps it warmer in winter and cooler in summer; and, although the present dormers are larger than the old ones the nave

appears to be darker now than before the destruction of the old ceiling and the exposure and darkening of the woodwork.

Reference to the plan of the church will show that the reconstructed nave does not centre with the earlier chancel, that the space between the chancel arch and the nave arcades is greater on the north than the south. Near the centre of the greater space to the north is a beautiful trefoil-headed niche, at a height from the floor sufficient to clear the top of an altar. There are traces of wood plugs for hooks and a rebate for doors. Whether this was only an aumbry or contained an image or sculptured group or a tabernacle which, by opening the doors, was exposed to view during an office, may be debated. An argument against its use as a mere cupboard, commonly closed, may be found in the fact that the doors or shutters when closed would entirely hide the carved ornament which surrounds the opening. Above this niche and the altar which must have stood in front of it the rood-loft projected. This was gained by a stair from the east end of the north aisle, and considerable portions of the stone stairs and archway through the wall remain.

In the north wall of the chancel, close to its north-western angle, was an opening, now blocked, which some have pronounced to be a "low side window," so frequently met with in this county. At some period of its history this opening was used as a window, as proved by indications of iron bars in the arched head; but the height of the opening as compared with the width suggest rather that this was originally a priest's doorway, or a doorway from the sacristy to the chancel. The square plinths of the tower responds indicate an early date, and their bases and capitals may once have resembled those of the beautiful tower arch at Bisham, but they have been disfigured by non-descript mouldings ignorantly applied in cement.

A few fragments of old painted glass remain, one of them, in the south chapel, bearing the name "ledewych."

The most interesting memorial is the altar tomb to Nicholas Ledewich, who died 1430, and his wife, with

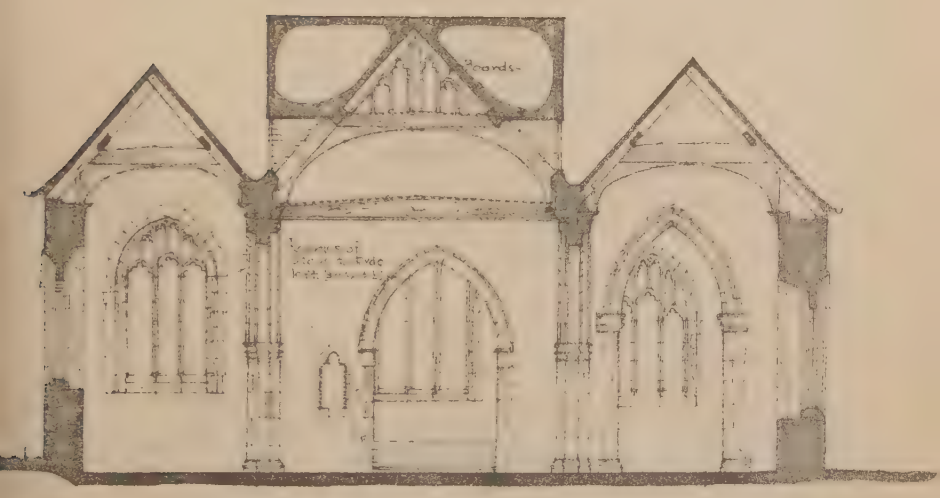
SECTION A.B.

SECTION G.H.

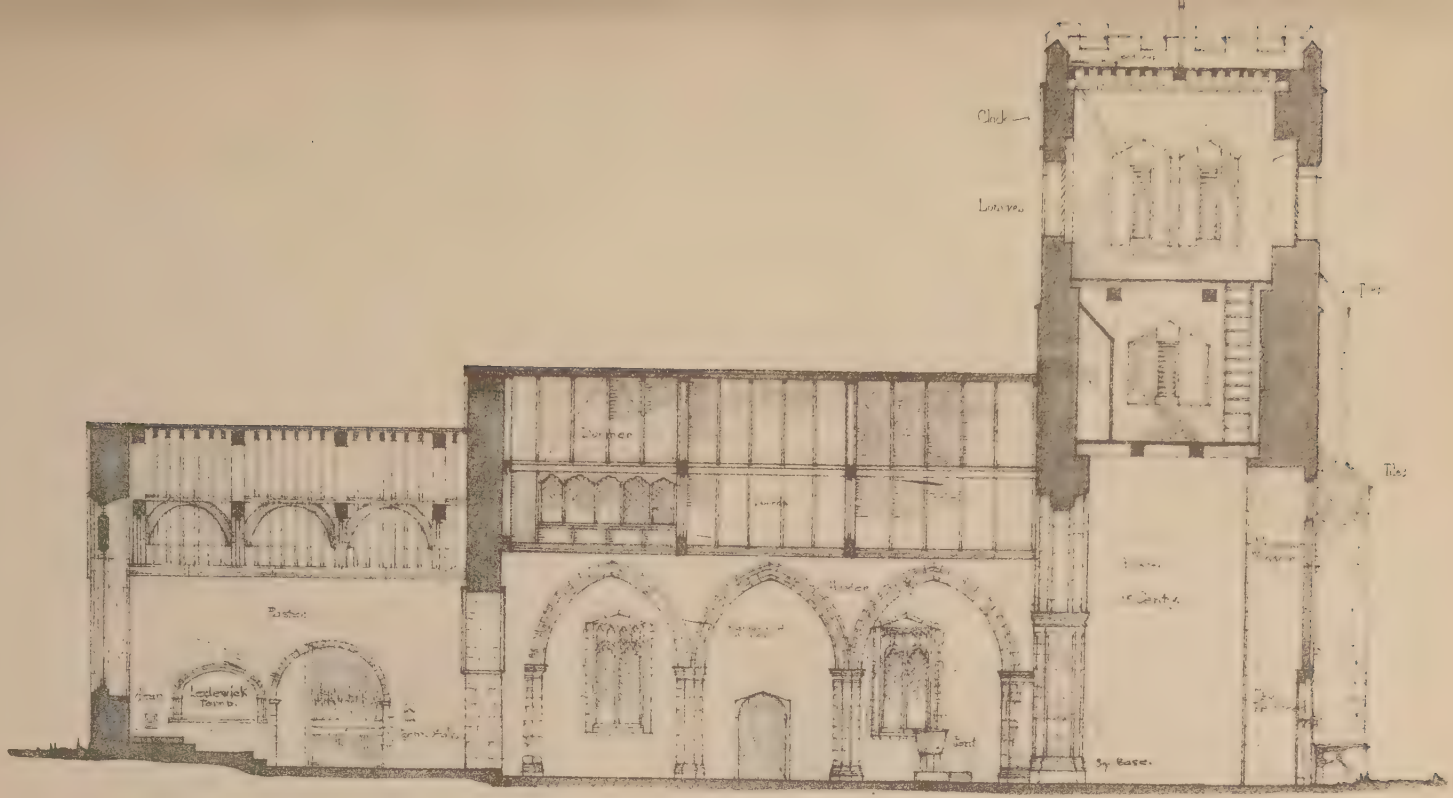
SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

PLATE II

SECTION C.D.



SECTION E.F



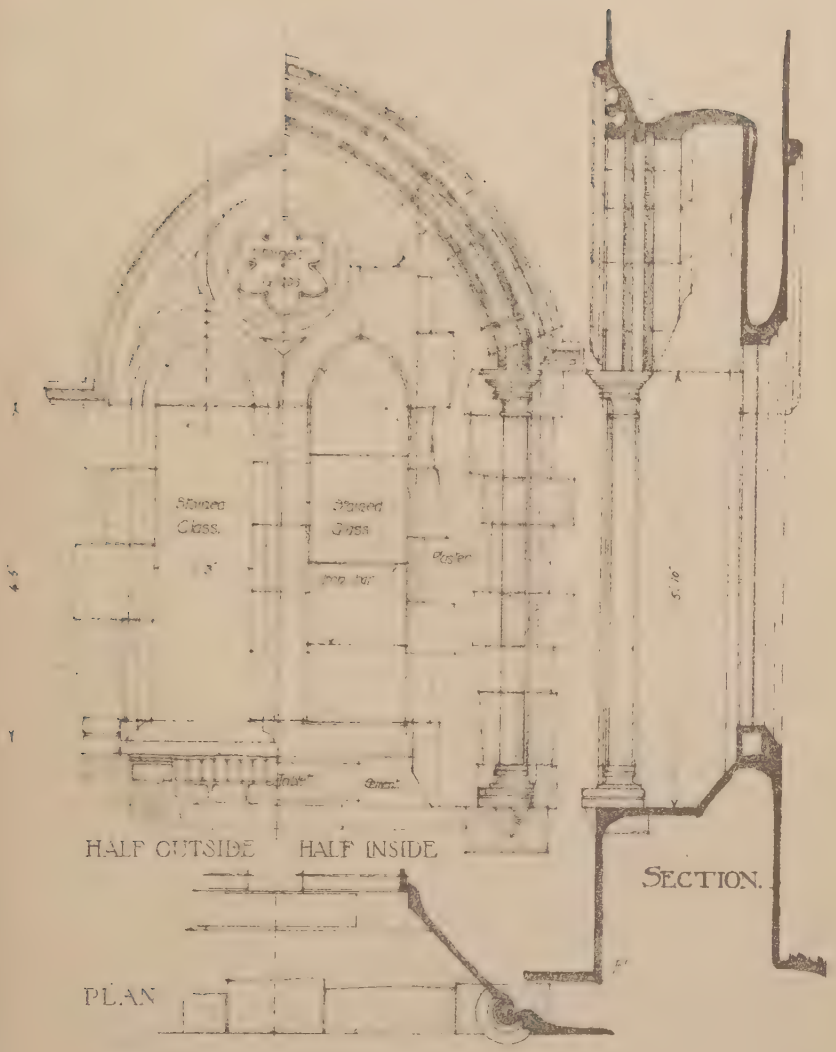
LONG: SECTION

SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

PLATE IV.

NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



NORTH WINDOWS IN CHANCEL .

their effigies engraved on brass plates upon a marble slab, but that of the husband has been stolen.

The fittings are modern. The altar table is of the 17th century, and there is an old gate-leg table of oak. An Elizabethan communion cup, 1569.

The register dates, marriages and burials, from 1559, baptisms 1562.

W. N.

DISUSED CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN, STOKE MANDEVILLE.

Having been asked by the Committee of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings to examine and report upon this building, I reported as follows:—

Site: The site was ill-chosen, being low and consisting of a wet-lying stiff clay, which may account to some extent for the village having forsaken it, the church now standing about half-a-mile away from any dwelling, excepting a farm house. A remarkable feature of the site is a moat which may still be traced on all four sides of the churchyard. In addition to this apparent moat the ground has been much disturbed beyond it, to the south and west, by excavations. I incline to think that the purpose of this moat was not so much to keep cattle from the churchyard as to endeavour to make the church itself drier.

Present Condition: The building is now a sad sight. It has been disused, except for an occasional funeral service, since 1886, when a new church was built in the village. The chancel is still covered with tiles, and is now kept locked, but the nave is open to anyone, and has been, for two or three years, stripped of its roof, except the fine low-pitched Perpendicular trussed principals. Ivy has its own way everywhere.

Its Parts: The church consists of chancel, nave with south aisle, north porch, and a brick tower, meanly built, apparently in the 17th century, within the nave, the west, north, and arcade walls being utilised, and a thin arch built within the nave to carry its eastern wall.

Chancel: The chancel must date from the early Norman time, if not prior to it, judging by the very small semi-circular chancel arch of plain square section, and its impost. The width of chancel being 12ft., that of the arch is only 5ft. 10in. Other detail of this period does not now appear. The piscina, and a lancet, widely splayed inside, above it, are of the 13th century. There is a priest's door on the south side, only 1ft. 10in. between the stone jambs. On the same side is what might perhaps be claimed as a "low side window" of two lights, though its sill is little lower than those of neighbouring windows. The north wall—so far as one could see for its ivy covering—seems to have been unpierced. The east end now has diagonal buttresses which were probably added when the three-light Perpendicular window was inserted there.

Nave: The nave, about 38ft. × 18ft., open to the weather, is separated from its aisle by quite a good 14th century arcade of three bays carried upon plain and robust octagonal piers with well-moulded capitals. Two plain chamfered orders, the chamfers finishing upon carved stops at about 10in. above the capitals. Of the same period is a good reticulated two-light window in the aisle, near its eastern end. The south doorway is also of the 14th century. The north wall of nave may probably belong to the Norman building. Its north-east angle is without buttress. This wall has been pierced with what was probably a three-light Perpendicular window which had its tracey cut away and wood framing inserted, for economy in glazing, in the 17th or 18th century. The north doorway is of the 14th century, and the timber porch protecting it, a century or more later. There is a clerestory pierced by two windows only, one near the south-east angle of nave and one near the

north-west. Flanking the east window of aisle were two corbels, at about 5ft. from the floor, which seem to have had to do with some kind of reredos, that which remains complete having a carved head. The trussed tie-beams seem, from the floor to be at present sound, but, as now exposed, must gradually decay. The wall-pieces with curved struts are not now supported by corbels, but depend from the ties. There are open cusped panels in spandrils of trusses.

FITTINGS: Of fittings nothing practically remains. The removal of the Royal arms in a frame, Commandments, &c., from above the chancel arch, has revealed the usual 17th century texts from the Bible; and, under them are indications of wall painting—probably, in this position, the Last Judgment. A memorial to a child, Dorothy Brudenel (circa. 1584), has been moved to the new church.*

DILAPIDATIONS: A continuous rent appears in the wall dividing nave and chancel by the falling outward of the north wall, and owing to the squints on each side of the arch having greatly weakened the abutments. The tower, rather thinly built in brick upon a bad foundation has become dangerous. The arcade is in good conditicn, but ought to be protected from the weather.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Ivy and other growth should be cut away. I recommend that, to avoid the destruction which its fall would cause, the tower should be taken down to the line of the nave roof, and

* The Members of our Society are referred to RECORDS, Vol. viii., pp. 88 and 153, where will be found reprint of a letter by Mr. C. Strachey to the *Bucks Herald*, 1897, urging that this monument should be rescued and preserved; and, p. 153, an excellent sketch of the history of Stoke Mandeville by the late Mr. John Parker, with admirable photo-illustrations of the ruinous little church by Mr. S. G. Payne. At that time the nave roof still had its lead covering. My visit was paid in July of this year, and I had the advantage of the company of our Member, Mr. A. H. Cocks. The Vicar gave us every facility for our inspection.

the whole nave then covered with corrugated galvanized iron.† Lime concrete should be used to stop defects in floor by which emanations, especially at the west end, proceed from intramural interments. Ties should be inserted at each end of nave to hold walls together. At the west end the timber plate, if in one length, might be utilised for this. Liquid cement and sand to be poured into wall rents.

The parish is a poor one, and outside help would probably have to be asked to carry out these recommendations. In my opinion this is a case where the Society's aid and influence are greatly needed and would be well bestowed.

W. Niven.

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† I was not surprised that this recommendation evoked a protest from the Committee of the S.P.A.B., and it was only made because of the lightness and cheapness of this hateful covering, and because, owing to the flatness of the pitch, it would hardly be seen from any point of view. The Secretary wrote: "We propose to ask the Vicar if he will try to raise funds if we will provide him with an estimate of the cost of the work."

NOTES ON THE COURT ROLLS OF THE RECTORIAL MANOR AT WADDESDON.

Mr. Howard Sammons, steward of the Manors of Benthams, Muttons, and Greenend, has to-day (25-8-10) allowed me to examine his Court Rolls. The Rectory of Waddesdon was divided into three parts, and the Rector of the first part was Lord of the Manor of Benthams, and the Rectors of the second and third parts the Lords of Muttons and Greenend respectively. As there is now only one Rector of Waddesdon, he is Lord of all three Manors. The present Rector, the Rev. J. E. G. Farmer, has kindly consented to the publication of these notes.

As late as 1898, there was a reservation in an admission to property in Benthams of rent and two days' work yearly, viz., one in mowing grass and the other in reaping bread corn, and of a heriot by composition. As far as I could see there were no similar reservations in Muttons, but as late as 1857 I found such a reservation at Greenend.

The earliest roll is that for Benthams in 1595 (11 Septr.):—

2 Suitors fined for default.

Thomas Rose ordered to fill up ditch by which he had enclosed some land wrongfully.

At this court it was ordered by the homage in answer to the humble petition of John Hughes and Thomas Bradley, son and heir of Thomas Bradley deceased that they should view a certain piece of land lying at (some place of which the name is illegible) within the jurisdiction of this court And should inquire to whom the inheritance of the said piece of land pertained And should present and certify to this court what should be found concerning it. Which jurors upon a view of the said piece of land during the sitting of this court say that as to the title by which the aforesaid parcel of land is held they

know nothing, but they further say that the aforesaid Thomas Bradley the elder in his life without contradiction of any person cut trees and carried away timber growing on the premises as though it were his own free tenement. Therefore to the intelligence of the homage the aforesaid piece of land ought of right to belong to the aforesaid Thomas Bradley the elder and the reversion thereof to the aforesaid Thomas the younger by herditary right after the death of the aforesaid Thomas the elder now deceased.

Admission to property held at rent and 2 days work. Heriot one cow.

Jurors have a day given on which to bring in terriers of their own lands.

4 Jac. I. Inquiry as to heir: jury find that one claimant is a bastard.

6 Car. I. Heriot for a part of a domus mansionalis is a feather bed. Jury present that certain tenants have not repaired their mounds: Order to do so.

Submission of dispute to the determination of the homage.

10 Car. I. Admission to tenement and six acres with reservation of best animal as heriot.

Presentation that Alice Bradley placed a post on the land of John Spencer: ordered to remove it under penalty of 1s.

Alice Bradley fined 2s for not repairing her mounds.

5 Car. I. Heriots to be fixed by agreement with Lord.

1654. One mare of black Colour value 50s as heriot.

Heriot by agreement, instead of being in specie, 10s only.

1656. Heriot by agreement 30s, of which Lord allowed 20s for burial of tenant.

These rolls are mainly composed of conveyancing entries only: they contain no information about the cultivation of the Common fields: the usual size of a tenement is six acres only; none are larger, but I

have seen one of four acres. They are said to lie in the fields of Waddesdon and Warmston.

Evidently offences against the laws of the Township were tried at some other court. But these rolls are interesting as showing a manor with jurisdiction over only a portion of a township.

Benthams was a very small manor; the homage varied from 3 to 5.

A. Ballard.

THE REV. JOHN CLEOBUREY.

VICAR OF MARLOW 1753—1801.

A FORMER VICAR OF MARLOW, 1753—1801. JOHN MORTIMER CLEOBUREY.

The Rev. J. H. Light, the present Vicar, has made out a complete list of vicars of Marlow from A.D. 1204 to the present time. The parish magazine, February, 1904, contained the following note by him:—"Of the older effigies that existed till the destruction of the old church in 1832 was a brass to John Warner, Rector, 1421, evidently placed over his grave, as our record says he was buried in the church. Also brasses to two priests, 1430 and 1440, generally supposed to be those of John Cambus, who succeeded Warner, and his brother, who was vicar of Bisham, on the Berkshire side of the river." Mr. Light has been able to obtain portraits of several of the vicars of more modern times, and would be grateful to anyone who would assist him in making the collection more complete. He thus relates how he became possessed of the portrait (Plate I.) of Dr. (as he was commonly called) Cleoburey:—"From a private source I heard that an effigy of this Marlow Vicar was to be found in an old curiosity shop near the Obelisk, Southwark. After some little difficulty the shop of a certain Mrs. Brown was discovered and the effigy produced. It is a beautifully-carved profile in (pear) wood, in high relief,* in an oval recessed frame. . . . The features are perfect, every lineament most delicately portrayed. He is attired in cassock-coat and cravat, and wears a large full-bottomed wig. Of genial countenance and portly frame, dignified withal, a very representative type of the parson of Georgian days."

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*Plate I., about two-thirds of its actual size. It now hangs in the vestry.

On the back of the frame, in faded ink, is the inscription:—

John Mortimer Cleoburey
Of St. John's Colledge Cambridge
Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of
Great Marlow, and Wooburn, and
the Senior Magistrate on the
Bench for the County of Bucks
He died August the 14. 1801
Aged 83 *years.*

To John Cleoburey Prattent Son
of Mr Joseph Prattent whose
Mother was Neice to the above
Dr. Cleoburey this
deliver
H.C.

"Having been presented to the living by King George II., he was instituted in 1753, and died in 1801, aged 83 years. He was the only Vicar of Marlow who also held the cure of Wooburn. His memorial tablet is on the south wall of the south aisle, and is combined with that of John Cleoburey, A.M., vicar of Abingdon and Medmenham, J.P., who died August, 1800, aged 51. As our vicar was born in 1718 and the other in 1749, they probably were father and son, though the inscription does not state this":—

Sacred to the memory of John Cleoburey, A.M.
Vicar of Abingdon & Medmenham, J.P., died Aug. 1800, Aged 51
His words were words of Wisdom; His actions just & generous
John Cleoburey, D.D., died Aug. 14, 1801, Aged 83 Yrs.
Learned in every useful branch of divine or human knowledge
LIII years the pious, practical Minister of this Church
XL years an active upright Magistrate for this county
Ever studiously promoting the honour of GOD
And the peace & comfort of his neighbours.

The obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine (1801, p. 860) is:—"At Great Marlow, of which he was vicar, presented by George II. in April, 1753, aged 83, the Rev. John Cleobury. He was also vicar of Woburne, near, 50 years, and one of his Majesty's justice of the peace 47 years. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1742, M.A. 1753. His son John died vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon, in Sep.

GREAT MARLOW
THE REVEREND DR CLEOBURY
SCOTT & SMITH, MARLOW

1800 (by mistake, in our vol. LXX., p. 1,000, called vicar of Gt Marlow), also of St. John's; B.A. 1772, M.A. 1775." The son was licensed by his bishop to hold both livings, as they were not more than 25 miles apart. The actual distance, to ride, would be quite 22 miles.

Mr. R. F. Scott, St. John's Coll., Cambridge, who is annotating the Register of admissions, wrote that two things puzzled him, namely: how Vicar Cleoburey obtained the name "Mortimer," and how he became a D.D. The entry in the register is: "John Cleoburey, son of Augustine Cleoburey, shoemaker, born at Longden, Salop; educated Shrewsbury school, admitted sizar of St. John's Coll. 19th April, 1739."

Amongst the inter-mural inscriptions given by Mr. A. H. Cocks (Records VIII., 177) is the following:—

"Sacred to the Memory of those devotional Duties, and those domestic Virtues which adorn'd and endear'd the character of Eliz'th Cleoburey, eldest Daughter of Tho's Keen, Gent., the fav'rite Niece of Eliz'th Winkles, and Thirty five years the beloved Wife of John Cleobury, D.D. Born A.D. 1718, Died 1777. . ."

And, amongst benefactions inscribed: "The Yearly Produce of £100 Stock Reduced 3 P.c't Annuities was given in his life time by the Rev'd Dr. Cleobury, Vicar, to buy good Welch Flannel Waistcoats or Bed Gowns. Old Labourers in Husbandry or poor lying-in Women to have the preference."

The very fine silver watch illustrated (Plate II.) by the courtesy of the present owner, Mr. Rowe, silversmith, etc., of this town, would seem to have been presented to their vicar by the parishioners, being inscribed as shown in the illustration. This fine old silver watch retains, as will be seen, its original fob chain of the same metal, with name plate and pendant keys. Being a difficult subject for photography, the plate does not do justice to the fine engraving which enriches both watch and its cases, which are shown very slightly reduced in size. Mr. Rowe, the owner, has favoured me with the following expert notes upon the watch:—This is a specimen instrument signed *John Trubshaw*, who (or his predecessor) was admitted a member of the

Clockmakers' Company in 1686.* A gilt metal-cased repeating watch by him is in the South Kensington Museum. Dr. Cleoburey's watch is a silver, pair-case, striking watch with pierced and engraved inner and outer cases of rare artistic merit, with, in spaces between the scroll-work, engraved views of the Thames, the old church, and timber bridge. Its magnificent silver dial has the hours in relief in both Roman and Arabic numerals, the sunk centre displaying a shield of heraldic form, bearing the name *J. Trubshaw, London*, surrounded with marginal lines of oak leaf design. The escapement is of the verge principle, the favourite one of that period, the whole of the movement being finished in lavish style, pierced and carved at all available points, demonstrating the love the craftsman then had for his work, when the satisfaction of having produced such an instrument was no small part of its maker's reward.

W. N.

* "Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers," Britten, who gives his membership 1686—1715. So that presumably the business was carried on by his son or successor under the same name, this watch dating perhaps c. 1770

URN BURIAL AT STOKE POGES.

I have been favoured with the following letter by Mr. Booker, F.S.A., one of the masters at Eton:—

Eton College,
Windsor,

DEAR MR. NIVEN, Feb. 4, 1911.

On Tuesday, Jan. 24 last, some workmen employed in making a bunker at the thirteenth hole in the Golf Links at Stoke Park hit upon an interment in the gravel. They were told to leave it, and next day I went over, and the place was cleared out. About a foot below the surface was an urn, apparently inverted, but so rotten that some parts seemed already disintegrated, and the rest could not be extracted without much breakage. About half the urn was in all recovered. Apparently it had been of the "flower-pot" shape, perhaps a foot in diameter at the mouth, and rather more in height. The rim had been finished off with a sweep of the finger, and on the outside there was apparently a nail mark along the edge. About four inches down there was a narrow band all round, with the impress of the thumb by way of ornament. Otherwise it was quite plain. The material of the pot was of the roughest, grittiest description, varying in colour from drab to rose. The contents consisted of mould with fragments of bone, and a Windsor doctor who was playing a round identified one piece as a cranial bone—thin, as belonging to an infant, or else attenuated by the lapse of time. I sent the things to Mr. C. H. Read at the British Museum, and he says:—"Your pots are the remains of cinerary urns or urn of no doubt the end of the Bronze age. Similar burials found at Acton, Middlesex, Ashford, etc., and at Sunningdale. (See Proc. Soc. Ant. xxi. 303.")

I have now sent the articles back to Stoke Golf Club-house.* It is odd that the Sunningdale pots should have been found also in levelling the golf course there.

We did not look for further interments at Stoke, but there was about a yard off in the gravel a similar pocket of mould, though I could see neither potsherd nor bone in it.

Yours truly,
R. P. L. BOOKER.

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*They are now in our Museum at Aylesbury.

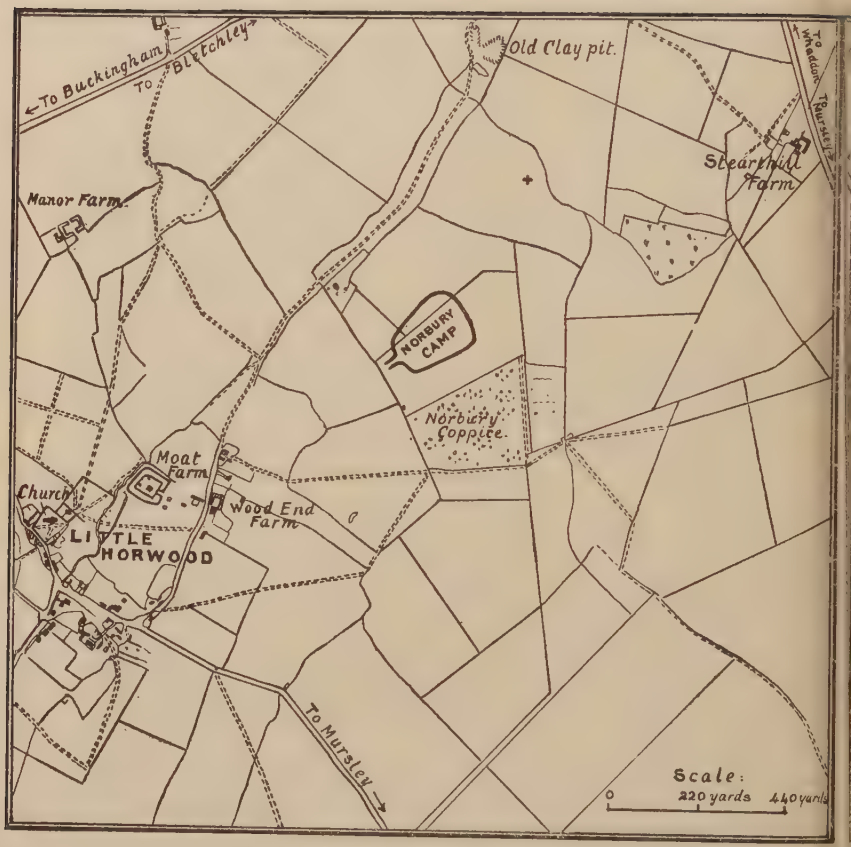


FIG. 1.—Map of a portion of Little Horwood parish, shewing the position of Norbury or Narbury camp. The + to the north-east of it marks the spot where the Whaddon Chase hoard of ancient British gold coins was discovered in 1849. (This map is based upon the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office).

EXCAVATIONS AT NORBURY CAMP, WHADDON CHASE.

[By James Berry and William Bradbrook.]

Towards the north-eastern extremity of the County of Buckingham is a ridge of relatively high ground, which, commencing near Wing, extends in a north-westerly direction through Stewkley and Mursley to Whaddon and Nash. For a distance of close upon five miles this ridge is between 400 and 500 feet above sea level. Together with an extension of high ground to the south-west, in the neighbourhood of Oving, Quainton and Claydon, it forms an area bounded on the north and north-west by the valley of the Ouse, on the east by that of its tributary the Ouzel, and on the south and south-west by the Vale of Aylesbury. This region is completely encircled by a belt of low-lying country which (with the exception of two small areas at Cheddington and near Bletchley respectively) never attains a height of 300 feet. At the northern extremity of the above-mentioned ridge and in the parish of Little Horwood, is an ancient wood marked on the ordnance maps as Norbury Coppice. (See Map, Fig. 1.) This formed part of the woodland tract known as Whaddon Chase, which, until recently, was far more extensive than it is now. Even at the present time, however, considerable areas of Whaddon Chase consist of rough, uncultivated country which has never known the plough.

Immediately north of Norbury Coppice are three fields, in which is situated the earthwork known as Norbury * or Narbury Camp, the subject of this communication.

To these fields, and to another which adjoins them still farther north, the name of California is somewhat loosely applied by the inhabitants of the district. The derivation of this name is obvious enough. In 1849 the last-mentioned field, which had recently been woodland, was being ploughed, and the celebrated Whaddon Chase hoard of British gold coins was unearthed. The rush to the gold fields of California, in N. America, occurred about the same time.

The exact spot at which the coins were found was pointed out to us by an ancient inhabitant, who remembered the circumstances of the find. It is 400 yards N.E. of the northern angle of the camp. It is indicated on both the 6-inch and the 25-inch ordnance survey maps, neither of which, however, marks Norbury Camp. Of the coins themselves (several specimens of which are in our County Museum at Aylesbury) it is sufficient to say that those that were examined (between three and four hundred in number) were all uninscribed. Mr. J. Y. Akerman ascribed these coins "to the important period just previous to the annexation of Britain as a Roman province." † Sir John Evans, however, has given reasons for assigning them to a still earlier period, and would attribute them to "about the period of Cæsar's invasion—certainly to no later date." The same authority states that the hoard

* The name Norbury, which is presumably a corruption of Northbury, is pronounced locally Narbury. It is perhaps worth noticing that some 12 miles to the west, on the road from Buckingham to Brackley, is a village of Westbury, but whether this has anything to do with Northbury and whether there is any corresponding south or east bury, we are unable to say.

† Bucks Records, 1858, Vol. I., p. 15.

FIG. 2.—General view of the ridge on which Norbury camp is situated—taken from a point ½ a mile to the N.E. The wood in the centre of the horizon is Norbury Coppice. To the right of this (indicated by an arrow) is the camp (not visible in the photo).

FIG. 3.—The north angle of the camp seen from the north-east. The figure (6 feet high) is standing on the lowest part of the fosse. A handkerchief and a piece of white paper mark the crest of the vallum. The distant white spot to the right of these marks the intersection of the vallum and the northern hedge.

FIG. 4.—The same angle seen from the N.W.

FIG. 5.—The N.W. side from the S.W. The white spot on the left marks the bottom of the fosse; the stick is planted on the crest of the vallum. The figure in the distance is standing at the N. angle.

was very much larger than is generally supposed. He believes that the total number "must have been nearly 2,000."* Mr. Akerman further stated that a "search in a part of the adjacent Chase, yet uncleared," disclosed "a very perfect Roman camp, enclosing an area of about 5 acres." The camp he thus alludes to is apparently our Norbury camp, although its area is only about half of that given by Mr. Akerman, and there is no evidence that it is Roman. Since his time more of the wood has been cleared away, and the site is now pasture. Some 25 years ago part of the area was ploughed, and for a time it was cultivated as allotments.

Mr. Hadrian Allcroft, in his admirable work on "Earthworks of England,"† apparently refers also to the same camp when he speaks of a site "near Chase Farm, Whaddon," where the "contour of a rectangular earthwork of about eight acres may still be traced under the turf despite centuries of cultivation. The spot, which is very little known, passes locally as California." He seems to attribute it doubtfully to the Roman period, but remarks very truly that so far as he can learn "nothing distinctively Roman has ever been discovered in the vicinity."

More than three-fourths of the camp lies in the field nearest to the Coppice. In this field the surface has been a good deal disturbed by ploughing, the ridge and furrow lines of which are easily distinguishable. The smaller portions, which lie in the two adjoining fields, have been less interfered with by the plough. (See Figs. 3-11.)

The camp itself is situated on ground that is very nearly level, having only a barely perceptible slope towards the S.W. On the N.W. side the ground falls away to a small brook, 250 yards distant, which runs to the village of Little Horwood. On the N.E.

* Evans, Ancient British Coins, pp. 73-75.

† Macmillan, 1908, p. 310, *note*. This is a book which should be in the hands of everyone who is interested in this subject.

side also the ground soon begins to fall to a small valley which runs in a southerly direction towards the L. and N.W. (Bletchley to Oxford) railway line, in the direction of Swanbourne and Mursley. (See Fig. 2.)

An observer standing on the camp and looking due east across the lower ground sees the prominent range of the Brickhills, on which the church of Bow Brickhill is a conspicuous object, some eight miles away. In the opposite direction, or more strictly to the N.W., is visible the high ground on the other side of the Ouse, near Buckingham. To the north the view is more restricted. (See Fig. 8.)

It is obvious that the situation is an elevated one, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country.

The camp is situated near the village of Little Horwood, $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile to the E.N.E. of the Parish Church. It will be seen from the map (Fig. 1) that it is about equi-distant from three roads, namely, the Bletchley-Buckingham, Whaddon-Mursley, and Horwood-Mursley. The first two of these, and probably all three, are ancient roads, if we may judge from the fact that two of them form parts of the boundary of Little Horwood parish. There is no road to the camp itself.

The camp is enclosed by a single ditch (fosse) and rampart (vallum), the latter lying on the inner side and being formed by the earth thrown up from the ditch. In shape it is an irregular oblong, lying roughly N.E. and S.W. At the middle of the S.W. side there is a rectangular projection which gives the ground plan of the camp somewhat the appearance of a spade with a short wide handle. Both ditch and rampart are clearly defined in every part except at two points. Near the middle of the N.E. side a narrow interruption in the rampart apparently marks the situation of an ancient entrance. At the oppo-

FIG. 6.—The W. corner seen from the west.

FIG. 7.—Shews the junction of the S.W. side with the rectangular portion. Taken from the W. extremity of the latter. The S. angle of the camp is visible on the extreme right.

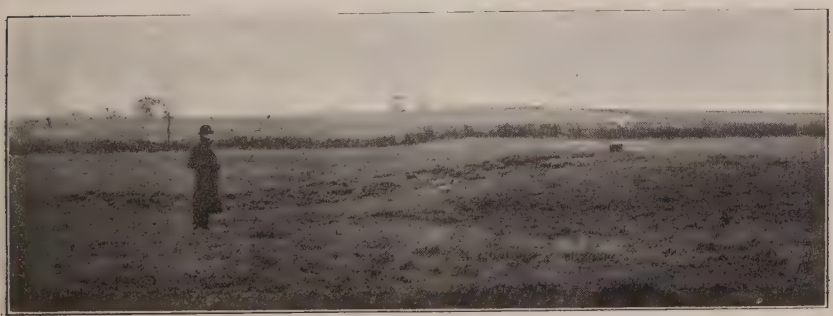


FIG. 8.—The S. corner seen from the south. The dark disturbed ground in the foreground just beyond the standing figure shews Trench I. after filling in.

site S.W. side, both ditch and rampart are absent for a considerable distance, being turned outwards to form the above-mentioned rectangular projection, apparently the site of a main entrance. Both ditch and rampart are clearly defined along the two longer sides of this rectangle, but at its western end there is no rampart, and the ditch is scarcely traceable.

The total area enclosed by the rampart is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which about $\frac{1}{5}$ acre is that of the western rectangular portion.

Within the area of the camp there are no mounds or depressions or other irregularities, excepting those due to the above-mentioned ridge and furrow ploughing. The surface is covered for the most part with coarse grass, affording rough pasture.

The measurements of the four sides of the main portion of the camp are as follows:—N.E. side, 356 feet; N.W., 404 feet; S.W. (including the entrance), 232 feet; S.E., 405 feet. All these measurements are taken from the highest point of each corner. The N.W. and N.E. sides are markedly convex outwards, especially the former; the S.E. side has a slight convexity inwards, while the S.W. side, much the shortest of the four, is practically straight, with a slight indentation between the western angle and the rectangular projection. (See Folding Plan, Facing p. 120.)

The rectangular projection on the S.W. side appears to have been the main entrance, but the ground at this part has been so much disturbed by ploughing that it is not easy to say anything more about the exact shape of this entrance. We thought, however, that we could discern traces of a slight mound in the position marked by a dotted circle on our plan.

At the opposite end of the camp is a very distinct but much smaller gap in the rampart, which also appears to be an ancient entrance. Here the rampart is completely absent for about 6 feet, but as the sides of the opening slope gradually upwards and out-

wards the width of the entrance measured on a level with the crest of the rampart is about 30 feet. The rampart itself does not turn either inwards or outwards at this portion of its circuit. It is noticeable also that the ditch along this side of the camp is particularly well marked, and that there is no trace of any causeway across it, such as is so often seen opposite the entrance to an ancient camp.

It will be noticed that the main entrance of the camp faces the village of Little Horwood. We were unable to detect on the surface any traces of a road leading to either entrance. On the N.W. side the rampart is so well preserved that it is practically certain that there never was any entrance on this side. It is, at least, extremely unlikely that any such entrance should have been subsequently filled up so carefully as to leave no trace of its presence.

The middle of the south-eastern side of the rampart is so much denuded that it is difficult to state positively that there never was any entrance at this part. There is, however, no evidence, either in fosse or vallum, of there ever having been an entrance here.

The contours of vallum and fosse at various points are shown in the centre of the plan. The numbers correspond to the lines 1-12 drawn across vallum and fosse, beginning with the north corner.

With the view of obtaining more information as to the original form of fosse and vallum, and of ascertaining details which might throw light upon its date, impossible to determine merely from its present shape, we undertook a series of small excavations at various points. These excavations were made by the kind permission of W. Selby Lowndes, Esq., Lord of the Manor, and of Mr. Chapman, the tenant of Moat Farm, who afforded us every facility for our work. This extended over six days (August 1-6, 1910), six men being employed on the work of digging. The first of these days was occupied in surveying the ground, the last in filling in, so that

FIG. 9.—The E. corner seen from the S.E.

FIG. 10.—The S.E. side looking towards the S. angle, at which the distant figure is standing. The white flag is planted on the E. angle. The two sheep on the right are within the area of the camp; two other sheep stand in the fosse.

FIG. 11.—The N.E. side seen from within the camp, shewing the N.E. entrance (marked by a sheep in the centre of the picture). The distant figure is standing in the fosse beyond the vallum.

only four days were spent in actual digging. Ten trenches were cut (shown in the plan I-X). The excavation was conducted by carefully removing the earth in layers so that the relative situation of any objects found could be accurately ascertained.

Our main object was to ascertain the original depth and width of the fosse, and especially to find out whether the western rectangular projection beforementioned was an integral part of the original earthwork or was merely a later and possibly accidental addition. It will be seen that it was conclusively proved to have formed part of the original structure.

Beneath the usual superficial layer of surface mould the ground consisted of chalky boulder clay—that is, a stiffish clay containing numerous nodules of chalk, the product of glacial times when an icy sea covered the land. The stiffness of the clay made it impossible to sift any of the excavated material; the excavated lumps of clay were, however, broken up as much as possible. Some care was required to distinguish between the undisturbed boulder clay, the disturbed boulder clay, and the blue clay that formed the filling of the deeper part of the fosse.

The uniformity of this latter, however, and the complete absence from it of any chalky nodules, served as admirable guides. The difficulties of the excavation were naturally greater than they would have been in the case of an excavation in chalk and dark earth. Our difficulties were also somewhat increased by the rain, which on the last day was so heavy as to compel us to suspend operations. The sections were all made in the southern half of the camp. Six of them (I-VI) exposed the fosse of the S.W. side, two more (VII-VIII) were on the outer and inner slopes respectively of the vallum, the remaining two (IX-X) were within the area of the camp. All the trenches extended into the undisturbed clay below the original surface. We will fully describe each of these sections.

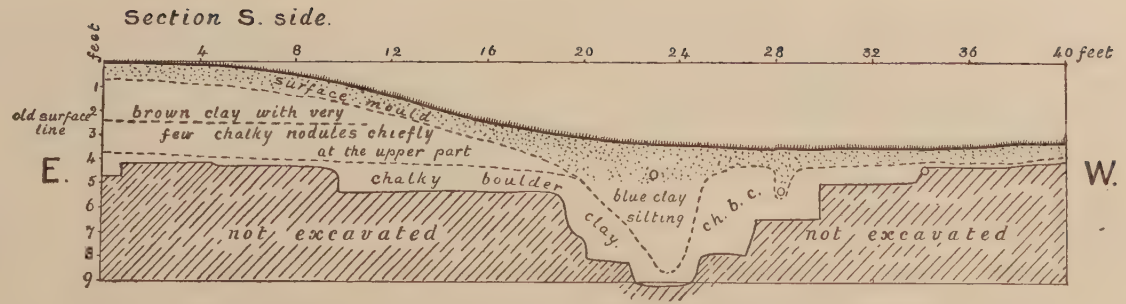


FIG. 12.—Trench I. Section across ditch and rampart at the S. angle of the entrenchment.

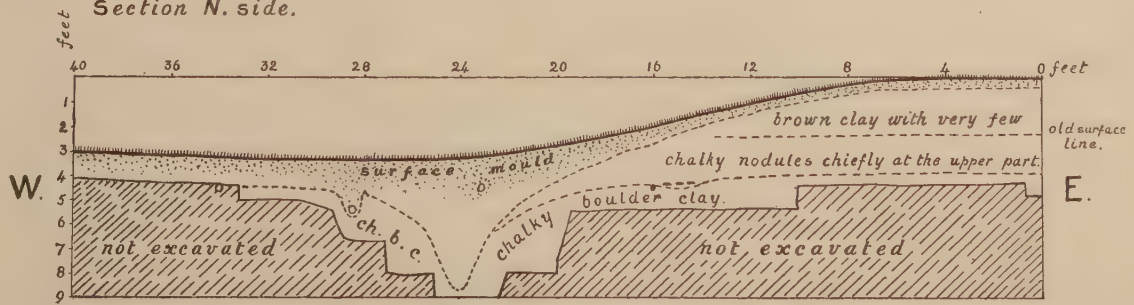


FIG. 13.—Trench I. The opposite side.

Trench I. (40 feet × 4 feet, Figs. 12 and 13) showed that the bottom of the ditch was 8½ feet below the top of the rampart. The sides formed an acute angle, the outer edge being somewhat steeper than the inner. The actual floor of the fosse was about one foot wide. To a depth of about 3 feet the fosse was filled with a homogeneous blue clay, which passed upwards into brown clay and dark surface mould. With the exception of one small fragment of coarse dark brown pottery without any ornament or other markings, no objects were found. This fragment was found within six inches of the surface on the outer slope of the rampart.

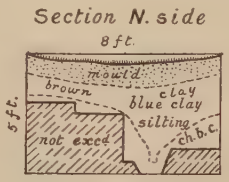


FIG. 14.—Trench II.

Trench II. (8 × 4 feet and 5 feet deep, Fig. 14) exposed a similar section of the fosse.

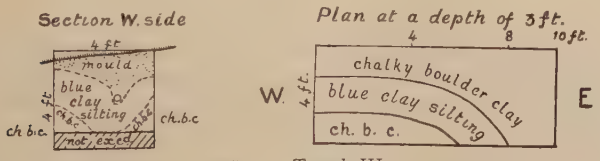


FIG. 15.—Trench III.

Trench III. (Fig. 15) was a very important one, as it determined clearly the turn of the ditch to the W. along the outer side of the rectangular projection. Special care was taken to examine the ground on the inner or convex side of the curve. The ground here was undisturbed clay, showing that the ditch had never been carried in a straight line along this side of the camp, and that the rectangular projection consequently formed an integral part of the original structure. In the surface mould, at a depth of 6 inches, was an iron cowshoe, apparently of no great antiquity or any importance.

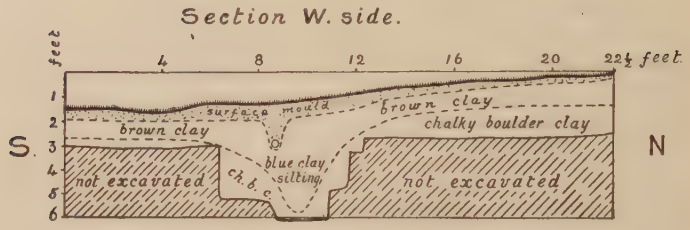


FIG. 16.—Trench IV.

Trench IV. (22½ × 4 feet; Fig. 16) demonstrated the continuation of the fosse along the side of the rectangular projection.

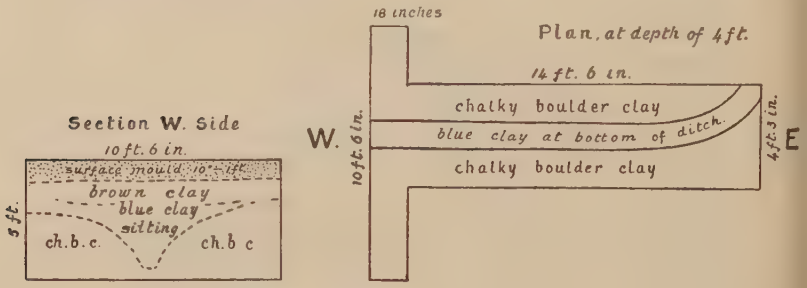


FIG. 17.—Trench V.

Trench V. (T-shaped, 10½ × 16 feet, Fig. 17), on the northern side of the rectangular projection, was also an important one, as it demonstrated a curve of the fosse similar to that of Trench III. At the eastern extremity of this trench, the silting of the ditch, which hitherto had been uniformly of the same nature, namely, a blue clay, suddenly changed its character and became a brownish black friable earth resembling decomposed vegetable matter.

Trench VI., a few feet further north, showed exactly the same kind of brown material. This trench was the last that was made before the excavations had to be discontinued.

Trench VII. (20 × 8 feet) was a comparatively superficial one on the outer slope of the S.E. side of the vallum. It was carried to a depth of one foot only, and disclosed nothing but a rounded block of

flint some 8 inches in diameter uniformly chipped all over its surface apparently by the plough. It was *not* a flint core. No fragments of pottery were found.

Trench VIII. (25 × 4 feet) was a similar one on the inner slope of the same side, and no finds were made in it.

Trench IX. (30 × 4 feet) was just inside the S. angle of the camp, and was also a superficial one, being only a foot deep. It extended into the original undisturbed boulder clay, and disclosed nothing but three undressed stones, each about as large as a man's fist. They were lying a few inches from the surface in a line parallel with the S.W. side of the camp, as shown in the large plan. They might have formed the edge of a rough path, but their lineal disposition was more probably accidental.

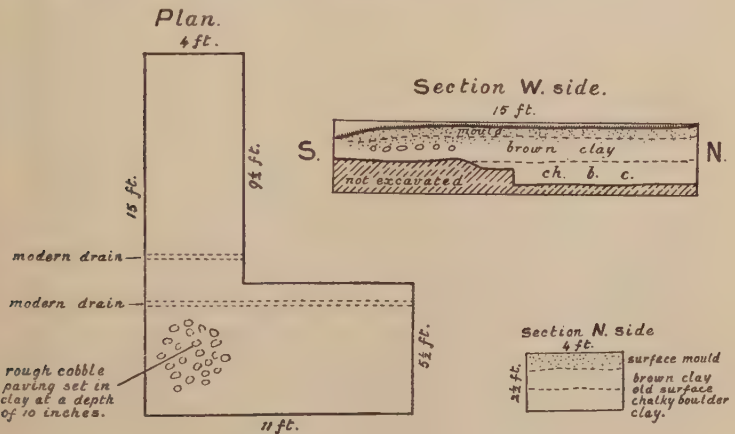


FIG. 18.—Trench X.

Trench X. (15 × 11 feet, Fig. 18) was a shallow L shaped excavation carried down to a depth of 2½ feet. The undisturbed chalky boulder clay was reached at a depth of 1½ feet. Besides modern agricultural drain pipes this excavation showed nothing but a layer of rounded pebbles, each about as large as a hen's egg, at a depth of one foot from the surface. They were all lying near each other on one place and embedded in stiff brown clay. They appeared to form a very

rough kind of cobble pavement, such as might be found in a modern farmyard. They were found in one small patch only, some 2-3 feet in diameter. Elsewhere similar stones were found which had been disturbed and distributed by the plough.

Remarks.

It is not our intention to speculate on the exact age of the entrenchment that we have described, as the evidence that would enable us to do so is unfortunately wholly insufficient. The finding of a single piece of pottery and a single iron cowshoe at a depth of six inches from the surface in ground that has been turned over by the plough is obviously of no value at all in the determination of the age of the entrenchment, even if these objects could be accurately dated. A few comments may, however, be made on some of the points of interest about the camp.

The shape is certainly peculiar and unlike that of any other camp with which we are acquainted. Its very great irregularity and the presence of the peculiar rectangular projection on the S.W. side are remarkable. Mr. Hadrian Allcroft, in his excellent book, which contains some two hundred plans of ancient camps, does not give a plan of any similar camp. Although it is known that Roman camps do not invariably have the absolutely straight sides which are usually seen in them, yet the very great irregularity of this camp and marked convexity of two of its sides are not features that we expect to meet with in any Roman work, and suggest earlier origin. More especially is the great western projection very unlike that of any Roman camp. The shape of the ditch, with its slightly convex sides inclined to one another at an acute angle and with a flat narrow bottom, suggests a pre-Roman period. Ditches of exactly the same shape occur, for instance, in camps of the Bronze age. The shape of the ditch is quite unlike that of the wide, flat-bottomed ditches which are not uncommon in Norman types.

The homogeneous blue clay that filled the ditch to a depth of three feet or more can only have been

formed under water, and very slowly. This lonely fosse, buried in thick wood, must for many centuries have formed a silent pool, in which the clay gradually and imperceptibly accumulated. As the ditch became thus silted up the amount of water in it steadily decreased, until at last, no doubt, it dried up wholly or partially, and vegetation began to cover its surface. This period would be represented by the surface mould and the brownish clay immediately beneath it.

If any conclusion at all were to be drawn from the scarcity of pottery, it would be that the camp was probably occupied for only a short period.*

It is tempting to associate the hoard of gold coins with the camp, and to assign the latter also to a period not later than the first century B.C. But there is no necessary association between the two except the fact that they occur in close proximity to one another in what was until recently a remote and desolate part of the country. The utmost that can be alleged is that there is nothing that we have seen about the camp that is inconsistent with a date as early as that of the coins.

General Pitt-Rivers,† describing his excavations in a small Bronze Age camp, mentions that little or nothing was found in the first three sections (each 10 feet wide) that he made across ditch and rampart. He gives the very useful warning that "very false conceptions are liable to be formed by merely digging one or two sections in a camp." In his case, even complete excavation of the whole of the ditch, which was 622 feet in length, yielded only seven articles of bronze, although fragments of pottery were numerous.

It is obvious from the folding plan facing p. 120 that the few sections made at Norbury exposed only an infinitesimal portion of the whole area. It is to be hoped that further excavations may yield better results as regards finds than we have at present

* The extreme paucity of pottery in these excavations is in marked contrast to the profusion which was found in a single trench (50 × 4 × 6 feet) made by one of us in the preceding year across a ditch and mound in Bedfordshire. No less than 246 fragments of pottery were found.

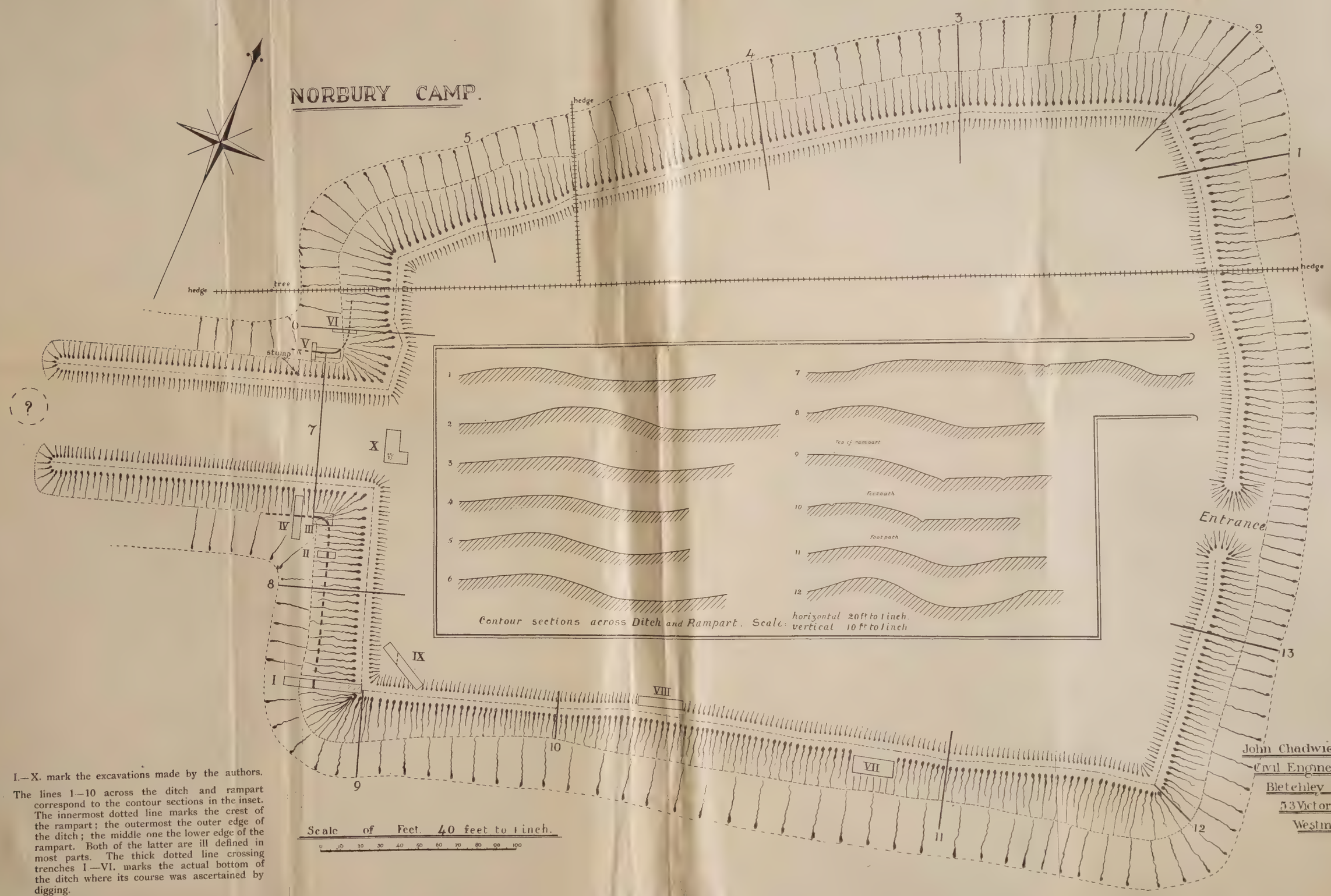
† Excavations in Cranbourne Chase, Vol. IV., p. 4. Excavation of the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park.

obtained. If we are able to prosecute further investigations in this camp we shall examine next the neighbourhood of the two entrances.

Although the investigations that we have been able to make are but slender and insufficient to enable us to date the camp, we think it is well to put them on record in the hope that they may perhaps be of some slight use to others. Buckinghamshire abounds in ancient earthworks, about many of which very little is known. Some of them like Norbury do not even appear upon our ordnance maps. We venture to think that systematic description is a work that might well be performed by some of the members of our Society who have more leisure than ourselves. Actual digging, however, is not to be encouraged unless it is done with care and some knowledge of the subject, as it is very easy to destroy valuable archæological evidence. We venture to think that such small diggings as we have ourselves made should always be accompanied by careful and accurate plans of the excavations. It need hardly be said that the surface of the ground should be carefully restored as far as possible to its original condition.

In conclusion, we would express our great indebtedness to our fellow member, Mr. John Chadwick, of Bletchley, who kindly surveyed the camp and prepared most of the accompanying plan. The photographs of the surface of the camp were taken for us by Messrs. Anderson and Co., of Leighton Buzzard.

NORBURY CAMP.



I.—X. mark the excavations made by the authors.

The lines 1—10 across the ditch and rampart correspond to the contour sections in the inset. The innermost dotted line marks the crest of the rampart; the outermost the outer edge of the ditch; the middle one the lower edge of the rampart. Both of the latter are ill defined in most parts. The thick dotted line crossing trenches I.—VI. marks the actual bottom of the ditch where its course was ascertained by digging.

John Chadwick.
Civil Engineer.
Bletchley &
53 Victoria St.
Westminster.

PLAN OF NORBURY CAMP TO ILLUSTRATE PAPER BY JAMES BERRY AND WILLIAM BRADBROOK on pp. 107-120.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF WENDOVER.

[By Leonard H. West, LL.D., &c.]

The substance of descriptive remarks by him on the occasion of the Annual Excursion of this Society in July, 1911.

The earliest recorded mention of Wendover is in the form of *Wændofron* about 100 years before the Norman Conquest; the preponderating opinion also appears now to be that the name Wendover is Saxon in origin, being derived from the stream which rises near the Church and flows through the town, such stream probably being called *Wend*, and the town lying along its bank or shore, *ofer*, *over*. Another suggestion connects the name with the particular situation of the town. The Icknield Way runs east and west through it, and *wends over* the stream above referred to, while the road from London to the Midlands *wends* more or less north and south through or *over* the gap in the Chilterns which here rise to a height of some 800 feet. But it is scarcely likely that this derivation will satisfy the members of the Bucks Archæological Society. The near proximity of Wendover to the Chiltern Hills has given it a rather unfair reputation with regard to altitude—situated, says one writer, "in a low bottom among the Chiltern Hills," and another styles it "low and mirey," while in reality it lies from 400 to 500 feet above sea level. Particulars of Wendover *(Wandene)* are recorded in Domesday Book, and if we might judge from the rents payable to the Crown, it was as important as Aylesbury, and more so than Buckingham. It also possessed woods for a larger number of hogs than any other place in Bucks.

Though a place of great antiquity, we have not very much visible evidence of its ancient character, except the Church. The Church of St. Mary may have been either a Royal foundation or founded by the Lord of the Manor. We find a grant of the advowson in John's reign to the Prior and Convent

of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, and the Registry of the Diocese of Lincoln furnishes us with a complete list of Vicars from the reign of Henry III. Mr. Durston, of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, who is kindly going to describe to us the architectural features of the Church and the history they indicate, will tell us that there are some remains of 13th century work in the present Church, though most of it is 14th century. As in other instances when a church is some considerable distance from the town or village to which it belongs, there is a quaint legend of the inhabitants wishing to build it nearer to the town than its present site, and of the witches or fairies each night removing the foundations to where the Church now stands, until, in despair, the contest was abandoned. In an old map of 1620 the abandoned site is called Which Well, and even now Witch Hill. On the same old map we have both "Vicaridge" and "Parsonage" or "Personage" side by side, the former presumably the residence of the incumbent supplied by the Prior and Convent, the latter of the Prior or other representative of the Convent—the *persona ecclesiæ*—and after the suppression of the Monasteries and regrant by the Crown, becoming the Manor House of modern times.

In 1557 Philip and Mary made a grant of the Chapel of St. John. This Chapel has generally been supposed to have stood to the north of the Icknield Way, near where it crosses the stream, and there is a well-preserved *piscina* built into the wall of Bosworth House in High Street which may originally have come from the Chapel, but the representatives of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments have recently brought to our notice the remains of a fine open timber roof of the 15th century in a house on the South side of the Way, which possibly may be the real site of the Chapel, and examination of the 1620 map appears to give some confirmation.

Apart from the Church and possible remains of the Chapel, Wendover possesses a few houses with some sixteenth century work, including moulded ceiling beams, and there are a considerable number

of early seventeenth century houses, among them being the *Red Lion*, where we are to meet for lunch. The house is mentioned in an assessment made for raising money for building "Shippes of Warre" in 1677.

The parish of Wendover formerly included the *Borough* concentrated along the Icknield Way, Aylesbury Street, and the London Road, and the *Forrens*, consisting of the outlying districts, and even to the present day we sometimes hear people speaking of so and so as living "in the foreign." Originally Borough and Forrens had separate rights and customs, the former enjoying Parliamentary representation as early as 1300, and before either Aylesbury or Buckingham. The privilege, however, does not appear to have been appreciated—possibly owing to the financial obligations it then involved—and was allowed to lapse until revived through the instrumentality of John Hampden in 1623. He was member for Wendover on five occasions, and a member or members of his family on 16 others, the last being in 1747, yet we have here no memorial of either him or his family, except the "Hampden pond" near the Church, which is not shown on the map of 1620, and was probably opened out while the Hampdens were Lords of the Manor.

Other distinguished members for the Borough were Sir Richard Steele, 1721-7; Edmund Burke, 1765-74; George Canning, 1796-1802; and Francis Horner, 1807-12.

We still have a slight relic of Burke's representation in "Casualty Row" or York Buildings, along the Icknield Way. The second Earl Verney was then Lord of the Manor, and in 1768 the electors, while accepting Burke, rejected Earl Verney's other nominee, with the result, it is said, that the offenders were turned out of their houses within the Borough and compelled to erect huts along the Icknield Way, and these thus came to be called originally Casualty Row or the "Casselty" of to-day. Canning became member for Wendover through Pitt's influence with Lord Carrington, who in the meantime had become Lord of the Manor, and it is said to have been

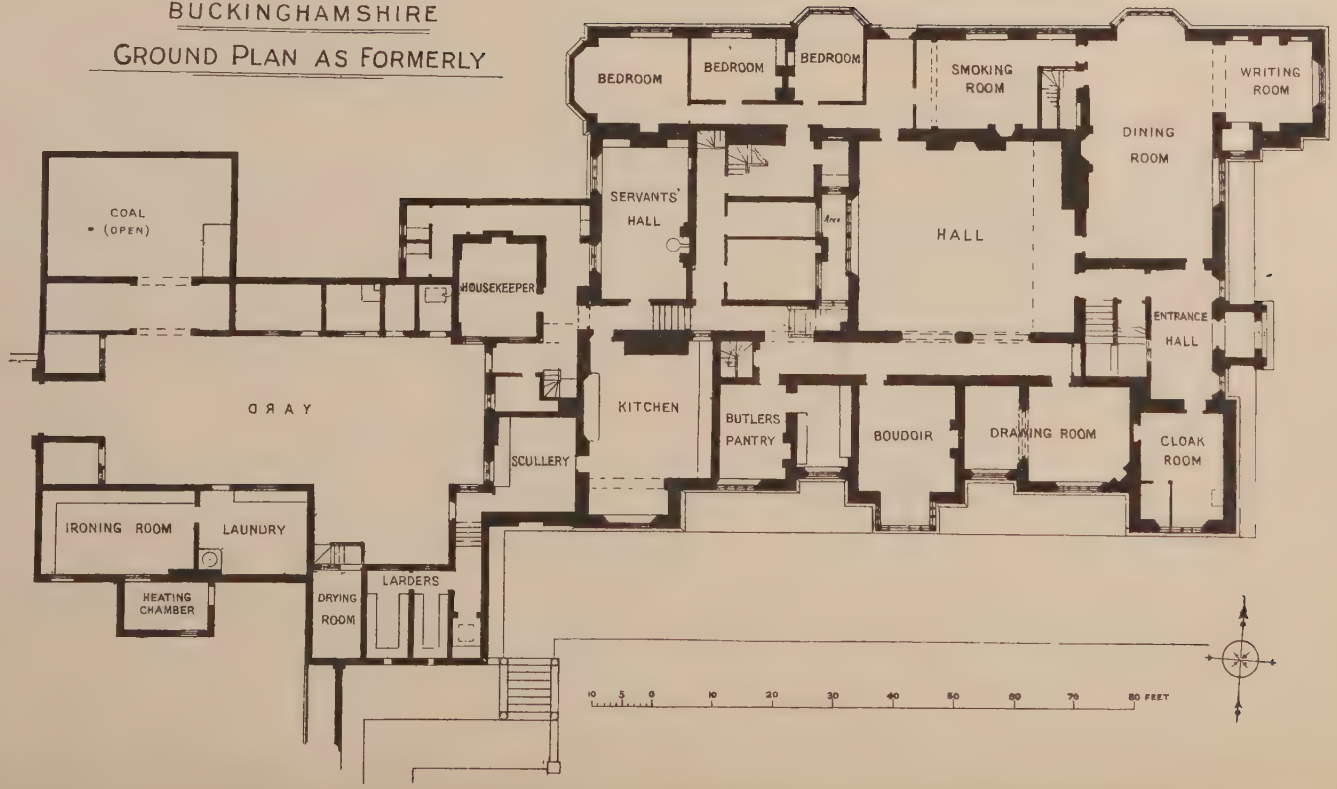
Canning who affixed to the front door of Wycombe Abbey the lines:

> "Bobby Smith lives here;
> Billy Pitt made him a peer,
> And took the pen from behind his ear!"

Horner is described by the late Leslie Stephen as "a typical representative of those solid indomitable Scotchmen whom one knows not whether to respect for their energy or to dread as the most intolerable of bores!" The Wendover voters numbered about 120 at the time the Borough lost its Parliamentary representation in 1832.

There is a most unfortunate lack of old prints of Wendover or its buildings—even the old Tudor Market House has passed away without any print of it existing.

CHEQUERS COURT,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
GROUND PLAN AS FORMERLY



CHEQUERS COURT.—A NOTE EXPLAINING THE RECENT ALTERATIONS MADE TO THE MANSION.

[By Reginald Blomfield, M.A., A.R.A., &c.] *

I first made the acquaintance of Chequers some 18 or 20 years ago, when I was asked by the late Mr. Bertram Astley to advise him in regard to the gardens. Mr. Astley's idea was to use the old avenue as the main approach to the house. Nothing, however, was done except the formation of a terrace on the south front of the house.

The house at this date was still covered with stucco, and the gables finished with sham gothic battlements, and I found, on poking about the outside, that, under this stucco, was fine red brickwork dating mainly from the middle of the 16th century, and I suggested to Mr. Astley that the whole of this stucco might be removed in order to show this brickwork. This suggestion was acted on, and new stone copings and finials to gables and parapet walls were provided, and a new two-storey bay added on the south side from my designs. Rather unfortunately, a Yorkshire stone was used, by Mr. Astley's desire, which does not weather like the freestones of the earlier work.

Nothing more was then done to the house, the interior being left as it was; that is decorated with sham gothic vaulting and the like, executed in stucco about 1820-'30, and an extremely elaborate and ugly oak gallery, some 40 years later, which ran across the east side of the central hall, giving access on the first floor to the library on the north side.

The kitchen was in the south-west corner, occupying, with the pantries, the space now taken up by the

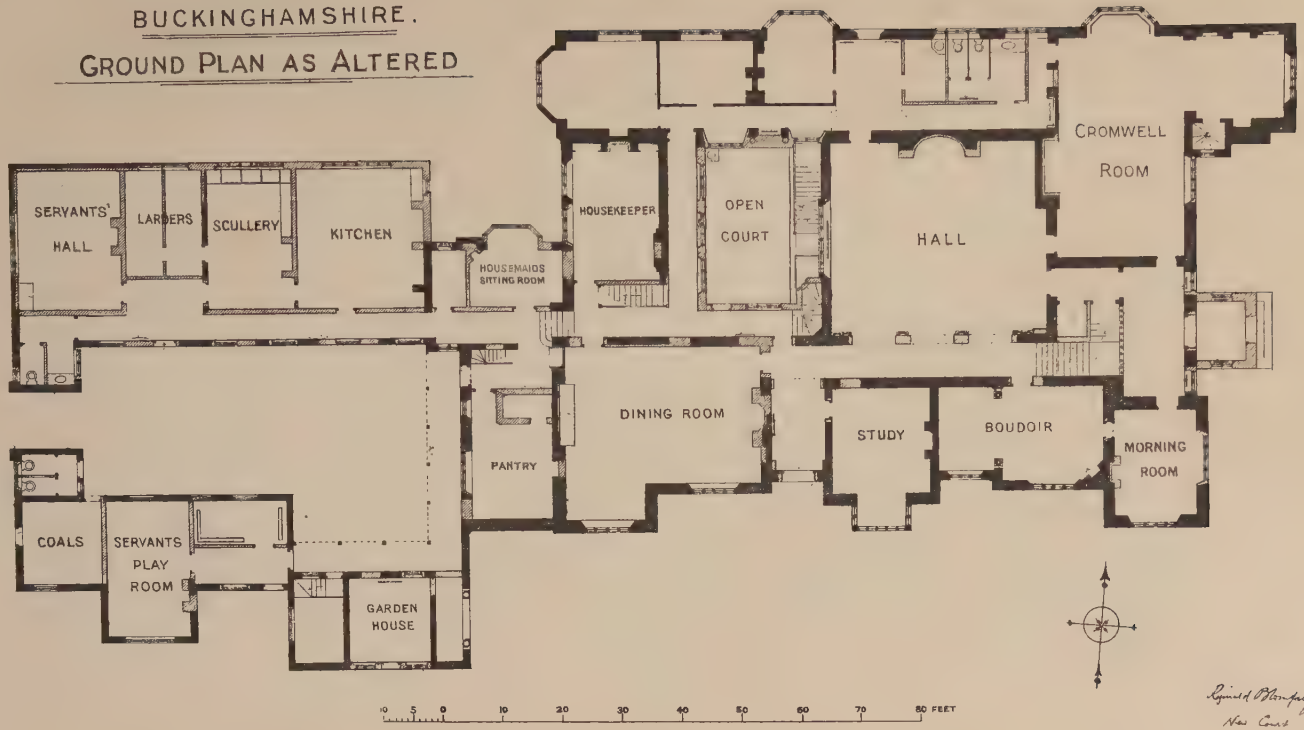
* I am very glad to be able, by the courtesy of Mr. Blomfield, to print this account, especially so as it was only those members who proceeded from Wendover by private motors or carriages who arrived in time to hear him deliver it, or the substance of it, owing to the unexpected delay in the starting of the brakes, and to Mr. Blomfield's time being limited.—Editor.

new dining-room, the dining room being to the north-east, now the Cromwell room. The consequence was that everything had to be carried, either across the central hall, which was also the chief living-room of the house, or servants had to dive down a steep flight of steps into the cellar, cross the cellar, and come up a service staircase to the dining-room at its north-west corner. It was hard to say which line of service was worse, and disasters to servants and trays on the cellar stairs made some re-arrangement imperative—apart from the fact that the kitchen faced south. In this and in many other regards the house required complete re-arrangement, and there was the less need for hesitation as all the old work in the interior had been overlaid by the early Victorian and other objectionable features in the last century. There was not a single old fireplace in the house, or any old details showing, except some of the balusters on the stairs. I may mention that, in the process of carrying out the works undertaken for Mr. Arthur Lee, some interesting remains of the original house were discovered, notably the stone doorway from the hall, with the Hawtrey initials, buried inches deep under stucco mouldings.

Mr. Lee's object throughout was to preserve religiously every particle of the genuine old work, and, in all other regards, to bring the house as far as possible into harmony with the work of Hawtrey's time as shown more particularly on the very interesting, and somewhat unusual, treatment of the north front.

The old kitchen was done away with and the pantry converted into a dining-room, which has been panelled with some excellent early 17th century panelling which came from Plymouth. An entirely new office wing was built along the north side to the west. The plans of the house, here reproduced on a small scale, as it was prior to Mr. Lee's alterations, and as it is now, will explain the alterations in detail. The most important of these have been the new porch in two storeys, and the conversion of the hall into its present form by the removal of the 19th century gallery or balcony on the east side, and the addition of a new ceiling, reproduced from that of Sir Paul Pindar's house, now in the S.K. Museum, a new lantern, new galleries and arcade, oak

CHEQUERS COURT,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
GROUND PLAN AS ALTERED



Reginald Blomfield R.A. Architect
New Court
Temple E.C.
May 1909.

PLATE II.

panelling, chimney-piece in alabaster and touch, and the arcade in oak inlaid with coromandel and snake-wood. The three-light window opening on to main stairs is also new. In order to improve the light in the hall I formed the brick-paved court on the west side, demolishing some perfectly useless rooms to the west, which came within five feet of the hall window. The fine early 16th century bay window on the first floor of this court came from Ipswich, whence also came the extremely fine panelling in the drawing-room, with its inlaid panels, a rare and beautiful example of English woodwork of the latter part of the 16th or early 17th century. The ceiling of the drawing-room is a reproduction of the well-known example at Broughton Castle, and that of the ante-room from one at Burton Agnes, Yorkshire. I should add that the arms painted on shields in the spandrels of the bedroom chimney-pieces are the arms of the various families who have succeeded each other as owners of Chequers.

In these few notes I have limited myself to an account of the alterations actually made in the building during the recent works. Mr. Lee himself, in his very interesting address, told the history of the ownership of Chequers—of poor Lady Mary Grey, the state prisoner of William Hawtrey, of the Russells and the Rivetts, of the Colonel who was killed at Mal-Plaquet, and other memories that linger round the fine old house. The house has now been restored, as we hope, to something of its former beauty and dignity, and, in conclusion, I would point out that in this work there has been genuine co-operation between architect and client, and that the house, as you now see it finished and complete, owes not a little of its effect to the fine taste and discernment of Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

Aug., 1911. REGINALD BLOMFIELD.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

The Rector of Bletchley, the Rev. F. W. Bennitt, à propos of the recent visits of emissaries of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, calls attention to the fact that a survey of the present fabrics has not supplied a knowledge of their history. "It is possible," he writes, "to learn something of their origin from documents preserved in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, and in the British Museum. Documentary evidence of their date and of their founders are the most important facts to learn. In the case of Bletchley Church there is, in the British Museum, a copy of a charter of Henry I. to the Priory of Longueville confirming the gift of church and tithes. At the beginning of the reign of Henry I. the church had not been built, but it is mentioned in the charter of Henry II. Thus the date of the fabric is between 1100 and 1155, and it appears to have been built by the monks brought to Newton Longueville from the priory of Longueville in Normandy. The style of architecture of an ancient church will give an approximate date, and if a search be made of the charters and inventories of about that time valuable and definite information could be obtained." He suggests such a search to the clergy of this County.

St. Lawrence, Old Bradwell.

Our member, Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A., records the erection of a new tower screen of oak from his designs, screening the ringers and forming a vestry, the work having been carefully carried out by Mr. H. Watson, who also did those in the chancel. The screen is glazed with quarry glazing, which had been removed to make way for stained-glass windows inserted by the Vicar, the Rev. K. C. Baily.

Great Hampden.

An appeal without date has been issued this year by the Rector, for help to complete the work of restoration. It is estimated that about £600 further is needed. "If this amount is raised it is intended to have the work carried out under the direction of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings."

Macaulay's Essay on Lord Nugent's Memorial of John Hampden was circulated with this appeal. Donations may be sent to the Capital and Counties' Bank, High Wycombe.

St. Mary the Virgin, Haddenham.

The architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners inspected the Parish Church in the summer, and reported, *inter alia*:—"The chancel arch is in a condition of distinct instability, with cracks so large and advanced that it ought to be dealt with thoroughly. The responds of the nave arcade and of the chancel arch have deflected considerably, and are now much strained and shattered." According to the "Bucks Herald" (Aug. 19) this report concludes with this most alarming advice: "The old church is one of so much interest and charm, as a beautiful and complete example of very early work, that *no stone should be left unturned* to carefully and properly protect it." We know from sad experience that this fairly well describes the drastic treatment that many of our old churches have undergone, but strongly protest against its application to Haddenham. But perhaps the Commissioners' architect did not really mean it.

St. Martin, Fenny Stratford.

Dr. W. Bradbrook reports that the armorial ceiling is to be "re-painted and restored shortly, there being now a sum of money large enough to begin on," and he has been asked to bring the matter before the Advisory Committee of our Society, and "ask for advice as to the proper painters to do the work."

This church was re-built through the exertions of Dr. Browne Willis, F.S.A., and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on the 27th May, 1730, and has since twice been enlarged. The ceiling is divided into forty compartments, which were painted with the arms of the contributors to the building fund; thus affording very interesting local heraldry. Restoration of old paintings is hardly ever justifiable. For a description of these coats of arms and illustrations see the paper contributed by Dr. Bradbrook to Records VIII., 374.

St. John Evan: Whitchurch.

I have received the following note from the Vicar, the Rev. Hugh Wood, whom we should congratulate both on the advice he chose and the success which has attended his efforts—with the hope that the remaining £150 may speedily be raised:—

The restoration of the Parish Church of Whitchurch was begun on April 25th, according to the plans and estimates of Mr. Wm. Weir, architect of the Society for the Preservation of

Ancient Buildings. The general idea of the restoration has been the preservation of everything old when possible. Details:

(1) A new oak roof to the chancel to replace the deal roof, which was impossible of preservation.

(2) The 15th century nave roof of oak taken off, strengthened and replaced.

(3) The oak roofs of the N. and S. aisles taken off, strengthened, and replaced.

(4) The lead of all the roofs re-cast and re-laid.

(5) The exterior walls stripped of rough-cast and re-pointed.

(6) The stone work of the windows repaired without the use of new stone.

(7) All the windows re-leaded and re-glazed with old glass in diamond pattern.

(8) The ancient original oak seats of the church of the 14th century strengthened and replaced.

(9) The deal pews of the nave removed and replaced by new oak seats.

(10) The whole of the floor of the nave taken up, excavated to a depth of 18 inches, concreted, and laid with new oak.

(11) The ancient tiles found in the above excavation have been employed to form a footpace for the Altar.

(12) The interior wall and pillars freed from the whitewash with which they had been covered, and a fresco on the east wall of the chancel uncovered and a fresco on the north wall of the N. aisle uncovered. Both frescoes are very imperfect.

The above work will be completed by Nov. 30th, with the exception of the new oak seating, which is expected to be in position by February 15th, the date fixed for the re-opening by the Bishop of Oxford. The bells are to be re-hung by June, 1912.

The whole cost is £1,800, of which about £1,650 has been paid or promised.

The principals of the Nave roof were found to be so much decayed that the roof must very soon have fallen.

W. N.

NOTABILIA MCMXI.

Membership of our Society shows a slight increase during the year, but so slight as to be disappointing in view of our financial position. It is, of course, the Museum which causes the drain on our slender resources, and it is rather hard to understand why this should not receive more support from the county at large. To be without a county museum would certainly be a reproach to Buckinghamshire.

The foundations of a Roman Villa in the neighbourhood of Hambleden have been partly uncovered and are now protected for the winter. Work will be resumed and plans made as soon as the weather and farming operations admit of it. Mr. Cocks and Professor Haverfield have the matter in hand.

Our member Mr. Thurlow, discovered in April some painted wall decoration in the upper chamber of a house on the main road at Temple End, High Wycombe. The house which has been subdivided, is of no older date than the end of the 17th century, the chief feature of the front being a bold block cornice. In preparing the house for a new tenant, and stripping this room, on the first floor, of numerous wall papers, it was found that the walls had originally been decorated by paintings in distemper. A description of these was given by "Sigma" in the *Bucks Herald* of April 29th which admits of some little correction. The scheme, which was carried round three sides of the room, consisted of decorations "en grisaille" enclosing panels in colour of figure subjects. chiefly female, not family portraits as suggested by "Sigma," but personifications—as regards four of them—of Prudentia, Temperantia, Justicia, and Fortitudo, one or two of which were quite recognisable though greatly obliterated. There seemed to have been either eight or nine panels, the subjects of the others, according to seventeenth century precedent, of which these paintings seem to have been a late survival, might have been the four Elements, or Mars and Diana might have been included. There was a continuous dado

with geometrical ornament and broken by pedestals supporting Corinthian columns, which carried a continuous entablature, the cornice of which only was worked in wood, all the other architectonic decoration being a simulation of relief. Between the columns arches framed the paintings. Mr. Thurlow could not persuade the new tenant to allow this interesting decoration to appear, and it was promptly covered with paper. Unfortunately also, photographs which were attempted proved failures.

On Sunday morning, March 26th last, fire broke out in the roof of Honiton Church, and spread till the building was gutted, and one of the finest Devon rood-screens reduced to ashes.

What it was, and what our loss is, may be seen by a reference to the views of it in "Country Life" of Ap. 22, 1911, from photographs which had happily been taken in 1908. This fine screen, like most of those in that county, was of Tudor date, and of admirable execution. Above the cone of the loft was a sumptuously carved cornice. There was no structural division between nave and chancel, but this handsome screen took the place of it, and was carried right across the transept to a length of about 45 feet.

The reader is referred to Mr. F. Bligh Bond's book on church screens, which was reviewed in RECORDS, IX, 388, for notes on it and illustration. The screen had been slightly raised in modern times, the original level of the sill of the upper stair doorway opening on to the floor of the loft having been about 10 feet. The stair was approached from within the north chapel. This screen, like all others that had been completed, had been decorated in gold and colours; but in 1732 it was "beautified," that is to say it was painted white, with marbling in blue. In 1880 it was decided to get rid of this marbling, and this was done most effectually, not to say ignorantly, for the "pickle" not only removed the marbling, but all trace of the Tudor decoration beneath it.

The establishment of a museum for London is an event of the year which should interest not only Lon-

doners, but all who take an interest in the history of the great capital of their country. King Edward, who knew his Paris well, had long wished for a museum which should be for London what the Musée Carnavalet is for Paris. There was a proposal, which fell through, that a museum of the kind should be founded as a memorial to him. Queen Alexandra and the present King and Queen have given practical proof of their interest in the project which has now been successfully started, the collections having been housed in Kensington Palace.

Mr. Guy Laking has been appointed Keeper and Secretary, and he believes that "it will be a great advantage to have a centre where students and others who desire to enquire into the life in London at various periods may find collected all the available material." Presumably other museums will contribute objects, prints, etc., specially referring to London, so as to make this as completely illustrative as possible of London's life, industries, habits, fashions, and even follies. No doubt a complete topographical library for London and its suburbs will be one of the objects aimed at.

It is hard to speak with any patience of what has taken place this year at Tattershall Castle—Wayneflete's Tower. It is a most interesting historical monument, both as marking the transition from the really fortified castle, which should stand a siege, to the more domestic mansion, and also as an instance of the early use of brick as the prevailing material. It was built by Lord Treasurer Cromwell, between 1433 and 1455. The ridiculous idea seems to have been entertained of removing the whole building to the United States of America. The vendor stated that he had offered the whole place, including the very fine chimney-pieces, to the National Trust for £2,000, declining their offer of £1,500. The chimney-pieces were afterwards removed to London, and much damaged in the process, and a dealer there was stated to be asking £2,800 for them. The latest news is that the despoiled building has now been purchased by Earl Curzon to save it from further depredation.

REVIEWS.

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN LONDON.

[By W. H. Godfrey, Batsford, 1911. 7s. 6d.]

Everyone has heard of the architecture of Athens, Rome, Florence, Venice, and possibly of Cambodia; or, at home, of Oxford, Bath, Edinburgh; but London cannot claim ever to have had a distinctive school of architecture. It has, however, set its own mark on what may not have been its own invention. Its buildings have been admirably adapted to its climate and the habits of its people, disproving mere plagiarism. National character is apparent in its restraint and good sense, as well as in its honest workmanship. Our Romanesque was an importation, but it is very different from that of Normandy or of the Poictiers district. The Henry III. portion of Westminster Abbey Church has French inspiration, but in quality it surpasses anything in France. Wren did not invent "the orders," but they were the grammar only of the beautiful language in which he wrote.

The title of this book might more correctly be "Architecture in London and its Neighbourhood." London formerly was a twentieth part of what it is to-day. Charlton in Kent and Holland House, when they were built, were country houses at some distance from the town. Hampton Court and Eltham, still further afield, are all included in this excellent book as they are all now enfolded in London's vast tentacles.

There is nothing theoretical or critical about this book of Mr. Godfrey's. It is rather a guide for the tourist or student whose headquarters are in London to direct him to all the best buildings in London and within twelve miles. Even the architect who has spent his life within that radius will be astonished at the great array of noble buildings when thus all brought together and catalogued. No work of importance seems to have been overlooked. There are

250 illustrations, and seven maps showing how the more attractive buildings may be reached. As to the plates, both photos and process work are admirable; the view of the stalls, St. Paul's Cathedral (p. 290), could not be surpassed. Re-constructions of buildings which have disappeared in whole or in part are given, and completed plans of St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, Old St. Paul's, Charterhouse, Austin Friars, and the Fortune Theatre. This book ought to meet with a large sale, for it appeals to the tourist as well as the student.

THE ENGLISH STAIRCASE . . . . . TO THE END OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY, small 4to, Batsford, MCMXI. 18s.

[By the same Author.]

This book is rather more technical than that noticed above, but should also be attractive to the general reader interested in the domestic history of his country.

The subject is thus divided: 1. Mediæval Stairs, the survivors being nearly all of stone, including the remarkable instance of that which led to the Dormitory at Hexham Priory, and that at Castle Rising. 2. The Newel type, which was probably an importation from Normandy. 3. The Early Renaissance Staircase, for which timber, in the less monumental buildings, soon became the favourite material, and led to the development of a style specially English and full of charm. 4. The Continuous Carved Balustrade synchronizing with the later Stuart Period. 5. The Later Renaissance. 6. The Georgian Period. The illustrations are on a lavish scale, 53 Plates and 55 Illustrations in the text. The photo plates are excellent, disclosing even the very tool marks on the old oak, and many scale details and plans are given for the benefit of the practitioner.

We have not in England such astonishing *tours de force* as at Chambord and Blois in Touraine. But in its solid construction, its domesticity, and convenience, combined with graceful and often highly-

picturesque forms, the English staircase was unsurpassed. How Sir Christopher Wren could ennoble a staircase may be seen at Page 62, where stonework and wrought-iron are both at their best. The splendour of the Hatfield staircase, due to its spacious planning, as well as its admirable carving, has hardly been surpassed in more modern times. That at Aston Hall is a typical example of the same period. That at St. George's, Canterbury, rather later, more homely, but very charming. A few here illustrated have since been demolished, including that of what was the Orthopædic Hospital, Hatton Garden. One of the latest developments in the more or less stately house, both in town and country, was the stone stair set with wrought-iron open-work supports to a light mahogany hand-rail. Although the petting of the house-dog was not carried in Stuart times to the extent it is now, that they were not altogether excluded from the ground floor is proved by the dog-gates of that time still to be found. A good example here, of rather earlier date, 1583, is given. The writer knows of a much later instance, about 1730, at a country house in Gloucestershire, where many strangers pass up and down without noticing any dog-gate, which is artfully made to fold and lie back as part of the dado of the wall lining, and to draw forward and expand to twice the width when required to fulfil its function.

W. N.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD, V.P.

The Right Rev. Francis Paget, Lord Bishop of Oxford, died on August 2nd in London, after an operation, aged 60 years. He was the second son of Sir James Paget, the famous surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Lydia North, whose father, the Rev. Henry North, was a good classical scholar and a lover of music, both of which characteristics were inherited by his grandson. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and became a Junior Student of Christ Church in 1868. He had a distinguished career at the University, gaining the Hertford Scholarship and Latin Verse Prize, a first class in Classical Moderations and in Greats, and was elected a Senior Student of Christ Church. In 1875 he was ordained, and for a short time was Vicar of Bromsgrove, returning to Oxford as Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in 1885. In 1892 he succeeded Dr. Liddell as Dean of Christ Church, and in 1901 became Bishop of Oxford. In 1883 he married the eldest daughter of Dean Church. As Bishop of Oxford he was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. He was the author of several books, chiefly of a devotional character, and although the many calls upon his time did not admit of his producing any great literary work, everything that he wrote bears witness to a cultivated and well-stored mind, and is marked by great care and that style which is the result of accurate scholarship. As a Diocesan Bishop his influence was remarkable, and in every part of his large Diocese he inspired the deepest affection. He had been a Vice-President of the Bucks Archæological Society since 1901, and although he was not able to take an active part in the work of the Society, he was always interested in it, not merely as being one of the institutions in his Diocese, but as a scholar who sees in the living present the influence of the records of the past.

E. D. S.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society

For the Year 1911.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

One of the pleasantest excursions in the history of our Society took place this year, and attracted an unusually large gathering of members and their friends, Chequers Court, seated in what may be called the beauty spot of Bucks, being the chief item in the programme, where we were most kindly received and entertained by its new tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee.

WENDOVER.

Wendover took the first place in the day's programme and most of the party assembled at the Grange, where Dr. Leonard West read a paper on Wendover, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, and his interesting garden was inspected.

The Parish Church.

The church of St. Mary was then visited, and described to us by Mr. C. C. Durston, who has been engaged upon the survey of South Bucks on behalf of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. I hoped to have been able to print a short paper by him upon this church, but he regrets that he is unable to have anything printed and published until after the Commission's own report has appeared. This is expected about the middle of December, but may be a little later.

The church is rather far removed from the town and has, compared with its immediate surroundings, a low situation. It consists of a clerestoried nave of five bays with north and south porches, chancel, modern chapel and a west tower containing six bells, of which four date between 1623 and 1651.* The chancel was restored in 1839.† It has been described as Decorated, and Mr. Durston put the date 1340-50 on it. The windows are no doubt of that time but the walls appear to me earlier, containing a piscina of the 13th cent. It has a priest's door in the south wall and a later sacristy door in the north side.

Mr. Durston called attention to the leaning northward of the chancel, which is moreover wider at the east end than the west. In these inclinations of chancels from the centre line of the nave subtle symbolism has been discovered by ingenious ecclesiologists. I believe they were never intentional, knowing no instance of a church and chancel, built all at one time, showing this variation. Dual ownership of nave and chancel and the long period often occupied in carrying through a re-building scheme were probably the chief causes of it. Moreover in the Middle Ages the chancel, always within screens (*cancelli*, whence its name), was regarded more as a separate though adjoining building than it is to-day. Let us suppose the case of an old church of perhaps the 12th cent.,

*Church Bells of Bucks by A. H. Cocks, M.A., Etc., 1897.
†Ecclesiast. & Archit. Topog. of England, Bucks, 1849.

which had become either dilapidated or too small for present use. So it was decided in the 14th cent., to re-build it completely. A scheme was made and the work begun, probably with the nave. Progress was slow, it was done in small sections, the church never going out of use. The old work had failed perhaps in its foundations, and it was decided to take the new ones deeper and to disregard the older entirely; or perhaps there was a new setting out altogether. As the intention was to re-build the chancel also, there was no need to worry about getting the new nave to line with the old chancel. Time went on and its inevitable changes came about. Perhaps the parish was sore stricken by the terrible "Black Death," which in 1348 is variously estimated to have carried off from one half to two thirds of the population, or other sickness, causing stoppage or postponement of all work. Chancel or nave having at length been completed the remaining portion of the building had to be taken in hand. Rigid economy may have had to be practised and repair decided on for the second portion instead of re-building. Or we can suppose the possibility of a new rector telling his people that they might do as they pleased with the nave, but that he was not going to alter the line of his chancel nor go to the expense of new foundations. Something of this kind may have happened here.

Both screen and rood loft seem to have remained in Lipscomb's time (1847). He wrote that there was a "perforated screen between nave and chancel, having mullions. Above is a gallery." The doorway which gave access to this gallery or loft on which stood the once famous rood still remains.

In the north aisle of nave the windows have early 14th century character. The arcades are carried upon clustered piers, their capitals having rather naturalesque foliage, with varying round and octagonal abaci. The south doorway has an excellent decorated arch, tastelessly restored in Bath stone.

The whole church, especially outside, has lost interest by overmuch restoration which was carried out in 1869 under the direction of the late G. E. Street, R.A., at a cost of about £5,000.

After lunch at the Red Lion Hotel and a wait for the brakes, which were behind time, we proceeded to

CHEQUERS COURT.

This Society seems only once before to have visited Chequers, namely in 1886, when Mr. Bertram F. Astley was host and guide. The report of that excursion (Records VI., 76) tells us that the gathering was smaller than usual owing to the very bad weather. A brief paper on the history of the manor was read by Mr. Astley, which is printed p. 72 of the same volume.

Mr. Lee was well advised in going to Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., for advice in the extensive improvements contemplated, and we are much indebted to the latter for his compliance with a request that he would tell us what has been done under his direction in the way of alterations. Much of the work has consisted in merely uncovering what was already there. But elsewhere in this issue Mr. Blomfield tells his own tale. In his paper he tells us plainly that some of the old fittings now in the house are importations. It is to be feared that much in the way of oak panelling, etc., made for the house was removed, and probably destroyed, when other most injudicious alterations, in the "early Victorian" period, were carried out; for such things were then nothing accounted of. Of all the mischief then done we have no record, but, as regards the recent alterations and improvements, we have now recorded, at first hand, what is new, what has been only uncovered, and what has been introduced from elsewhere, and this, of itself, gives great value to Mr. Blomfield's communication to the Records. So that the expert visitor in the future will not be able to say—

as, unfortunately, in many other instances of our historical seats he well might—that he is unable to distinguish between what is genuine Bucks work and what has been brought hither from a distance.

Of course we must all hold that fittings made long ago for a special house or room have far more value while in their original position than they can possibly have when re-erected elsewhere; but there are cases where the destruction of their first home has become inevitable, and then we can only rejoice that such things as choice old wall panelling, etc., should be re-used by competent hands for adorning another old house rather than be "adapted" for faked side-boards and cabinets.

Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee very kindly snatched a little time from the House of Commons to receive his guests, and gave us an interesting account of the history of Chequers and its owners. I am sorry not to be able to refer the reader to a satisfactory report of this lecture which Mr. Lee did not commit to paper. But he tells me that he revised the historical and descriptive account by Mr. Tipping, which appeared in "Country Life" of December 31st, 1910. There we read that "its name, Chequers, has belonged to it certainly for eight centuries; and, if the earthworks in the park really represent the ancient stronghold where Caractacus was born, is must have been the habitation of British chieftains some two thousand years ago. The finding of coins of Cunobelinus or Cymbeline, father of Caractacus, strengthens this belief. . . . It was the property of Elias de Scaccario (or of the Exchequer) temp. Henry II. With what Exchequer were the place and its owner connected? Was he a subordinate official of the central Exchequer of London, that great institution of our Norman Kings of which Bishop Stubbs told us that 'the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken.' . . Tradition makes our Elias *ostiarius*, or porter, of the Exchequer building; and if that is so, not only was he named after it, but his estate also. This would be unusual, and has led to the theory that British, and after them Saxon, kings had a residence and a local treasury at Ellesborough which becoming the property of Elias, gave its name to him and his descendants, who continued in the male line for more than a century after him. The devolution of Chequers is very similar to that of Boarstal in this county—frequent descents in the female line, and one example of a transfer away from the blood to a connection by marriage. But there has been no sale and no forfeiture—the estates, since Norman times, have passed by inheritance only. The last of the male line of de Chequers was Sir Ralph, who died about 1261, when the estate went to his daughter's husband, Sir William Hawtrey. Hawtrey is a corruption of Haut-Rive. . . ." Chequers was the home of the Hawtreys from the days of Henry III. to those of Elizabeth, when William Hawtrey rebuilt the house much as we now see it in red brick with dressings of local stone. "The original glass in one window has a series of shields of the arms of William Hawtrey, his ancestors and connections, while the round-topped panels in the parapets repeat some of these in stone, and also display the initials of the builder and of his second wife, with the date 1565. . . . Chequers is now a quadrangular house, with most of its court filled up by a comparatively modern central hall. But it probably formed originally a hollow square, open to the south with a large outer forecourt entered through a gatehouse. So at least a small presentment of the house on an old estate map leads us to suppose. . . . William Hawtrey probably made use a good deal of old foundations, if not old walling, and this will account for the house, even in his time, not being on a recognised Elizabethan plan."

William Hawtrey was a *persona grata* to Elizabeth and her ministers, and as in the year 1565, when he was finishing his building, a place of detention, not quite amounting to a prison, was needed for one of the ladies whose misfortune it was to have Tudor blood in her veins, Hawtrey was entrusted with the disagreeable office of custodian. Lady Mary Grey had aroused the queen's anger by her marriage with so lowly a gentleman as Thomas Keys, attached to her household, and Hawtrey was informed that the Lady Mary was to be in his custody and not to "go out of his house abrode, except it be necessarely for to take ye ayre for hir helth." She was to be allowed a single groom and gentlewoman, and he was required to see "that she be not dieted otherwise than shall be convenient for her sustentation." The attic which formed her prison, and which is approached from the first floor by a special stair, was visited with great interest. After two years she was delivered to her step-grandmother, the Duchess of Suffolk.

With William Hawtrey, who lived for thirty years or more after he was relieved of his charge, the male line ended. The eldest of his grand-daughters married Sir Francis Wolley and died at Bodicote, Oxon. A portrait of her in black and scarlet hangs at Chequers. Dying childless she was succeeded by her sister Bridget, wife of Sir Hen. Croke, of Chilton, who later became Clerk to the Pipe.

Lipscomb tells us that Chequers was in the hands of the Parliament Commissioners in 1649. The prevalent idea that Cromwell himself resided here, or, as Mr. Lee facetiously put it, "spent at least his week-ends here," is erroneous. The Cromwell portraits and relics, now in the "Cromwell room," having been brought hither in the 18th century.

The later history of the owners of Chequers will be found in Lipscomb and is well summarised in the issue of "Country Life," which has been quoted. The same number contains admirable views of the house, inside and out, for which this weekly is so famous. Beautifully executed they are lavish in number. They give: South Front, North Front, North-East Angle (showing the new porch, which accords admirably with its surroundings), the Great Hall (with its new screen and gallery), Entrance Hall, South-west Corner of Great Parlour, a beautiful inlaid Door in the same (this wainscoting having come from Ipswich), Dining-room, Ante-room to Great Parlour, Recess in Great Parlour, Long Gallery, Prison Room, Cromwell Room, Old Staircase, Doorway in north front, Bay Window in west Corridor.

LITTLE KIMBLE.‡

After tea in the grounds of Chequers a few of us walked in the direction of Kimble station through this the most beautiful park in the county, up and down steep chalk downs, partly clothed with box trees which surpass those of Box Hill, in Surrey, by the hill fort which dominates a wide expanse of the vale, and immediately overlooks the famous "Velvet Lawn," and so on to the Church of All Saints, Little Kimble, which though very small is full of interest. Its indications are chiefly of the 14th century, consisting of chancel, nave, without aisles, but with north and south porches, and a modern bell gable at west end. The chancel has a good deal of modern work in it. The view in Lipscomb (II, 354), taken presumably not long before 1847, shows the chancel with stone quoins at its east end without buttresses, and a circular-headed east window, probably, from its large size, a late insertion, a non-descript rectagular opening in the south wall; three square-headed two-light Tudor windows in the south wall of the nave, as now. Of the bell-cote shown in this view Lipscomb says: "a small turret, with a little spire covered

‡As to the association of the Kimbles with Cunobelinus (Cymbeline) see RECORDS VIII, 339.

with lead, near the west end, recently erected to contain a clock presented by Sir S. B. Morland, lord of the manor and patron, who purchased it circ. 1810. The nave has two doors, north and south, under small porches which have stone sediles within. . . . The western window on the north side is very small and narrow." He also wrote: "In the eastern window of the nave on the north side," a 14th century window, "are many fragments of coloured glass, with various ornaments. . . . . In the dexter light a coat of arms, which appears to have been: Az. semée of fleurs de lis, or. On six pellets as many fleurs de lis, or." He mentions many fragments of coloured glass in these north windows, and "in the east window the upper part of a very rich canopy of tabernacle work." He also noted: "the communion-table is enclosed with rails as in presbyterian time of Cromwell." A single-light low side window sill is in the north side of the chancel, about four feet from the present ground level, with some indications of a shutter. Restored and re-seated 1875-6.

The remains of wall paintings, of which the best preserved is a representation of Saint George (and so labelled) on the north wall of the nave, the remarkably fine encaustic flooring tiles, which may be placed on a par with those of the Chapter House at Westminster, and the numerous fragments of the 14th century painted glass are in themselves quite enough to give this little church distinction.

"Humfrey de Kinebelle gave to God and St. Albans the church of his town of Kinebelle."*

"A chantry in this church was granted by Q. Eliz., 1589, to Wm. Tipper and Robt. Dawe, Gen., on the petition of Ed. Dyer, Esq., to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever by fealty, at the annual rent of 10d."†

W. N.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE NECESSITY FOR INCREASED SUPPORT.

The annual meeting of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society was held at the Museum on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16th, when the Archdeacon of Buckingham (Ven. E. D. Shaw) presided. There were also present Lady Smyth, Major G. F. Green, Mr. Couingsby Disraeli, Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty, Mr. J. M. James, Dr. J. C. Baker, the Rev. C. O. Phipps, Mr. E. Wilkins, Miss Kingham, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. J. C. E. Bridge, Mr. J. Berry, Miss Thomas, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, the Rev. Blamire Brown, Mr. C. G. Watkins, Mr. C. H. Riley, Mr. J. T. Harrison (Buckingham), Mr. W. Bradbrook (hon. general secretary), and Mr. E. Hollis (the resident Curator).

APOLOGIES.

Letters of apology for their absence were received from Dr. L. H. West, Mr. F. Skull, the Rev. F. W. Bennitt, Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, Miss Lee, Miss Christie, Mr. W. Niven, the Rev. J. J. Atkins, and Mr. W. H. Marsh. The latter, in his letter, requested the Secretary to ask the members who were present for any pictorial records they might have of the Coronation Festivities in Bucks. With the exception of some he took in Aylesbury and Slough, the Museum had no such records, and they would be very thankful for any additions.

*MSS. Cotton, in Monast. Anglic., tom. ii, p. 220, quoted by Lipscomb.

†Rot. Pat., 31 Eliz.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. W. Bradbrook read the following report of the Council:—

The annual excursion was held on Thursday, 20th July, when Wendover and Chequers Court were visited. The attendance at the lunch was over 80, and the total attendance at Chequers Court was more than 150. The party entertained by Mr. Arthur Lee, was therefore, not only larger than any similar gathering of this Society during recent years, but certainly among the largest on record. Your Council has held five meetings during the past year, and has had to deal with several matters of public and county interest. In April the Charity Commission drafted a scheme for the administration of the Kederminster Library in Langley Marish, and placed it under the care of four trustees, one of whom is to be nominated triennially by your Council. Mr. Lionel Reynolds was accordingly nominated. In October the Charity Commission drafted a scheme for administering the Milton Cottage Trust of Chalfont St. Giles. Nine trustees are to be appointed, your Council nominating one. Mr. Geo. Weller has accordingly been nominated. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments has been at work in this county since early in the year, and has made considerable use of your Museum and Executive Officers, who in their turn have availed themselves of the services and local knowledge of several of the members in the southern part of the county. Members in North Bucks may expect to be asked to afford assistance in this work before very long. The First Commissioner of H.M.'s Works, in a circular letter of August last, drew attention to the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, and asked the co-operation of this Society and its individual members in working the Acts and making known their scope. Your Museum has received recognition during the past year from the Authorities of the South Kensington Museum, who have placed here a small loan exhibition, which will be changed from time to time. The general public in Aylesbury and neighbourhood will, by the agency of this Society, thus profit by the National Collections by having art and other exhibits brought almost to their doors. Some appreciation has already been shown by students, drawings having been made of some of the objects. The credit of obtaining the loan exhibit is due solely to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Watkins; he it was who made the original suggestion and application to the Government Authorities, and then carried out all the subsequent negotiations and arrangements. Since the 1st March a record has been kept of the visitors to your Museum. Since that date more than 3,000 people have been admitted, some of whom came for definite work and research (notably, one searcher for biographical details; another, on a genealogical search: and also a student and writer on sepulchral brasses, etc.), all of whom gathered details and information not to be found elsewhere. Attention is drawn to the show cases given by Miss Alice de Rothschild, containing an unique exhibition of spurs on loan. One exhibit of Wedgwood ware has just been arranged (Mr. Julian James). The instruction to Council of the general meeting of 10th November, 1910, to form an Advisory Committee on Church Restoration has been carried out. The Committee consists of nine members, three of whom are experts not belonging to your Society. The late Bishop of Oxford wrote (22nd July) cordially consenting to be associated with this Committee. His lamented death, ten days later, necessarily has caused some delay in issuing a final notice in printed form. Your Collections and Library have steadily increased; the natural history portion especially has been enriched by many specimens, most of which have been skilfully mounted by your Curator. Attention is drawn to the Pictorial Survey Section under the care

of Mr. Marsh; this has not grown to the extent it might have done when it is considered that the collection and giving of photographs and pictures is in the power of every member. The amount of official and Governmental recognition received lately, together with the growing importance of the Museum, is an effective argument for recruiting new members.

The Rev. C. O. PHIPPS proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. HARRISON seconded, and it was carried.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. C. G. WATKINS, the hon. treasurer, submitted a statement of accounts, which showed that the receipts for the year amounted to £202:10, including special donations from members of £68:15:10. The payments amounted to £263:7:6, and as the estimated liabilities for the remainder of the year were £80, this left an estimated deficit at the end of the year of about £140. He hoped the members would appreciate the serious position of the Society. It was impossible to maintain the Museum in a state of efficiency unless the membership greatly increased, as the expenses of the Society had more than doubled since the institution of the Museum. He ventured to think that the county were proud of the standing of the Museum, and in the circumstances it was not too much to expect that 500 residents should be found to support an institution which did its work so thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it was obvious that the Society was in a really serious position, and it needed a determined effort on their parts to put matters on a thoroughly sound basis. When they realised that the overdraft on the 1st January, 1910. was only £74, that this increased at the end of 1910 to £120, and now the estimated deficit at the end of the year was £140, they would realise that that was the reverse of the sort of account bankers said was the right one—well secured and increasing.

Mr. WATKINS said it was impossible to maintain the Museum at less cost, and they would be glad if anyone could tell them where a saving could be effected.

The CHAIRMAN thought some effort should be made to endeavour to secure more members.

Mr. LASENBY LIBERTY said at the present moment an effort was being made in that direction by the issue of a circular to members of the County Council, giving them details in connection with the work of the Society, and asking them to fill in any names of those in their respective electoral divisions who they thought would be likely to be interested in the work of the Society. However, as those circulars had been sent out less than a week previously he had only had a few replies. That was an effort which might or might not be successful, but it was in that sort of direction that they hoped to increase the membership.

The CHAIRMAN—It is a definite appeal?

Mr. LASENBY LIBERTY—Yes.

Mr. E. WILKINS said it was clear that they would have to face the financial position of the Society, and according to the report it was evident that the subscriptions paid by the members did not pay the expenses of maintaining the Society. That being so—although it was not always desirable—it seemed to him that they should consider the question of the desirability of increasing the subscription to one guinea. He knew that years ago the subscription was only 6s., and that had been increased to 10s.; but the advantages the members now had were greatly in advance of those in the early days. He considered the Society ought to pay its way by the ordinary revenue, and not depend upon the generosity of donors every year. They now had £140 to meet, and it seemed the matter should be considered from any aspect which would enable them to do that.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that such an alteration would have to be made at a special meeting.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI said it was sometimes a good idea to increase the subscriptions, but it was a much better idea to increase the number of subscribers, and, as the report showed, they wanted 200 more. He was of opinion that the general public had no idea of the value of the Society. Since the Museum had been opened a great deal of hard work had been done by a few people, but the general public had not grasped the fact that such a Museum had been opened, which was not only a credit to the county, but a credit which few other counties possessed. If the public were placed in the possession of the facts through the newspapers he was confident they ought to get those members which were required.

Mr. J. C. E. BRIDGE seconded, and said if the subscription was raised to a guinea, and subscribers fell off in consequence, he was afraid they would have greater difficulty in filling up the number at a guinea than they would if the amount remained at half-a-guinea. He believed in the advisability of continually drawing the attention of the County to the needs of the Museum. He could not conceive how it was possible to carry on the Society unless they had widespread support, and not only obtained more members, but secured more interest in the Society, which was even more important.

Mr. LASENBY LIBERTY said he was fully in sympathy with the suggestion that they should not increase the subscription, because it was so desirable that they should not only secure an increased membership, but that they should seek to create a wider interest in the County in the work of the Society. They had succeeded in establishing an institution which was worthy of the County—and as time went on it would become more and more valuable—but still they only had about 200 subscribers from the whole of Bucks. What they needed was a number approaching 500, and that did not seem too many to hope for.

Mr. WATKINS said there were really more than 200 members, but as many of them commuted their payments they only got about 200 paying each year.

Mr. J. BERRY suggested that it would be valuable if they could get Lord Rosebery, the President, to sign the letter which Mr. Disraeli suggested should be sent to the Press.

Mr. W. BRADBROOK said he would like to point out to the members that recruiting had gone on in a chronic fashion ever since he had been secretary. He believed in the last few years that everybody of any importance or position in the County had received notices of the existence of the Society. There could be very few who had not been approached, and they would only be new residents.

Mr. HARRISON also remarked that everybody in the County who was the least likely to take an interest in the Society had been bombarded on the subject. He was convinced that it was upon the shoulders of those in the County who were interested in architecture and archæology that the burden would have to fall.

Mr. E. WILKINS said he had been a member of the Society for 27 years, and, judging from his experience in the past and the efforts that had been continually made to increase the membership, he was afraid the suggestions that had emanated at that meeting would not be fruitful. He seriously thought that unless some change was made they would have to decide that the subscriptions should be increased. After all, a guinea subscription to such a Society with all its advantages was very small.

The proposition of Mr. Disraeli was then carried unanimously.

Mr. WATKINS pointed out that for ten years, until 1907, the average income of the Society was about £100. The Society had gone ahead during the past few years, but the contributions were

not sufficient to meet the large expense which must necessarily be incurred in maintaining an institution such as they now had.

The financial statement was then adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in moving that Lord Rosebery should be re-elected President of the Society, and this was carried unanimously.

The following Vice-Presidents were re-elected:—Lord Cottesloe, Lord Boston, the Bishop of Reading, Lord Burnham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Archdeacon of Buckingham, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Mr. J. Elliman, and Lady Smyth. It was decided to invite the Bishop of Oxford to become a vice-president.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one gentleman who had done a great deal for the Society for many years who certainly ought to be amongst the list of vice-presidents. He meant Mr. Berry, who was well worthy of the position. They all knew what he had done for the Society, and especially since they had had the Museum. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LASENBY LIBERTY seconded, and remarked that all of them who had worked with Mr. Berry knew the unflagging interest and the time and advice he had given to the Society.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

The other officers were elected as follows:—Hon. Curator, Mr. A. H. Cocks; Assistant Hon. Curator, Dr. J. C. Baker; Hon. General Secretary, Mr. W. Bradbrook; Hon. Editor of the RECORDS, Mr. W. Niven; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. G. Watkins; Hon. Auditors, Colonel T. Horwood and Dr. L. H. West.

The eight retiring members of the Council—Mr. G. Weller, the Rev. C. O. Phipps, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, Mr. E. Wilkins, Mr. F. Skull, Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, Dr. L. H. West, and Mr. T. Thurlow—were all re-elected, with the addition of Colonel J. G. Day in place of Mr. Berry, whose election as a vice-president had caused a vacancy.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure the members present would desire to express their thanks to the Honorary Officers, who had done their work so well. The work of the Secretary, Treasurer, the Editor of the RECORDS, and the Hon. Curator was not by any means a sinecure, and they recognised gratefully the amount they did. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LASENBY LIBERTY asked that the appreciation of the members of the work of the Resident Curator (Mr. E. Hollis) should be recorded on the minutes. They could all see what he had done for them. The unfailing courtesy he always exhibited to all those who visited the Museum and the amount of time and loving care which was to a great extent honorary work was appreciated by them all. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they would all thoroughly agree with what Mr. Liberty had said. The fact that no fewer than 3,000 people had visited the Museum during the last eight months showed that it was appreciated.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, proposed by Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI, concluded the meeting.

[Reprinted from the *Bucks Herald*, November 18th, 1911.]

ACQUISITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

[Owing to the number of these, only a selection of some of the more interesting can be noted.]

DECEMBER, 1910.

BUCKS TOKEN—*O.* HENRY. PITKIN. OF. 1668=A shuttle. *R.* MVRSLEY. SILKE. WEAVER = HIS HALFEPENNY. A variety of No. 91 *Bucks*, in *Williamson's Boyne's Tokens*, which reads: *O.* HENRY. PITMAN. OF. 1668=A shuttle. *R.* MORSLEY. SILK. WEAVER=HER HALFEPENNY. (The curious error in the sex, perhaps indicates the partnership in the business of his wife). Dug up in Manor Park, Aylesbury (Mr. S. C. Gurney).

WATER-COLOUR DRAWING—Iver Church before the school was removed from over the Vestry (Mrs. Coleman).

SIX PATTERNS OF BUCKS LACE, made by donor (Mrs. Chapman).

DESCRIPTION OF THE KEEPING OF S. CATTEN (=Catharine)'s DAY BY LACE-MAKERS AT WENDOVER (Mrs. Hamilton).

JANUARY TO OCTOBER 31, 1911.

CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF COOKHAM, BERKSHIRE, by Stephen Darby, privately printed 1909 (the Author).

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, March and December, 1910, containing illustrated articles on Marlow Place (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.).

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORTS, 1894—1907, wanting 1897, 1898, 21 vols. (Bucks Parish Register Society).

REPRINTS from GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION PROC., of Excursions to Whitchurch, Thame, Leighton Buzzard, Brill, Wheatley, and Ashendon, by Dr. A. Morley Davies (the Author).

SEVEN PRINTS OF WESTON UNDERWOOD, from *Cowper Illustrated*, 1803 (Miss L. Kingham).

BUCKS TOKEN—John Rennals, of Buckingham, 1668; *Williamson's Boyne's Tokens*, No. 36 Bucks, where "A lace" should read: "A strip of lace."

UPPER STONE OF QUERN, 3 feet from surface, at Dropshort, Fenny Stratford; on the line of Watling Street, and near the supposed site of Magiovintum. At about 30 in. from surface a layer of large stones perhaps indicated Roman road. Fragments of Roman pottery, and fragment of a long bone of sheep (?) turned in lathe (Mr. Kilsby).

ADDRESS FROM ELECTORS OF AYLESBURY TO LORD NUGENT, with his signature, 1826 (Mr. A. C. De Fraine).

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODELS OF EXTINCT ANIMALS at Herr C. Hagenbeck's Thier Park, Stellingen, near Hamburg (Mr. J. T. Harrison).

FRAGMENTS OF BRITISH URN, from the Golf Links, Stoke Poges (Stoke Poges Golf Club).

38 COPPER COINS, Chas. II. to Edwd. VII. (Mr. W. Crouch).

TOKEN, Adam Simpsons, Chesham, 1795 (Dr. T. G. Parrott).

MAP OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, C. and G. Greenwood, 1834 (Mr. J. Berry).

PIPE-CLAY CURLING STONES (for curling the big wigs of period Chas. II.—Geo. I.; 4 MEDIÆVAL JUGS, and EARTHENWARE PILGRIM'S BOTTLE (Rutland Collection, not previously catalogued).

WOODEN STRAW PRESS (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.).

LARGE GLASS WINE BOTTLE; WINE BOTTLE (late 17th century) stamped James Hall; DUTCH WINE BOTTLE (18th century); and OVAL BOTTLE (? 18th century spirit bottle) (Rutland Collection, not previously catalogued).

BIRDS OF BERKS AND BUCKS, by A. W. M. Clark Kennedy, 1868. Interleaved presentation copy from the Author to Mrs. Bowdler Sharpe, with notes by the late R. Bowdler Sharpe (presented by subscription).

HUNTING-KNIFE IN SHEATH, German, 16th century (Mr. Julian James).

SHILLING OF ELIZABETH, Long Crendon (Mr. W. Crouch).

TWO ANGLO-SAXON SPEAR HEADS probably from Aylesbury neighbourhood; were in donor's house when he took it (Dr. T. G. Parrott).

POCKET-KNIFE issued to soldiers for S. African War (Mr. A. Bailey).

MAP OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, by John Cary, 1801 (Mr. J. Berry).

FARTHING OF JAMES I., in a garden, Aylesbury (Mr. H. N. King).

PALÆOLITHIC IMPLEMENT, from glacial grit, in Little Missenden Abbey garden (Mr. E. Callard).

JAPAN, A PICTORIAL RECORD (Mr and Mrs. A. L. Liberty).

THE ANCESTRY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by J. H. Lea and J. R. Hutchinson (the Authors).

SET OF MAUNDY-MONEY, 1901; GREEN-GLAZE EARTHENWARE GOD, Egypt; PORTION OF GLASS BANGLE, ditto; SCARAB, white earthenware, ditto; CHAIN OF CAMEL-HAIR, Desert of Sinai (Rev. E. B. Butler).

SEVENTY BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BRASS-RUBBINGS, from the collection of the Rev. R. B. Lunn (Mr. A. L. Liberty).

THREE EARTHENWARE VASES from Pompeii (found about 1870); WOMAN'S BEAD DRESS, Zululand; FRAGMENT OF LAVA from Vesuvius with coin embedded (Miss Gilbard).

IRON HELMET, probably Cromwellian (Mr. L. W. Crouch).

TWO COLOURED PRINTS from Boydell's Thames (Miss L. Kingham).

DENARIUS OF AUGUSTUS, and SMALL BRONZE OF CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, from Court Farm, Aylesbury; DENARIUS OF NERVA, from Long Crendon (Mr. W. Crouch).

RUBBING OF PYGOTT BRASS, Waddesdon (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN POTTERY and of UPPER STONE OF QUERN, from sandpit, Eythrop Road, Stone (Dr. T. G. Parrott).

REGISTER OF RAVENSTONE (Bucks Parish Register Society).

FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN VASE, chocolate, with white slip design (? Durobrivian, or Castor ware), White Cliff Villa, Prince's Risborough (Colonel T. Horwood).

PISTOL converted from flint to percussion (Mr. F. E. Brazell).

COINS found on site of Magiovintum (Fenny Stratford); BROKEN DENARIUS OF HELIOGABALUS; 3 undecipherable ROMAN BRONZE; NUREMBURG TOKEN (Mr. W. Bradbrook).

OXFORD AND BUCKS LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE (two vols.) (Lieut.-Colonel Mockler Ferryman).

FLAIL (Anon.).

NOTICE BOARD: "Steel Traps and Spring Guns set here," removed from a stable behind Walton Church, Aylesbury, 5th October, 1911 (Mr. J. Major Lucas).

BIRDS OF BERKS AND BUCKS, by A. W. M. Clark Kennedy, 1868 (duplicate copy); Speed's MAP OF BUCKS (ditto), (received in exchange).

AMERICAN HIST. ASSN. REPORT, 1908 (Bucks Parish Register Society).

AN EPISTLE FOR UNITY TO PREVENT THE WILES OF THE ENEMY; written from Alesbury Common Gaol, by John Crook, 1661 (Dr. Baker).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF DR. G. LIPSCOMB (the County Historian), 1832 (Dr. Baker).

A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE STORY OF 1663, by C. R., 1875 (Mrs. Ward Colville).

Specimens of several species of the commoner mammals, birds, and invertebrates, wanted for the Museum collection, have been again given during the year; and the following specimens, which are worth individual notice:—

GREY SQUIRREL *(Sciurus cinereus)*, near Aylesbury, September, 1910. This species is a native of N. America, and this individual is, with little doubt, one of, or a descendant of, those turned out at Woburn Abbey, Beds, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G., President of the Zool. Soc. (unless perhaps Mr. W. Rothschild has also turned some out at Tring, which would be much nearer). In any case it is not a member of the British fauna (Dr. Baker).

GANNET *(Sula bassana)* ♂. Caught alive near Woolleys, Hambleden (Bucks, about half-way between Poynetts and the Thames), 9th Dec., 1910. I kept it alive that night in one of my roomy cages, but next morning, finding it evidently in great pain, from some injury to one of its legs, I killed it, and sent it to the Museum, as it is, according to Messrs. Hartert and Rothschild *(Vic. Hist. Bucks*, I. 143), only the third authentic specimen obtained in this county. Clark Kennedy *(Birds of Berks and Bucks)* mentions on slender evidence the supposed occurrence of others. Mr. H. Noble *(Vic. Co. Hist. Berks*, I.) mentions seven occurrences of this species in Berks since 1838. The present example was in fully adult plumage, and Mr. Hollis, who skinned it, could find no trace of shots or other injury to account for it allowing itself to be captured by hand, and its evident pain (Mr. A. H. Cocks).

LEACH'S or FORK-TAILED PETREL *(Oceanodroma leucorrhoa)*. Shot while mobbed by rooks, by the donor (gamekeeper), Westcott, Waddesdon, about the beginning of November, 1910. This is another species that is seldom found inland, but the late Rev. E. K. Clay, Vicar of Great Kimble, had a stuffed specimen which I, no doubt correctly, identified as this species, obtained in the parish or immediate neighbourhood, about 1890, or rather before. Clark Kennedy records three examples in this county; Messrs. Hartert and Rothschild knew of no additional specimens. In *British Birds* for November, the first recorded specimens are announced for the counties of Carnarvonshire and Montgomeryshire, which help to show the sporadic character of its appearances. Dresser *(Manual*

of Palæarctic Birds) describes it as: "essentially oceanic." Mr. Noble *(op. cit.)* mentions occurrences in Berks in 1872 and 1899.

KNOT *(Tringa canutus)*, ♀. Shot by the donor 28th January, 1911, while flying over the canal between Wendover and Halton. This appears to be the first record of this littoral species in this county. The species is not included in Messrs. Hartert and Rothschild's list of Bucks birds in the *Vic. Co. Hist.*, I., and Clark Kennedy also has no Bucks example, and only one for Berks (in 1865, near Cookham). Mr. Heatley Noble, in *Vic. Co. Hist., Berks*, I., can only quote that example, and two shot near Reading in 1795! (Mr. J. A. Hubbard).

STOAT *(Mustela erminea)* ♀ in partially white coat; killed at Marsh, near Kimble, 1st February, 1911 (Mr. Franklin).

THREE CHAFFINCHES [=, ♂♂♂ Varieties]. Wingrave, 18th March, 1911 (Mr. W. Griffin).

COMMON RAT *(Mus decumanus)*, immature ♂. Albino. Killed at a rick, Bishopstone, about May 14, 1911 (Mr. Smith).

NEST OF ——— WEAVER-BIRD ? *(Ploceus manyar)*, Burmah (Dr. T. G. Parrott).

BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL *(Motacilla flava)* ♀. Picked up injured (supposed overtaken by a motor) in Wendover Road, near Aylesbury, 2nd June, 1911. I took this specimen to London (together with the Fork-tailed Petrel), where Mr. W. R. Ogilvie Grant was good enough to compare it with skins in the British Museum, and fully confirmed the identification as a typical *M. flava*. This species is not mentioned by Messrs. Hartert and Rothschild *(op. cit.)*; Mr. Noble *(op. cit.)* says two, perhaps three, have been *seen* in Berks (Mr. C. Fisher).

GROUSE *(Lagopus scoticus)* ♀, nearly white variety. Dunkeld, Perthshire, 30th September, 1911. (I thought it possible this might be a hybrid between *L. scoticus* and *L. albus*, which latter has of late years been introduced into some districts in Scotland, but Dr. Hartert pronounced it of pure native origin, as above (Mr. Tonman Mosley).

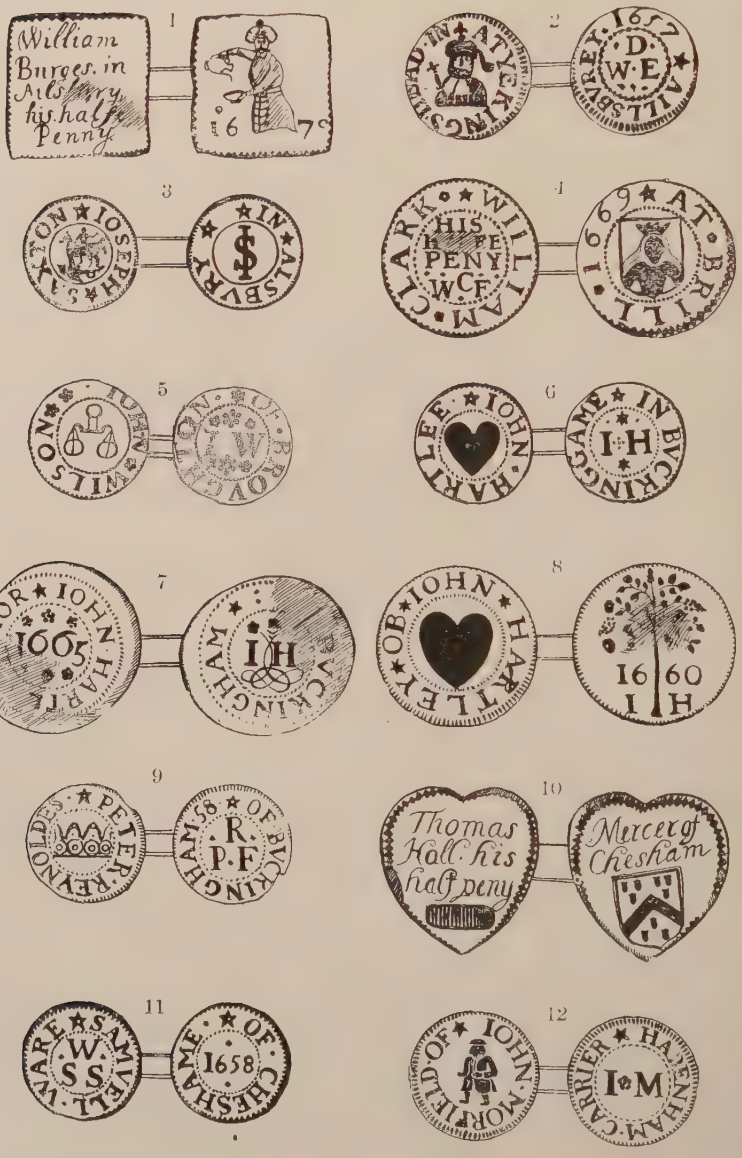
NUTCRACKER *(Nucifraga caryocatactes)* ♂, shot at Whitchurch by the donor, 7th October, 1911. Nutcrackers are one of the rarest possible visitors to this country, as it is outside their line of migration. At the time the B. O. U. List of British Birds was compiled in 1883, occurrences were only noted in seven English counties, one Welsh, one doubtful Scotch, and none in Ireland. Dr. Hartert was inclined to regard this specimen as a genuine natural visitant, although he identified it as of the Siberian form, which (according to Dresser's *Manual of Palæarctic Birds*, 410), "have the bill thinner, and have been separated sub-specifically under the name *Nucifraga macrorhynchus*, C. L. Brehm." One would, however, have expected that on the rare occasions that a Nutcracker did come westwards and across the North Sea, it would be one that started from Scandinavia or other mountainous part of Europe, in preference to one all the way from Siberia. First-rate ornithologists to whom I mentioned this occurrence did not for a moment credit its being a genuine wild visitant, this country being, as above said, quite out of the usual line of flight, and so many aviculturists having of late years kept imported specimens in aviaries, some of whom have from time to time liberated individuals in different parts of the country. At the moment of writing this, seven live Nutcrackers are advertised for sale by one London dealer (Mr. Humphrey Wood).

COLLECTION OF BUCKS WILD-FLOWERS, pressed, on 41 sheets (Mrs. Foord-Kelsey).

27.11.11. A. H. C.

BUCKS COUNTY LIBRARY
655 | 58 | NEA | SET 1606

Bucks xvii. Century Trade Tokens.



R refers to Ratcliff's List. B refers to Boyne's List.

1. Aylesbury. R 9.
2. Aylesbury (Kings Head Inn). R 14.
3. Aylesbury. R 19.
4. Brill. R 28A.
5. Broughton. R 31A.
6. Buckingham. R 35.
7. Buckingham. R 38.
8. Buckingham. R 40.
9. Buckingham. R 43. B 37.
10. Chesham. R 55. B 49.
11. Chesham. R 61.
12. Haddenham. R 75. B 67.

BUCKS XVII. CENTURY TRADE TOKENS.

The Bucks Archæological Society has been fortunate in acquiring a nearly complete collection of Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century issued in Bucks, which was formed by Mr. Oliver Ratcliff, late of Olney, the Author of the History and Antiquities of the Newport Hundreds, the collection consisting of 191 out of 203 varieties known up to the present time. There is no record of the total number of varieties of these Tokens which were actually issued in this, or any other County, but the total for the whole Kingdom has been estimated, after much consideration and research, by Mr. Wm. Boyne, F.S.A., a well-known authority, at 20,000 different varieties. From time to time Tokens are found which have hitherto been unpublished, and further additions may yet be made to the list of those belonging to this County.

The cause which led to the whole country being flooded by the issue of these Tokens in the 17th Century was the public necessity for the supply of coins of small denomination for the purposes of trade, and it may be well to explain very shortly the extent to which the demand for a coinage of small values as a medium of exchange had been supplied previous to the 17th Century.

During the Roman occupation the Roman Imperial coinage was in circulation in this Country, including brass (or bronze) coins of small value, and this currency very probably continued for some years after the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain.

The want of small change is said to have been felt as early as the Saxon period, but, with the exception of the small copper pieces, "stycas," coined by the Northumbrian Kings, the Silver Penny continued with comparatively little variation in type up to the Reign of Edward I. to be the smallest denomination of coin issued, though they were sometimes cut in halves and quarters to make halfpennies and farthings. Edward I. coined silver halfpennies and farthings. Silver

halfpennies and, in most of the subsequent Reigns, silver farthings continued to be issued up to the time of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth also issued a silver three-farthing piece. These coins, from their diminutive size, were very inconvenient and liable to be lost, and were not at any time issued in sufficient quantities to satisfy the popular demand for small change, consequently petitions and complaints on the subject were frequent.

During the Reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, the scarcity of small coins was much felt, and there was urgent need on the part of Tradesmen for a regular and sufficient issue of a small currency. This resulted in traders issuing their own private Tokens of lead or other base metal. These Tokens were of rude workmanship and often uninscribed.* Base continental coins or counters were also used, including probably the Nuremburg Tokens or counters which are constantly found all over the Country.

In the Reign of Elizabeth, patterns were prepared for a copper coinage, but apparently they were never issued from the Royal Mint. Copper Tokens were issued about 1601 by the Cities of Oxford, Worcester, and Bristol. In 1613, a patent for the issue of farthing Tokens was granted by James I. to Lord Harrington, who shared with the Crown the large profits derived from the difference between the nominal and intrinsic value of the coinage. The intention and use of these "Harrington Farthings" was thus described by their principal distributor: "The neces-"sitye of these small moneys did appear here with us "in England, where everie chandler, tapster, vintner "and others made tokens of lead and brasse for half-"pence. Hereupon it pleased our Sovereigne Lord "the King to approve of the making of a competent "quantitie of farthing tokens to abolish the said leaden "tokens made in derogation of the King's prerogative "royall. And the said farthing tokens have not oneley "beene found very commodious and necessarie for

* I recently found in my garden one of these, which has a rough design of a cross with a pellet in each quarter on one side, the other side being quite plain.

"pettie commutations but also to be a great reliefe to "the poore, and means to encrease charitie."

The Office for the issue of these Royal Tokens was in Lothbury, and the place is still known as "Token-"house Yard."

Patents were afterwards granted by Charles I. under which similar farthing tokens to those of his Predecessor were issued, and attempts were made to establish a more satisfactory copper coinage, several patterns being struck with that object, but never issued for circulation.

The issue of these farthings by James I. and Charles I. seems to have had little effect in stopping the circulation of private Tokens, which continued to be general throughout the Country.

During the Commonwealth and under the Protector patterns of farthings were prepared, but do not appear to have been put in circulation. The legends on some of them (dated 1649 and 1651) indicate their necessity at that time, the following inscriptions appearing on these pattern farthings:—"For necessity of change," "For necessary change," "Charitie and change," "Convenient change," etc.

The above slight sketch of the previous history of the minor coinage will indicate the circumstances under which the 17th Century Trade Tokens made their appearance.

From one end of the Kingdom to the other these Tokens were, generally speaking, of similar appearance and type, though differing in detail, and any one who has given any attention at all to the subject would recognize at a glance a Seventeenth Century Trade Token. They usually represented halfpennies and farthings, and are small and thin, and very often of poor design. In shape, the large majority are round, but in some cases they are heart shaped, square, diamond shaped, or octagonal.

The earliest recorded date of issue is 1648, and the latest 1672, the most prolific years being 1665 to 1669, particularly 1666 (the year of the Great Fire of London); in 1670 and 1671 they became very scarce, and of 1672 there are very few.

In Bucks the earliest date is 1651 and the latest 1671.

Mr. Boyne states that the system of trading with these Tokens was that tradesmen kept boxes in different divisions, into which the Tokens of other tradesmen, received in the course of business, were sorted, and when a sufficient number were collected from time to time they were returned to the issuers to be exchanged for silver.

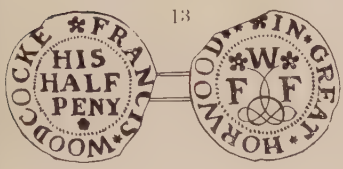
The general type of the Bucks series is very similar to that of other Counties. They have been carefully catalogued by Mr. Ratcliff, and a copy of his Catalogue can be seen at our Museum. Dies have also been prepared by him for printing illustrations of a large number.

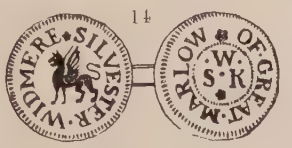
In a note in a new and revised edition of Mr. Boyne's work under the head of Buckinghamshire, the Editor (Mr. George C. Williamson) states that "he has been "unable to find any Collector specially interesting him-"self in the Tokens of Buckinghamshire. The County "has never yet had the benefit of systematic research "as to its Tokens." In this edition only 179 Bucks Tokens are specified, and seeing that Mr. Ratcliff describes 203, of which number his collection contains no less than 191, it is evident that Mr. Ratcliff has gone much further than the Editor of Mr. Boyne's work was aware of.

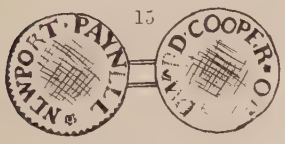
The following Tokens, specimens of which are in the Ratcliff Collection in our Museum at Aylesbury, and several of which are illustrated on the attached Plates, are not published in Williamson's latest Edition of Boyne:—

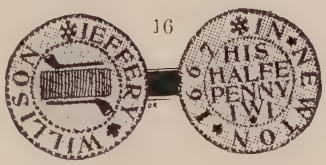
Nos. in Mr. Ratcliff's List.					
9	See	Plate	I	(1).	
14	,,	,,	,,	(2).	
19	,,	,,	,,	(3).	
28a	,,	,,	,,	(4).	
31a	,,	,,	,,	(5).	
35	,,	,,	,,	(6).	This is a variety of Boyne's No. 32.
38	,,	,,	,,	(7).	
40	,,	,,,	,,	(8).	

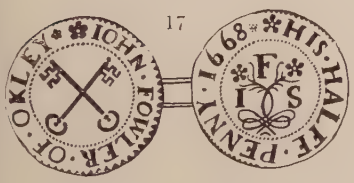
Bucks xvii. Century Trade Tokens.

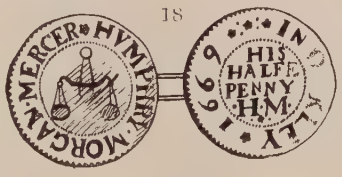


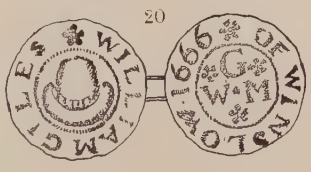


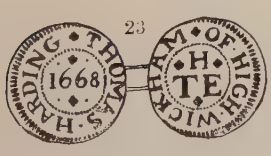


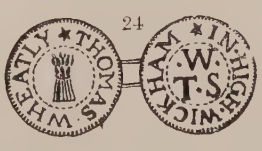












13. Great Horwood. R 82.
15. Newport Pagnell. R 109.
17. Oakley. R 119.
19. Sherington. R 133.
21. Woughton. R 174.
23. Wycombe. R 185.

14. Marlow. R 100.
16. Newton Longville. R 117.
18. Oakley. R 120.
20. Winslow. R 168.
22. Wycombe. R 182. B 163,
24. Wycombe. R 198.

42 This is a variety of Boyne's No. 36 without the I.E.R.
56 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 49 with a smaller roll of tobacco.
61 See Plate I (11).
64 This is a variety of Boyne's No. 55.
76 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 67.
82 See Plate II. (13).
92 This is a variety of Boyne's No. 83.
100 See Plate II (14). This is a variety of Boyne's No. 90.
109 See Plate II (15). This is a variety of Boyne's No. 98.
117 See Plate II (16).
119 ,, ,, ,, (17).
120 ,, ,, ,, (18).
123 This is a variety of Boyne's No. 108.
127 This is a variety of Boyne's No. 111.
133 See Plate II (19). This is a variety of Boyne's No. 116, with a different reverse as shown on the Plate.
168 ,, ,, ,, (20).
174 ,, ,, ,, (21).
185 ,, ,, ,, (23). This is a variety of Boyne's No. 165, but of smaller size, probably intended for a farthing.
192
198 See Plate II (24).

Amongst the devices on the Tokens the Arms of Trade Guilds or Companies were often portrayed, Bucks examples shewing the Arms of the following Trades:—

Bakers
Brewers
Clothworkers
Cordwainers
Drapers
Grocers
Gunmakers
Haberdashers
Joiners
Mercers.

The following Bucks specimens are of special interest:—

Nos. *Ratcliff.*	*Boyne.*		
9 131	— 115	*Aylesbury* *Princes Risborough*	These are square in shape (See R 9, Plate I (1)).
55 56	49 —		*Chesham*—These are heart shaped (See R 55, B 49, Plate I (10)).
62	54		*Chesham*—This is octagonal (not in the Ratcliff Collection).

The remainder are circular in form.

13 14	12 —	*Aylesbury*—These are particularly interesting, the old King's Head remaining to this day practically in the same state as it was when it issued its own coinage in 1657 (See R 14, Plate I (2)).
25	22	*Beaconsfield.* The figure of a Cock upon this token to represent the name of the issuer, Thomas Cocke, appears to be a rebus.
41 42 43	36 — 37	*Buckingham.* These are interesting as referring to the manufacture of lace, with which industry the County and Town of Buckingham are so closely identified (See R 43, B 37, Plate I (9)).
75 155	67 137	*Haddenham* *Waddesdon*	These were issued by Carriers and are unusual, the calling of Carriers being seldom represented on Trade Tokens (see illustration of the Haddenham Token, R 75, B 67, Plate I (12)).

106	96	*Newport Pagnell.* This Token is made of lead, and is very rare. I noticed one in Messrs. Sotheby's Catalogue of the Macfadyen Sale in July 1907, and told Mr. Ratcliff of it; he was unable to secure the original, but he borrowed it and obtained a casting.
165	147	*Winslow.* IOHN CRAWLY and IO. DIMOCK is a Partnership Token.
182	163	*Wycombe.* This Token may be of interest to Students of heraldry, having upon it the Swan which has been used as our heraldic emblem in Bucks. (See Plate II (22)).

There is a Token of Mursley (R 101, B 91), the issuer of which is named by Boyne as Pitman, but his name is in fact Pitkin.

The spelling on the inscriptions is very curious owing partly to the unsettled state of English orthography of the period, and probably also in some cases to the defective education of the persons who issued the Tokens. "His halfe peny" is of frequent occurrence, and the names of places are various. For instance, Aylesbury is spelt on different Tokens:—

AILSBVRY
AYLSBVRY
AYLESBVRY
ALSBVRY
ALEISBVRY
AILLSBVREY
AYELSBVRY
ALESBVRY
ALISBVRY

Amersham is spelt:—

AMMARSHAM
AMERSHAM
AMERSAME
AMERSAM
AMARSHAM

Beaconsfield is spelt:—

BECKENSFEILD
BECKONSFEILD
BECKCONESFEILD

Buckingham is in one instance spelt

BUCKINGGAM.

Chesham CHASSHAM and CHESHAME.

Chalfont St. Peter PEETERS SHALFORT.

Eton is spelt EATON in every instance.

Newport Pagnell, NEWPORT PANNELL in three instances.

Wycombe is spelt:—

WICKHAM
WIKCOMBE
HIE WICKHAM
HEY WICKHAM
GREAT WICKOMBE
HIGH WICKHAM
WICOME

The spelling of the names of other places is equally eccentric.

The places of issue were often comparatively small villages, and in many instances the names upon the Tokens are still found amongst the present inhabitants of the different localities.

These Tokens, which originated with public necessity, in the end became a nuisance, and were ultimately put down by a stringent Royal Proclamation dated the 16th August, 1672, on which date commenced the regal coinage of milled copper halfpennies and farthings, the series of which, with some interruptions, has continued through the succeeding reigns up to the present day.

In conclusion, it may be well to draw attention to the few known specimens which are still wanting in the Bucks collection, in the hope that some reader of the Records may be able to supply some of them.

The following Tokens are not at present represented:—

Nos. *Ratcliff's.*	*Boyne's.*	
3	3	Amersham. Francis Lane 1666.
62	54	Chesham. Thomas S. Chessham 1668 (octagonal)
68	59	Eton. Thomas Collings—A fleur de lis —1667.
94	85	Marlow. Stephen Harris.
106	96	Newport Pagnell. John Childe 1667 (lead Token).
107	97	Newport Pagnell. Edward Cooper.
131	115	Princes Risborough. Thomas Headeach 1669 (square).
132	—*	Shenley. Joseph Inns 1670.
137	119	Stony Stratford. Francis Anderton.
176	156	Wycombe. Thomas Bates 1661.
179	160	Wycombe. Tho. Dimarsh 1668.

The enormous output of private Trade Tokens in the latter part of the 18th Century does not come within the scope of the present article.

Wm. Crouch.

Friarscroft, Aylesbury,

August, 1912.

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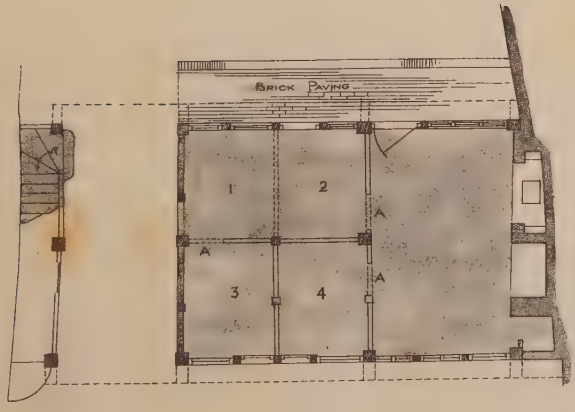
* Boyne assigns this Token to Shenley, in Hertfordshire, but Ratcliff includes it in the Bucks series, to which he has satisfactorily proved it to belong. (See Ratcliff's History and Antiquities of the Newport Hundreds, p. 565.)

THE CHURCH LOFT, WEST WYCOMBE.

Some months ago the following appeal was issued by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Upton Wooler, a member of our Society, and Churchwardens:—"The Church Loft at West Wycombe, Bucks, Diocese Oxford, on the high road between London and Oxford, is an ancient and interesting building of brick and timber, which has long been identified with the civil and religious life of the parish, the former curiously exemplified by the lock-up and the remains of the whipping post at one end, and the latter by the matrix of a Crucifix at the other. The exact date of its erection is unknown, but it is supposed to have been erected by the Monks of Bisham Priory on the Thames, some time after Cardinal Beaufort gave them possession of the Rectory in 1417. On the ground floor are distinct traces of four cells, which may have been used by the Monks in connection with their work for the spiritual welfare of the parish. The ground floor is at present used as a carpenter's shop, a lumber room, and coal places. The upper room is used for a Sunday School and meetings. The building was restored in 1676, when Peter Chalfont and John Parker were churchwardens; the bell attached to the old clock is dated 1668. If the necessary funds can be raised, it is proposed to restore it again, and while preserving all the ancient architectural features, adapt it to present-day requirements, specially by providing on the ground floor a good church room easy of access, which can be used for Sunday School and other parish purposes, and save the expense of a room which is being rented. Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.S.A., of 3, Great College Street, Westminster, an architect specially qualified to deal with ancient buildings, has made a careful survey, and gives the sum of £367 as the cost of restoration. This is a large sum to be raised in a poor parish like this, where so much needs raising for other purposes, so we are venturing to ask you kindly to allow us to add your name to the list of contributors to this interesting and useful work."

WEST W
THE I

ELEVATION TO STREET



GROVND PLAN

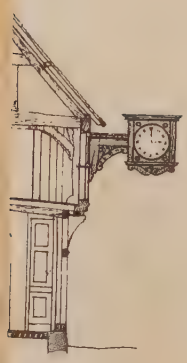
10 5 0 10 20

SECTION

YCOMBE,

OFT

BACK ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

30 40 50 FEET

W. D. Tarver
5 Gt. College St.
Westminster, S.W.

The Architect reported as follows:—* "This is a building of quite exceptional interest, and merits some careful work of preservation. Whether or no it was originally designed to stand isolated is not certain, as there is an original covered way through it. It is more likely to be the remains of a longer range. There are, in fact, indications that this is the case, and that the extensions at both ends have been removed to make way for the existing cottages now hemming it in. This would account for the fact that there is no remnant of an ancient staircase. The one that exists is a mere makeshift, constructed, no doubt, when the Western cottage was built.

"The ground floor walls of the building were originally a half-timbered construction, probably filled with brick nogging. They stood upon a massive oak plate, which still remains on the roadside and along one side of the thoroughfare. At the back the ground has risen, covered the plate, and destroyed it. The feet of the timbers are thus rotted away, and rest upon brickwork. Some part of the wall at the back has evidently fallen away altogether, and been replaced by 9-inch modern brickwork. A peculiarity of the building consists of the remnants of two pairs of cells, each of them about 9ft. by 7ft. Two faced north and two south. Each cell was entered by a Tudor-headed doorway, by the side of which was a Tudor-headed window, apparently unglazed, but which we shall probably find was protected by iron bars. Similar openings may have existed at the back, but the records are lost. Wattle partitions seem to have divided these cells from one another. At the eastern end of the building were two rooms, each with an open fireplace, but the walls of both these rooms are modern. Attention should be directed to the sunk matrix of a Crucifix on the road-side, beneath which are evident signs of some erection, the form of which tended to horizontality. Part of this was affixed to the base stone of one of the storey posts. These base stones were originally just covered. Still affixed to

* *South Bucks Standard*, February 22, 1912.

the westernmost post on the road-side is the remnant of a ring forming part of a whipping post. The upper storey overhangs 1ft. 5in. on both sides, and encloses a good room 38ft. by 21ft. 6in. with an open timbered roof. The soffit moulding of the beams has unfortunately been cut away for the sake of the head room, but otherwise the roof, so far as it can be seen, appears to be in excellent order. The same is to be said of much of the external oakwork, noticeable for the large scantling and solidarity of some of its supports. I am disposed to think that the building was originally some form of Court House, and the lower part was the penitentiary. The whipping post and the cells are evident, while the lost erection, some evidences of which exist, may have been a stocks or some other punitive installation. It remains to be said that none of the windows of the first floor are original. They have, however, sufficient antiquity and interest to warrant respect. The third fireplace on the ground floor and the one in the room above are interpolations, inserted after the original uses of the building have ceased. There is, I think, little doubt that the partitions on the ground storey are original. They were, however, all inserted after the building was completed, and have no part in the structure.* Provided a record is kept, I see no reason why they should not give way to modern claims of utility. A careful treatment to this end will preserve and reveal much more than the loss of the partitions will imply. A useful room with a fireplace can be secured with uninterrupted floor space, excepting for the two wooden supports. The area should be covered with concrete and wood blocks. I should take out the modern brickwork at the back, and insert there a door and a good window. The ground at the back should be excavated, and the bank supported by a low brick wall. This will allow of the lowering of the ground floor to its original level throughout. As regards the treatment of the exterior, doors, not

* This is not intended to imply that they were no part of the original scheme. In my view they certainly were, and I should lose them with regret, on archæological grounds. It is a case where the practical demands seem to be imperative.—W. D. C.

all made to open, should be inserted in the old door openings, and all the existing architectural features should be preserved. Wherever new work is introduced, either in necessary windows or doors, it should be simple, direct, and harmonious, and should tell its own story as belonging to to-day. I have shown where I think no objection could be raised to two new windows thus treated. On the first floor the roof should be opened out and repaired. This will involve stripping, boarding, felting, and two sets of battens, and re-laying the tiles. The windows and glazing need some repair, but, although not original, I should not alter their character. Iron casements should be used in place of the existing wooden ones, which are very poor and thin. I should remove the stove and chimney, and form a new opening at the east end, using one of the flues from below. The chimney will require raising, and the old bricks could be re-used. As regards the staircase, I have shown how this can be re-modelled, but nothing can be done unless the little cupboard now in the next cottage can be secured. There ought to be no difficulty about this. The loss to the cottage is virtually *nil;* the gain to the Loft is immense.

"I estimate the cost of the above works, exclusive of the staircase, at £347. If the staircase be renewed in oak, add £20. If funds are forthcoming it would be a great advantage to case in the cast-iron supports of the clock, which are at present a serious disfigurement to the building.

"(Signed) W. D. Caroe.

"3, Great College Street,
"Westminster."

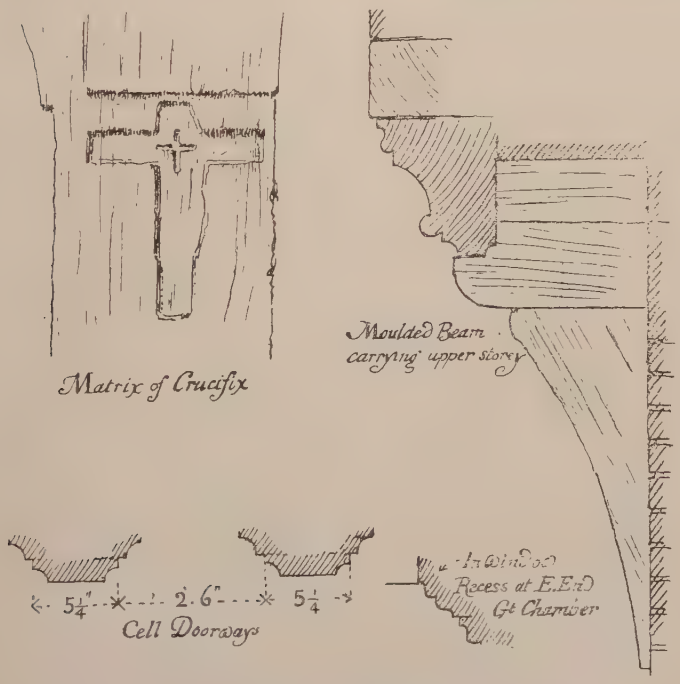
By the courtesy of the Vicar and his Architect I am able to reproduce a view of the street front of this old building (heading the appeal given above), and also scale drawings made by Mr. Caröe. With reference to the latter I should state that I am responsible for the indications on the ground plan of the four very interesting cells marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, which are not shown on Mr. Caröe's plan, the proposal being, in order to be able to use the ground

floor for Sunday School purposes, to remove the partitions which form these cells and make one room of it, only retaining two storey-posts to which these timber, wattle, and plaster partitions were attached.

Other alterations proposed and shown on these drawings are the removal of nearly all the more or less modern window and door fittings and the substitution of others more in the style of the original building. The doorways and flanking windows of the cells have their original arched heads in great part remaining, so that under this scheme these are to be completed as they are believed to have been originally. Probably the rather wide windows on either side of the cell doorways were divided into two lights, evidence of which may perhaps be found when the modern insertions are removed; but of course by leaving them undivided a little more light would be admitted. It seems quite right to allow the 17th or 18th century windows of the upper storey to remain. Mr. Caröe shows on his plan two separate fireplaces at the eastern end of the ground-floor room. But this was originally one very wide fireplace, and only divided when the room was divided by the present brick partition which it is proposed to remove.

There are points of resemblance between this building and the Old Court House, Long Crendon, visited on our excursion this year. The latter was well illustrated in *Country Life* of February 17th, 1912. It used to be called Staple Hall, sheep of the Oxfordshire Downs supplying wool for East Anglian and other looms; also Court House from the manorial courts which for centuries were held here. Both buildings are timber constructions of the Tudor period, of two storeys, set upon dwarf stone walls; the site of both seems to have been chosen with reference to the church, the Crendon building standing quite close to the church, and the subject of this article bridges the chief approach to the church of West Wycombe from the village street. Both have a long and undivided chamber on the upper floor, the floor in each case rising to the centre, like the deck of a ship, due to the camber of the timbers supporting them. Both are covered by roofs of similar

EXTERIOR OF WEST WYCOMBE CHURCH LOFT.



SKETCH DETAILS.

construction, except that at Crendon there is no king-post, but our present subject shows superiority in having some of its timbers moulded, though that on the under side of the great tie-beams has been cut away to give more head-way. Wattle and daub was used here for the partitions and the filling of panels in the upper storey walls; the same at Crendon until the National Trust substituted brick. Both buildings had on the ground floor, at the east end, one great fireplace. At Crendon little interest remains in the ground floor. The National Trust found it in 1900 divided into tenements, and, after removing these, they have made their own alterations so as to make it tenantable. Here, at West Wycombe, while the upper chamber is rather finer than the other, the original arrangement of the ground floor may still be traced. Reference to the plan will show how the western half of the ground-floor was divided into four cells. Three of these partitions remain as before, except that they have been pierced by modern doorways, as at A., A. The partitions of cells 1 and 2 have been removed, but the position of the cross partition is quite plainly indicated. The two front cells were entered from the street: No. 1 from the covered entry, and No. 2 probably from within the building. There was no communication from one cell to another. The other half of the ground-floor was formerly undivided. The question is—What was this building erected for, and what was the purpose of these four separate cells? A writer in the *Bucks Herald* asserted, without any doubt, that they were all "lock-ups"—rather a serious reflection upon the manners and morals of the village. Considering that there was a lock-up on the other side of the covered entry, that it was only two miles from a large town where criminals could be dealt with, and that the construction of these cells was too slight to withstand the efforts of a malefactor bent on escaping, this seems highly improbable. The matrix of a crucifix on the easternmost storey-post, a great timber which measures on its face $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, seems to indicate that the building was dedicated to religion and charity, and my opinion is that it was a kind of

casual ward of the period, that it offered shelter to the pilgrim and wayfarer who could not afford the inn—as did the more important and much more ancient hospice of St. John Bapt. at High Wycombe. The large room with the very wide fireplace may have served as refectory, warming and drying-room, where the tramp would have his supper, warm himself in cold weather, and in wet have his clothes dried while he slept in one of the adjoining cubicles.

The accompanying sketches of detail and sections of mouldings will serve to show the period of erection. Some of the original brickwork, five courses rising 12 inches, under the shelter of the covered way, still remains, but much has been replaced. Herring-bone work may be noticed at the back of the great fireplace. Two 17th century oak tables are preserved in the "loft."

W. N.

ICKFORD CHURCH,

Dedicated to St. Nicholas, may be said to be an ideal village church of the smaller type. In its stones may history be read from the 13th century to the present day. Each age has written here its own chapter. The puritan, with his hammer, seems to have used some self-restraint, and if the restorer has done some mischief and a little falsification, he would seem to have himself been restored away. Varnished pitch-pine, lacquered brass in the wrong places, and noisy and aggressive encaustic tile pavements are not found here to-day. A restful homeliness is rather the characteristic of the interior, while the altar seems only to get additional dignity from the simplicity of its ornaments. The small chancel is not encumbered with a surpliced choir of men and boys, almost obscuring the altar, but a mixed village choir sing at their ease in a west gallery without being stared at by the congregation. Gilbert Sheldon,* 1598—1677, Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, once held the cure of souls in this remote and peaceful village.

In Records VII., 550, will be found a report upon this church by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, made at the request of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, so that I will not attempt any description of it. But this report having been made some years before the last (1907) restoration, in the course of which some things came to light which were invisible when Mr. Hope visited the church, I am fortunately able, by his courtesy, to print some notes on the church and that restoration by the last Rector, the Rev. A. D. Burnett, which Canon Staley, their custodian, kindly showed me.

W. N.

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* Canon Staley, the present rector, is now engaged upon a life of that distinguished Churchman, which will be published by Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co., early in 1913.

Notes by the Rev. A. D. Burnett: "The church, which consists of chancel, nave with aisles, south porch, and western tower, dates from the first quarter of the 13th century. The first Rector was appointed in 1226. Of this church there remain the principal portion of the tower, the tower arch, much of the chancel walls, the chancel arch, and the enclosing arch and wall of the south doorway. In the building of the south aisle the south doorway and wall of the old porch was incorporated in the new wall, the floor level was raised some six inches, occasioning the step up from the tower and a step down to the chancel, but apart from this the gradual rise from west to east, about ten inches altogether was still maintained. At the restoration these levels were carefully looked into and continued. In the 14th century the east wall of the chancel, with its well-proportioned window, which contains fragments of 14th century glass, was re-built, together with a third part of the north wall, *i.e.* to the centre of the first E.E. window on that side. . . . . The east gable of chancel shows a different pitch from the western. About the same time the upper portion of the tower was re-built, the two-light windows being taken out on every side but the west, and the present saddle-back roof imposed. . . . . The small lancet in the north aisle contains all that is left of the ancient silvered quarries carefully re-leaded and placed here in 1907. The cusped ornamentation of a later time, though an obvious mis-fit, has a pleasing effect. Eastward from this is the square-headed 14th century window (described by Mr. Hope). On its left-hand splay may still be seen one of the iron sockets made to hold, apparently, a lanthorn. On the floor near by, used as a paving stone and much worn, was found the *mensa* which doubtless belonged to the altar here" (north chapel), "but is now used as the table of the Jacobean frame of the chancel altar. . . . .

"The mutilation of the chancel arch is remarkable, ... the whole of the eastern order of the arch

having been cut away* . . . . . ; shafts, capitals, and archivolt disclose further mutilations. The bases were restored in 1907, ... On the south side there is an interesting aumbry, showing the hook and the position of the fastenings of the door. On either side of the chancel there was a 'low side window,' the southern with a double sill. The lower portions of these windows were shuttered, but when it became imperative to re-build the chancel walls from the foundation the jamb on the south side showing this opening was too defective to replace. On the north side a window of the same character had been rather recently walled up, and could only have been reproduced from fragments found in the aperture on removal of this wall, and on its re-building it was decided, perhaps mistakenly, to indicate the later low window and insert above it for light the earlier window moved from its true position behind the Tipping monument. Immediately eastward of this window, in the position it shows now, was found a squint narrowing to an opening $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide on the outside. . . . . The Tipping monument had been moved in the seventies to a position blocking the north door—the 'corpse' door of the villagers—to make room for some ungainly and unsuitable choir stalls—and remained there for about thirty years. (Mr. Burnett thinks it evident that the Perpendicular window in the south wall of chancel was brought hither from some other building and placed where it is to throw light upon the Tipping monument.) . . . . The east window of the south aisle is broken in the arch by settlement . . . . . the broken surface bearing evidence of early painted decoration. The niche seems to have been inserted after the south wall had gone outward, but this corner had to be re-built in 1907, being almost a ruin. Another feature of the south aisle is the restored stoup by the door at a very low level, having been in south wall of porch which was later included in that of the south aisle, the level

* Mr. Hope, in his report referred to above, says: "It is highly improbable that any part of this arch has been removed." Mr. Burnett supposed that this cutting away was for fixing the rood-loft, but this was always on the western side of the arch.—W. N.

of floor being raised. There is a 17th century communion cup and cover with inscription [the gift of Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London]. In oak the church is rich: a series of Elizabethan benches in original condition except for a slight widening of the seats and the addition of book-boards; the table frame and Jacobean pulpit, the centre post of the latter being original. There is a fine piece of Caroline panelling which has again found its original position, as we believe, in the front of the singers' gallery, removed at the beginning of last century, but now replaced at the west end."

A. D. B.

Referring to the report in the "Bucks Herald," reprinted in the Parish Magazine, of the visit paid to the church this summer by our Society, Mr. Burnett makes the following further notes:—"There appears to be no sufficient evidence in the building of any earlier church than the present. It is true that the original nave was replaced within the same architectural period by the existing nave and aisles. Mr. J. O. Scott, the architect employed at the restoration, 1906-7, always pointed to the present nave arcading as indicative of a period practically contemporaneous with the tower and chancel arches. The late Mr. James Parker spoke to me more than once in the same sense, the nearest approach to Norman work he discerned in the south doorway."

"There is no doubt, I think, that the chancel was part of the original building, the present nave being actually somewhat later than the chancel. The east wall of the chancel is not modern, as stated, but of the 14th century. Mr. St. John Hope's opinion, as expressed in his report" (referred to above) "must be corrected by what came to light at the restoration. I am aware that he put on one side the notion that the eastern members and south respond of the chancel arch had been cut away, but his proofs to the contrary were shown to be erroneous; the original line of the order was distinctly visible to me on the present surface, which also showed different colour and tooling, and much else pointed to the same conclusion. I am

aware of the usual position of the rood loft, but there are (or were) many undoubted traces of where this was fixed, and how the structure was mutilated for the purpose.

"It is not a 'supposition,' but a proved fact, that a low side window existed on the north side of the chancel as well as on the south.

"The Tipping Monument—There is no black marble, but some of the stonework has been painted dark."

The excellent view of the interior is from a photograph, kindly lent me by Mr. Burnett. A very good view of the exterior from the north-west, showing the remarkably fine west belfry E.E. window, will be found in the recently issued Inventory of Historical Monuments by the R. Commission.

THE PENN VERSION OF THE MUMMERS' PLAY.

Mr. Lennox Morison, a member of this Society, while staying at Penn, at Christmas, 1911, heard the following version of the Mummers' Play performed by two boys only (but had previously seen it acted by a larger number of players). He induced the boys to write the words down, while he himself wrote down the music of the song. They told him they had learnt it from older boys. While he suspects it to be curtailed and corrupted, it seems to be genuinely traditional. In a list of the *Dramatis Personæ*, given to Mr. Morison, a character named "My Son John" is included, but he does not appear in the Play.

The publication of the Wooburn Version in THE RECORDS for 1906 was the means, through the local newspaper, of bringing my desire to obtain the Great Marlow version to the notice of an old inhabitant of the town, whom I had known for years, but was quite unaware that he had taken part in the performance at any time; and he wrote it out for me.

This awaits a convenient moment for publication, and meanwhile I gladly give precedence to Mr. Morison's find. It seems best to reserve any criticisms of texts until after the publication of at least that one more version, but a few very brief foot-notes are appended.

I am responsible for the stage directions, and for the assignment of lines to each speaker. It will be noticed that (as in the Wooburn version) there are no *Exits*, and the characters would gradually accumulate on the stage, were it not for the limited number of actors in the present case.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

THE PLAY.

Enter DON DERRY.

DON DERRY.

In comes I, old Don Derry
Come round this Christmas time to make you merry;
Room, room
For me and the broom,
And all the rest of the family.
Come in!

Enter KING GEORGE.*

KING GEORGE.

In comes I, King George, brave soldier,
Clear the way.
Come in!

Enter CAPTAIN CURLY.†

CAPTAIN CURLY.

In comes I, Captain Curly, from the Isle of Wight;
Charge‡ any man to fight.

K. GEORGE.

Ha, Ha! Young man, you talk very bold;
You're like the man I've been told,
Draw out your sword and fight,
Sword to sword, and shield to shield;
There shall be a battle on this field
Between you and I,
See which on this ground first shall lie.

[? K. GEORGE *knocks* ? CURLY *down.* ||]

? K. GEORGE.

Now is there a man to be found
To cure this dying man lying on this ground?

DOCTOR DODD *(without).*

Yes, there is a doctor.

---

* *King* George was no doubt originally *Saint* George.

† Captain Kearley of the Wooburn version.

‡ ?=Challenge.

|| The stage direction here of Mr. Morison's informant is merely "Knocks him down," and Mr. Morison cannot remember which combatant was the conqueror. The grammar favours the assignment here adopted, but in the Wooburn version Captain Kearley is the victor, and if this should be the case here, the following speeches doubtfully assigned to the King, belong of course to the Captain.

? K. GEORGE.

And what's your fee?

DOCTOR *(without)*.

Ten pound ten I'll take.

? K. GEORGE.

Come in.

Enter DOCTOR DODD.*

DOCTOR.

In comes I, Dr. Dodd,
With my hand I stop the blood;
Ease the wound, and raise the body from the dead.
I killed a magpie last week; how do you think I killed him? Screwed his head off, and threw him in a dry ditch of water; and I cure this man too. I'll tell you what he want; two loads of herring heads, two loads of horse-top † tails, all boiled up in an old wooden saucepan with the bottom out. If that won't do I'll suffer to be hung. ‡

I've got a little bottle in my pocket, called the golden drop; ||
Drip drop on his temple, drip drop on his heart;
Rise up my old fellow, and take your own part.
Come in!

Enter BILLY SWEEP.

BILLY SWEEP.

In comes I, little Billy Sweep,
All the money I get I mean to keep;
In my pocket I carry no thieves.
Ladies and gentlemen, give us what you please.
Come in!

Enter BIG HEAD. §

BIG HEAD.

In comes I as ain't been yet,
With my big head and little wit;
My head so big, and my wits so small,
We'll sing you a song to please you all.

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* The famous Dr. Dodd was not of medicine, but Vicar of Wing in this county. He was hung for forgery in 1777.

† Is this a corruption for *Horse-knop*, = knapweed, *i.e.*, something utterly valueless?

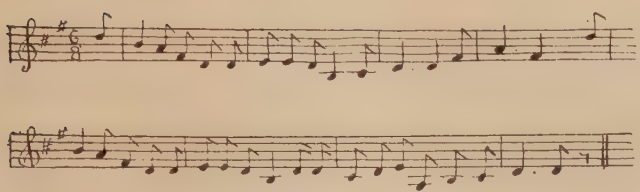
‡ Is this an intentional reference to the fate of the unfortunate Vicar?

|| "Aurum potabile." L.M.

§ I have ventured to use this name, from the Wooburn version, for that in the MS.—"I AS AIN'T BEEN YET."

Both sing:—

SONG.



(1) My father left me an acre of ground,
Sing Ivy, sing Ivy.
My father left me an acre of ground,
With a bunch of green holly and ivy.

[*The third line in each verse repeats the first; the second and the fourth are the same throughout.*]

(2) We harrowed it with a bramble bush, &c.
(3) We ploughed it with an old cow's horn, &c.
(4) We sowed it with a pepper-box lid, &c.
(5) We reaped it with a carving knife, &c.
(6) We rolled it with a rolling pin, &c.
(7) We picked it* up in a walnut shell, &c.
(8) We took it home with a team o' rats, &c.
(9) The team o' rats came jig-jog back, &c.
(10) We stacked it down a mouse's hole, &c.

* In this verse "it" changes its subject to "crop" or an equivalent word, so a verse is perhaps omitted; and the verses have apparently lost their original order, as ploughing (unless the disorder is intentional) must precede harrowing; and rolling must precede reaping.

END.

RADNAGE. CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

REPORT OF CHURCH RESTORATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

(The Society is mainly indebted to Mr. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., for the following Report).

The Sub-Committee, comprising Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. W. Niven, and Mr. W. A. Forsyth, visited this Church in response to the Vicar's invitation on February 16th, 1912. Mr. S. Brockleby, the Architect engaged upon the Restoration, and the Rector, Rev. B. J. Corder, met the Committee.

The Church, which is of considerable interest, has a central, square tower, nave and chancel, and no aisles, and appears to date from the early part of the 13th century.

The whole of the rough-cast and modern plastering of the exterior had been stripped, exposing the flint rubble walls and brick extensions. A number of interesting features were brought to light, whilst some doubtful points were cleared up.

The walls generally are of a typical flint rubble kind, upon which evidences of the original mortar face are to be found. Stone is sparingly used in the quoins of walls and buttresses.

The chancel walls have been raised in brickwork, probably in Tudor times, although no clerestory windows were inserted.

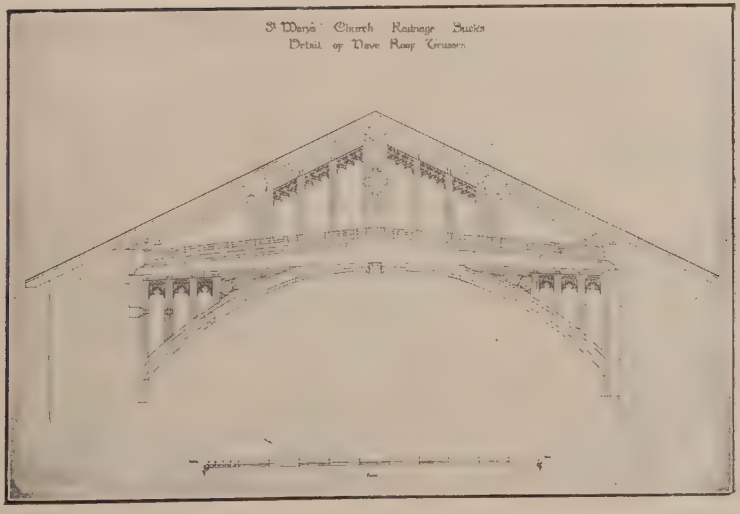
The windows generally are of two-light design, having stone mullions and traceried heads of no great interest. They are uniform in size, and from their imperfect lines and stilted members, appear to have been brought from another Church and built in.

A series of putlog holes, probably of 13th century origin, was discovered. These holes were dressed around with chalk in the flint walling. The intervals of the holes are much the same as in current practice.

The interior is one of impressive dignity. The features which first claim attention are the two heavy

RADNAGE CHURCH.

General View from the South West.



NAVE ROOF.

RADNAGE CHURCH.

View of East End.

pointed arches below the Tower. These arches are of massive simplicity, and show up well in the darkened space below the Tower, separating the Chancel from the Nave in such a marked way. The 15th century oak-framed roof of the Nave has carved members, and is an excellent example of the carpentry of the period for which English roofs were famous.

Three lancets in the east wall form the chief interest of the Chancel, which is simple in its architectural character.

The Church generally has escaped drastic restoration. Many repairs are necessary, and certain works of restoration are desirable.

From the information placed before them, the Sub-Committee desire to make the following suggestions in the work to be undertaken:—

Repairs to Walls.—It will be necessary to cut out all loose parts of the rubble facings to a considerable depth, in order to receive the new flint rubble masses, and it should be particularly borne in mind that the flints should be selected to match the old in size and colour, to be well incorporated with strong lime mortar and built up to a boarded centreing, after the manner of current concrete laying. All old, dusty mortar must be removed, and the old wall completely saturated before new work is laid. All rubble work which is sound, although having open joints, should not be disturbed, and in no case should "pointing" or "rendering" be attempted in repairing this flint rubble. The exposed brickwork of the Chancel walls should be allowed to remain to view.

Roofs.—The old lead requires adjusting in the welts and drips. No new lead should be used, and if new sheets are required the old metal should be re-cast at the site. Timbers probably require repair at the wall ends. All repairs must be done in position. Corbels may be introduced, if required. Timbers should be cleaned, and not oiled or stained in any way. On no account should any attempt be made to replace the missing moulded or carved parts of the roofs.

Floors.—In the event of wood blocks being laid in the floors below the seats in the Nave, the passages

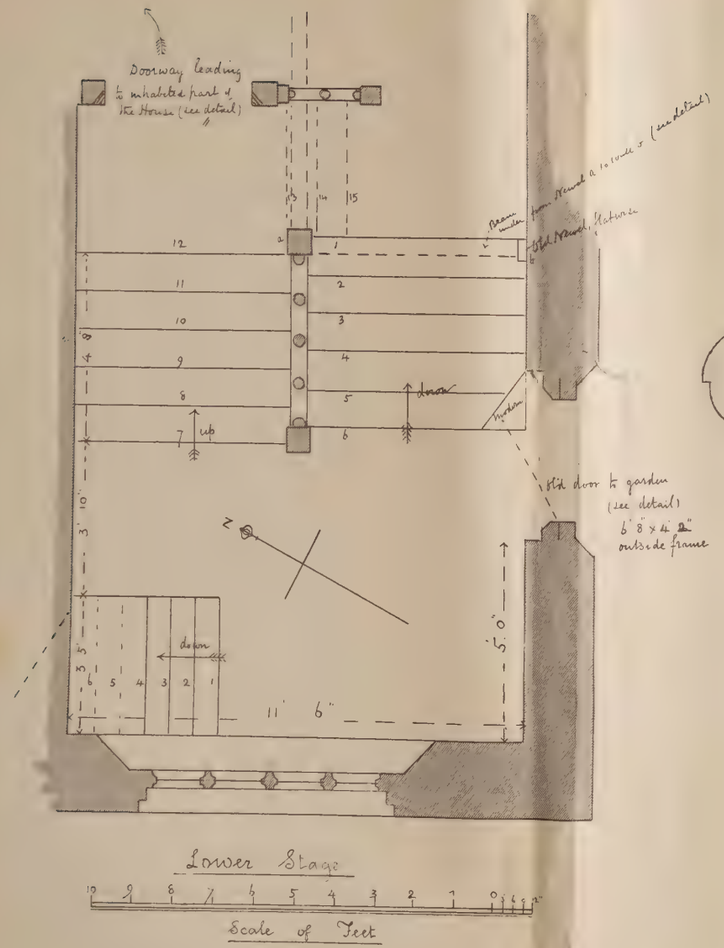
and other spaces should be laid in tiles—9-inch or 12-inch square tiles, with heavy joints for preference. The same suggestion applies to the Chancel, and in either case breadth and simplicity of treatment are essential.

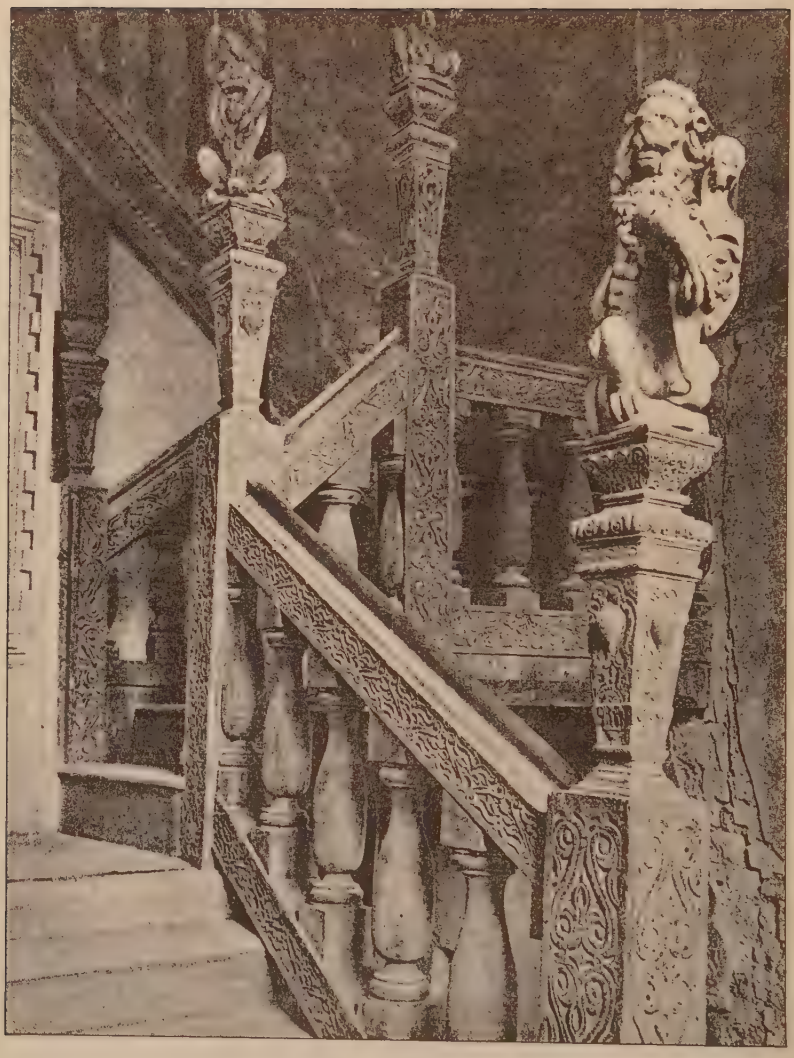
Internal Wall Surfaces. — As little repair as possible should be attempted to the plastered faces, and in all cases care should be taken in ascertaining if old coloured decoration lies behind the whitewash and can be preserved. All new plastering must match the old, and be finished with a wood float. All stonework should be brushed down, and not touched with a tool. The proposal to put up an oak panelled dado in the Chancel is not to be recommended.

Ringers' Floor and Screens. — The proposal to lower the ringers' floor to the level of the springing of the tower arches, and thus to fill in the tympanum of each arch, is not justified as a work of restoration, in view of the scanty evidence at disposal. The bell carriage requires some "framed" repairs.

New Vestry. — It is to be regretted that a new Vestry forms part of the proposed work. It did not transpire that any sudden demand had arisen requiring additional seating accommodation in the Church, to the exclusion of the space hitherto used for Vestry purposes. The Church has an interesting constructional history apart from its unusual architectural character, and although the proposal is to erect a detached Vestry on the north side, approached from the north door of the Nave, the new building will materially detract from the archæological value and interest of one of the best Churches in the Diocese.

Funds are urgently needed to complete this work and will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Rector, the Rev. B. J. Corder, the Rectory, Radnage, Bucks. Donors may feel confidence that the work will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the above report.


Doorway leading to inhabited part of the House (see detail)
Open under
Hall Newel
Platform
Nosing
Winder
Winder
Winder



STAIRCASE, BEACHAMPTON HALL.

THE STAIRCASE, BEACHAMPTON HALL.

Sheahan, in his History of this County, tells us that in 1470 the manor belonged to John Pigott, whose wife, Isabel, daughter and heir of John Edy, Esq., of Stony Stratford, brought Loughton to the Pigotts. About 1609 Thomas Pigott, Esq., disposed of it to Sir Thomas Benet, Knight, Lord Mayor of London.

One or other of the two last-mentioned owners must have been the builder of this house, or more probably the re-builder. It is situated on the bank of the Ouse, between Buckingham and Stony Stratford. The greater part of it was taken down in the 18th century, the materials being used for the farm buildings. "A very fine carved oak staircase leads up to the banqueting hall (more likely great-chamber), "which is panelled to the ceiling with oak, and the window still contains the royal arms in stained glass" (P. O. D.). This seems to support the tradition that Katherine Parr lived in this house.

The plan and details here given are by Mr. S. Harris, F.R.I.B.A., and the photo view by Mr. W. H. Marsh, B.Sc.

A LOST BRASS.

I have been favoured with the following letter and rubbing by the Rev. Canon Staley, Rector of Ickford:

Some months ago I was informed that in the shop of a dealer in antiques in Oxford were two small brass shields which had been disposed of at an auction sale at Ickford. I purchased the same, only to discover that they had not belonged to Ickford Church. Later I was happy in discovering the brass from which one of the shields had been taken—that of John Perget, at Chipping Norton—and it is now restored to its own matrix in the monumental slab in the Parish Church.

The second shield, which measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is still in my possession, and I am anxious to find the brass to which it belongs, in order that it may be restored to its original place. I enclose a rubbing in the hope you may be able to re-produce it in your next issue of RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. I shall be pleased to hear from anyone who can identify the shield—evidently one of four corner shields of some important brass, showing what is known as a "merchant's mark."

VERNON STALEY,
Rector of Ickford, Thame.

October 10, 1912.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

Harsworth.

Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., promises us a note on the palimpsest brass here, and will very kindly lend us the blocks prepared by the Monumental Brass Society. Some notes by the Rev. F. W. Ragg, formerly vicar, descriptive of the alterations made under his direction, will probably appear in the same issue.

Quarrendon.

Mr. Hollis sends me the following notes:—A few weeks ago Mrs. Lee, of Hartwell, had fragments of two monumental effigies lying in the garden of Church Farm, Quarrendon, which probably came from the ruined chapel, removed to Hartwell Church for preservation. They are the trunk of a knight in armour and the skirt of a lady from the waist downwards. I think, from the style of the armour and the lady's dress, that they are parts of the figures of Sir Arthur Lee and his wife (father and mother of the well-known Sir Henry). . . . .

Mrs. Lee told me she understood that in the cellar of the farm there were stones bearing the indents of brasses. Mr. Arthur Terry, the tenant, kindly took me all over the ground floor of the house. I found the upper half of one slab bearing the impression of a lady (c. 1500—1520), with impressions of two shields above, also another odd fragment with impression of a shield, probably from the bottom corner of the same slab. These indents have been missed by the investigators of the R. Commission. There are also several fine moulded oak beams, one in the kitchen, others in the outbuildings. I believe these are part of the timber structure shown at the west end of the church in the figure given in "Addenda to Aedes Hartwellianæ," p. 130. These do not seem to be mentioned in the R. Com. Report.

I told Mr. Mill Stephenson of these indents, and he proposes to record them in his account of Bucks brasses upon which he is now engaged. He has called our attention to the last issue of the "Oxford Journal of Monumental Brasses," Vol. II., No. 3, containing a note by Percy Manning, F.S.A., on "Palimpsest Brasses from Quarrendon, Bucks," with an illustration

showing "a group of three daughters, of c. 1535, engraved on the reverse of a (fragment of a) canopied brass of English workmanship of c. 1450. The group measures 6 in. × 4¾ in.; all wear the 'Paris' head dress." . . . . . The chapel of Quarrendon, from which the brass seems to have come, was a chapelry of the church of Aylesbury, and served by a chaplain from Bierton.* "It is now a complete ruin, and has evidently served as a stone quarry for the neighbouring farm buildings. Lipscomb (II. 407, 1847) noted 'in a cottage near the site of the chapel is a hearthstone evidently formed out of an old sepulchral slab from which brasses have been torn.'" "It was from this slab that the group of daughters must have come, for the late Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, in a note to a poem on Quarrendon Chapel, written in 1874, says that he has in his possession 'a group of three children taken from a Purbeck marble slab now used as a cottage hearth-stone.' I was shown the site of this cottage in July, 1899, about fifty yards west from the chapel, and was told that it had been pulled down some twenty years previously; but of the hearth-stone I could hear nothing." Mr. Manning believes that the brassless slab attributed by Browne-Willis† to John Farnham, the benefactor of 1377, is that in the cellar of the farmhouse occupied by Mr. Terry, "a Purbeck stone with the indents of a lady in a 'pedimental' head-dress of c. 1500, a foot inscription, and four shields. The other may be identified with the hearthstone above mentioned. 'In the south isle is a larger tombstone, on which were sundry brasses and brass round the verge, on which, may be conjectured, was the inscription, likewise lost.' Browne Willis suggested that this was the tombstone of Richard Lee, who died in 1499. But the brass is too late for this date, and if it commemorates any member of the Lee family it might be Sir Robert Lee, who died 1538-9, and had by his second wife, Lettice, daughter of Sir Thomas Penstone, of Hawridge, Bucks, three daughters—Jane, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

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* Records II., 24.

† B.W., MSS. XX., 84 (Bodleian Lib.).

Contributions suitable for printing under the above heading are invited.

NOTABILIA MCMXII.

The most important archæological event of the year in this county has been the uncovering, between Hambleden and the Thames, of the remains of a Roman villa, homestead, or hamlet. This work was entrusted by the owner of the site, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, to his neighbour and the actual discoverer, Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks, F.S.A., who has devoted over eight months of unremitting care and attention to the work. It will take much time thoroughly to digest all the evidence that has come to light, and when that has been done the conclusions will probably be set out in a paper to be read before the Society of Antiquaries.

The walls, of which the lower parts seem to remain fairly complete, were taken down—*when* it would be hard to say—sufficiently to allow the plough to pass. They would seem to have been dwarf walls only, built of flint, carrying timber superstructures. No indications were found of this having been the residence of a wealthy man, as stated in some newspapers. Most of the buildings were devoted to agricultural purposes, and quite scientific drying floors were found in several places. A boundary wall enclosed a large area entered through a gateway, of which the piers were found. Numerous large midden-pits, a stone-lined well, human remains, and over 700 coins are amongst the discoveries.

All antiquaries, whether resident in this county or outside it, must be grateful to the owner for having allowed farm land to be broken up and defraying the very considerable cost of the excavations; they may also feel confidence that in Mr. Cocks's hands, in consultation with other experts, the investigation, so far as carried, has been as complete as possible.

During the making of a sunk garden at Chequers Court, on the south side of the mansion, the founda-

tions of the old Gate-house were uncovered, and an underground chamber below the portion of the building lying to the left of the drive through, towards the house, revealed. Mr. Lee called Mr. A. H. Cocks's attention to the discovery, who, with Mr. Niven, visited the spot recently. The gate-house seems to centre with the court-yard about which the old mansion was built. The chamber is well preserved and very well built, measuring 12 ft. by 8 ft., the greater length being parallel with the axis of the gate-house, and 8 ft. high. The whole is of fine Tudor brickwork, a barrel vault (which has been plastered) with two chamfered ribs; there are two small recesses on each side 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. 6 in. high, and 1 ft. deep, with, half-way up, a brick shelf cleverly keyed. At the further end is a similar recess, but loftier, as allowed by the barrel vault. At the end next the house there was apparently a wooden staircase. The recesses on one side have low arched heads, the other three have flat heads. The bricks measure on the face 8½ in. by 2 in. high.

The room is apparently co-temporary with the original portions of the house. It is not where one would expect to find a wine cellar, but it was apparently made for this purpose.

Mr. Cannon, contractor for the work now going on, has made a plan of the foundations and chamber.

The excavations of Corstopitum, Corbridge-on-Tyne, begun in 1906, have been continued each summer since then. The site, which covers at least 30 acres, has already yielded many objects of interest; the lower portions of buildings not surpassed in importance by anything at Silchester, sculptures, about 5,000 coins, etc. The gold coins found in 1908 and 1911 have been deposited in the British Museum. Forty-eight of the former find are gold *solidi* in fresh condition, ranging from Valentinian I. to Magnus Maximus, and 160 found in 1911 from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. They were wrapped in lead, which served as a great protection.

The Roman city of Vriconium has been further explored. Three large houses have been uncovered. All seem to have had a sort of portico in front of them, facing the street, suggesting Chester "rows." *

Explorations in Holme Park, Sonning-on-Thames, have revealed the foundations of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Salisbury. Fragments of painted glass, pottery, and some well-preserved tiles have been found. The work was undertaken at the instance of Mr. Keyser, F.S.A., a member of our Society.

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* *Morning Post*, October 1, 1912.

REVIEWS.

AN INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Vol. 1, 1912.

SOUTH BUCKS.

Having gone carefully through every page of the book, with its fine illustrations and plans, I have come to the conclusion that, if we only possessed Eton and Chenies, we should still have reason to be thankful: how much the more should we be so with such a record as this, with so many interesting churches, mansions, houses, cottages, and ruins, to say nothing of prehistoric remains? The wealth of our beautiful chimneys is well shown, and even the humble weather-vane has not been forgotten. The ample index, and glossary, make the finding of anything easy and simple, and the Heraldry has been specially well done. Of the Churches in South Bucks, I find that no less than 29 are dedicated to St. Mary, 8 to St. Nicholas, 7 to All Saints, 6 each to St. Michael and St. Peter, 5 to SS. Peter and Paul, 4 each to SS. John Baptist and James, 3 each to SS. Mary Magdalene and Lawrence, 2 each to SS. Michael and All Angels, and Giles, and 1 each to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and All Saints, SS. Mary and Nicholas, St. John, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. Paul, St. Catherine, St. Leonard, St. Botolph, and St. Dunstan. I can well endorse all so well said in the "Architect" of October 11 in favour of this book, in which no department seems to have escaped notice. The Church Plate is recorded, and we notice that furniture, when of interest, is, very properly, included. The value far exceeds the cost of the book, and embraces much of which few know anything, and those who peruse it carefully, and with local interest, can but testify to the zeal and care of its compilers, who have sought out and copied for themselves, taking no man's word for granted till

after their own verification. If the history of our County, of which any Bucks man may be proud, is worth remembering, either inside or outside of it, this record should prove a stimulus to either. As has well been said, few Counties so near London are so little known to the Londoner, who goes far away in the pursuit of antiquarian knowledge, and leaves alone much that lies at his own door; nor is this habit peculiar, as students of other subjects well know. The absence of any great town in our County will show that, in spite of this, we have a vast store of interest in the smaller, but none the less valuable, monuments of the past, the delight in which, like that of sculpture, is not likely to be gauged by mere size. The thoughtful folk of our County may, and it is hoped will, take no small interest and pleasure in the appearance of this first volume of such a valuable addition to our Records, the compilers of which would seem to have grasped the fact that historical accounts are often very like slander: the original word, when distorted, leads in turn to such variation, which may so warp the point at issue as well-nigh to support its disappearance altogether. The removal of tombs, brasses, and the like, evince but little reverence for the dead, either famous or otherwise: the usefulness, therefore of these records is, *inter alia*, of a distinct value, as forming a clue to the perpetrator of any such act of sacrilege.

Let us hope that, as these volumes come out, they may be the means of fostering the interest and delight in antiquities of other Counties, and that the merits of this volume may be interchangeable.

Soil-hunger, or poverty, may, it is true, drive away from us many an ancient family, and from properties long owned or inhabited by them, but these records of ancient works, deeds, and worth will prove no small means for keeping their memory green, and of cataloguing their history in a permanent form. As has been well and wisely said, "Ancient dignity was "territorial rather than personal; the whole system "was rooted in the land, and even in the present day, "though the land may have changed hands often, it "has carried along with it some of that sentiment of "regard attached to the lordship of it, as surely as

"its earth has the fresh smell which it gives when "upturned by the husbandman."

In conclusion, if it be true that our best friends are they who tell us of our faults, it follows that the reviewer in this case can but prove himself a poor one, it being so hard to discover any.

E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A.

Stony Stratford,
October 28, 1912.

TWO BUCKS SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cambridge County Geographies, Buckinghamshire.

[By A. Morley Davies, D.Sc., &c. 1s. 6d.
Cambridge University Press, 1912.]

This admirable series already covers nearly all the English counties. They are models of cheapness combined with excellence, and should have a large sale. This volume contains upwards of 90 illustrations, photo-prints, maps, and diagrams.

On subjects which Mr. Morley has made his own, some instructive chapters will be found illustrated by useful diagrams. Section X. treats of place-names in this county, with diagrams of the prevalence of the terminations Ton, Ham, Don, Den, Borough, and Bury, Ford. "The great majority of the village names were given by English-speaking people, and are therefore not older than the last quarter of the sixth century, when the Saxons seem to have first settled in this district." Ham (home) is found chiefly in the Chiltern district, while *ton* (hedge) is scarce there. "The terminations *don* and *den* show a similar oppositeness of distribution. *Den* or *dene* means a wood, while *don* is a down or bare hill, or sometimes an artificial mound. In the plain the settlers chose rising ground to live upon; in the dry Chilterns they were usually settled in the wooded valleys. It seems reasonable to suppose that the villages whose names end in *don* and *den* are younger than those ending in *ton* and *ham*, because if the downs and denes had not

already had names given them by earlier English settlers the new settlements might have been named *ham* or *ton*." Compulsory elementary education has been the means of altering the local and more correct way of pronouncing place-names, of which Hughenden and Beaconsfield are examples; but Mr. Davies notes that "we may still have Chalfont pronounced *Charfunt*, Coleshill, Cōsul, and Chesham—as it should be—Ches-ham *(Chessam)*."

The chapter on the history and antiquities of the county, though necessarily brief, is excellent. Our Museum at Aylesbury supplies the subject for several photo-plates of antiquities. Under the heading Architecture—Ecclesiastical, which is adequately treated, a view is given of Medmenham Abbey from the river. Although mediæval arches and windows have been placed there, this building, if mentioned, should have been pointed to as showing the folly of a club which had a short life here in the 18th century. One pier of the church, however, remains *in situ* in the garden, a clustered column of the 13th century, showing that this monastery was built on a noble scale.

The remarkable absence of remains of military architecture in the county is duly noted. It is doubtful if the Court-house, Long Crendon, is of so early a date as the fourteenth century, as stated. A better and undoubted example of a house of that century still exists in the "Old Parsonage" at Marlow, which, though mainly a timber building, has handsome stone two-light transomed windows, one on each side of the hall, rising above the eaves, and with reticulated tracery. Complete measured drawings of this house are greatly to be desired. The great ten-light window of the King's Head Inn at Aylesbury, another timber construction, is illustrated. Of later time, Gayhurst is given as an instance of the growing taste for spaciousness and stateliness in the country house in the time of Elizabeth and the first of the Stuarts.

The history of road communication is well traced from the British track to the duplicated railroad of the London and North-Western main line which passes through a portion of the county; also of the

Hundreds, political Divisions, and local administration. Worthies,, poets, and statesmen are not overlooked, and this most useful educational book concludes with, instead of an index, a useful alphabetical list of the towns and villages.

BUCKS BIOGRAPHIES.

[By Margaret M. Verney: Oxford, 1912. 2s. 6d.].

Though this is called "a School Book," those who are interested in Buckinghamshire and all who have read Lady Verney's admirable "Verney Memoirs" will not give this description a narrow meaning. It may safely be said that no one could have performed this task better. Many who have lived their lives in this county will be surprised at the long list of distinguished men and women who have been more or less connected with it—John Hampden, Sir A. Denton, John Milton, the noble Sir Ralph Verney, the Russells, Bishop Atterbury, Thomas Gray, William Cooper, Shelley, Edmund Burke, John Wilkes, the exiled Louis XVIII., Scott the commentator, who worked in the fields, and his grandson, Scott, the Architect (whose two sons and grandson have followed in the same profession), Benj. Disraeli, distinguished soldiers and sailors who are still with us, famous doctors, and Florence Nightingale, all find a place here. The book is illustrated with many portraits, and at its very modest price should be a favourite Christmas present for all Bucks boys and girls.

We are reminded (p. 73) that Catherine of Aragon was the founder, or at least the patron, of the art of pillow lace-making which was stated in the 18th century to be "the general employment of the female population of the whole county." Her name is preserved in Queen Catherine Road, Steeple Claydon. Jane Seymour is claimed as a Bucks lady, but her birth at Seymour Court, Marlow, has hardly been proved. Another of Henry's Queens, Katherine Parr, is supposed to have lived at Beachampton House, upon the Ouse, of which the staircase is illustrated in this

issue. "The stone gate-posts mark the entrance to what was once a house of considerable extent; a panelled drawing-room and a small richly-carved staircase with the Tudor badges," etc. Lady Verney records that "the managers of a village school recently objected to the hanging there of Henry VIIIth's portrait on the ground that he had had too many wives."

In the days of Queen Bess, Chancellors of the Exchequer grew rich if they did not neglect their opportunities, and Sir John Fortescue built a great house at Salden, Mursley, with a household of sixty servants, one of whom had enough to do in opening and closing the many windows and shutters daily. "It was perhaps not finished in time to receive Elizabeth, but James I. and Anne, his Queen, stayed here with their children Henry and Elizabeth, and Anne restored a decayed hospital at Newport Pagnell." Queen Elizabeth is said by Nichols * to have been received by Edward Lord Windsor at Bradenham, Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, at Chenies, William Tothill at Shardeloes, Sir Henry Lee, her champion, at Quarrendon, and visited also Yewden, Hambleden, and Marlow. "A narrow green track out of the Hambleden valley is still called Dudley's Lane" from her favourite. Towards the close of her reign she was splendidly entertained at Stoke Park. An ancient family which has forsaken this county is that of Throckmorton, formerly of Weston Underwood. † By the way, this family do not spell their name with a *g* (p. 96). They leave that to the street of untold wealth in the "City." Claydon House supplies some of the best portraits here re-produced—Sir Edmund Verney, Anne Lee, Dr. William Denton, physician to Charles I.

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* Progresses of Q. Eliz.

† The manor-house of Weston Underwood was on the north bank of the Ouse, half a mile from it and about a mile from Olney. It was nearly re-built by Sir Robert Throckmorton about A.D. 1578. Over the entrance was an escutcheon, Throckmorton impaling Yate, says Lipscomb. This connection, however, took place rather later. The Yate heiress brought Buckland, Berks, to this family, but it also has now passed by sale. "Numerous family portraits and coats of arms in painted glass were removed to Coughton" (Warwickshire). The house stood round a quadrangle, and was demolished in 1827.

That neglected subject, the history of the navigation of the Thames, has found an exponent, and a capable one, in Mr. Frederick S. Thacker, author of the delightful "Stripling Thames" (the river above Oxford), who is now at work on her more navigable course, including that which forms the southern boundary of this county. The Thames has been exploited a good deal by the maker of books of the drawing-room table kind, but the serious history of its navigation has hitherto not been attempted. In "The Stripling Thames (1909)" Mr. Thacker showed himself an enthusiastic lover of its more remote solitudes, and we may look forward with confidence to his treatment of the more developed river, different, better known, with more written history, and, it must be acknowledged, more vulgarised.

W. N.

OBITUARY.

MR. STEPHEN DARBY,

Of Cookham Dene, who died on Dec. 21st last, was for several years an active member of the Bucks Archæological Society, and assisted Mr. A. H. Cocks in his researches during the excavation of the Pile Dwellings at Hedsor Wharf.—*South Bucks Standard*, March 2, 1912.

MR. S. G. PAYNE.

Another old townsman passed away on Wednesday in the person of Mr. Samuel Glendenning Payne, at the age of 77 years. The late Mr. Payne belonged to an old Aylesbury family, being a son of Mr. Samuel Payne, for many years Postmaster of Aylesbury, and having been himself in his early years engaged in the Post Office here. He retired from that position to take up the business of a photographer—then in its primitive days—in the High Street. That business, with the assistance of Mrs. Payne (a daughter of Mr. T. Smith, of Kingsbury), and later with his son, Mr. L. L. B. Payne, he developed to a remarkable extent, and attained to considerable eminence in what has now been raised virtually to the status of an art. In later years the firm extended their operations to Tring and Thame. Mr. Payne leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters; he has also two brothers living. In early life he was a keen Volunteer, and attained to the rank of Sergeant in the local Company, maintaining his association with the Force until comparatively recent years—until, in fact, he was required by the age limit to retire, and even then he still maintained his interest in the doings of his old Company. He was all his life an ardent musician, and whether at the old Sacred Harmonic Society's or other local concerts, he was always ready to give his services in the orchestra, being no mean executant of the bass

viol. For many years he was also a member of St. Mary's Choir. Archæology had a special charm for him, and he contributed to the County Museum many "finds" and specimens, some of a rare and valuable kind. As a Freemason, he always took great interest in the proceedings of the Craft, being a Past Master of Buckingham Lodge 591, and the recipient on more than one occasion of Provincial honours. — *Bucks Herald*, February 10, 1912.

The death of Mr. James Parker (an honorary member of this Society), a widely-known antiquarian, occurred suddenly in London yesterday. Mr. Parker, who was born in 1833, was educated at Winchester, and received the honorary degree of M.A. of Oxford at Commemoration in 1877. For many years he was the mainstay of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, the proceedings of which are full of papers by him. One of Mr. Parker's best-known works was the "Early History of Oxford," published in 1884, and he was also the author of the "A. B. C. of Gothic Architecture," and the "Introduction to Gothic Architecture," which have been through many editions. When the late Professor Freeman was writing his "History of the Norman Conquest" he travelled with him in Normandy. Mr. Parker possessed a remarkable collection of local fossils, and had contributed many papers to the proceedings of the Geological Society.—*Morning Post*, Oct. 13, 1912.

During the year scholarship has suffered in the loss of Andrew Lang and Professor Skeat; and modern architecture in that of Norman Shaw.

The first "a scholar without pedantry, a master of light and polished verse, a profound student of folk-lore and anthropology, a journalist capable of all save dulness, the admirable Crichton of modern letters."

The Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, had a name more widely known than that of any other modern Cambridge scholar. With his

etymological Dictionary of the English language he may be said to have dethroned Dr. Johnson. He was the starter of the English Dialect Society amongst others, and a list of works of which he was either author or editor would fill many pages.

Norman Shaw belonged more to the Victorian than the present Era, and in it he was not merely a distinguished practitioner, but a leader of younger men. To have done work fifty years ago which excites the admiration of the best critics now is proof how superior he was to the dulness of that age. He did more for the modern house than any architect of his time. The originality of the new "Scotland Yard" excited the derision of philistines in the House of Commons as the Regent's Quadrant front of the Piccadilly Hotel has roused the strong opposition of shopkeepers, who would like to have imposing stone façades supported apparently by large sheets of plate-glass, as, for instance, at Harrod's Stores.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

For the Year 1912.

LECTURE BY MR. REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A., &c.

Reported in the *Bucks Herald* of February 10th as follows:—

Under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Cocks a lecture, entitled "Bucks before the Norman Conquest," was given on February 3, at the Church House, Aylesbury, with the Vicar's kind permission.

Mr. Reginald Smith, at the outset of his lecture, said the subject was one which could hardly be compressed into the short space of an hour, and he would thus necessarily have to skip long periods of time. Dealing first with flint implements which had been recently discovered in Suffolk, the lecturer said he hoped before long they would be enabled to hear of something of the sort discovered in Bucks. The first of a series of thirty pictures shown on the screen was that of a French postcard which contained photographs of typical stone implements. The French, Mr. Smith said, were always in the van of science, especially in popularising the results obtained by specialists. The card brought before them at a glance the different forms of palæolithic implements. He wished to show how they had developed from the earlier stages, and their close resemblance to English specimens, so as to rouse their interest in early archæology as a whole. Having referred to the possibilities of valuable discoveries being made in the valley of the Thames, Mr. Smith said they had river gravels in North Bucks, and he advised them to keep an eye on the Ouse, as a large part of the county was overwhelmed in the glacial period. There was nothing to prevent stone implements being found in North Bucks. Several specimens of the implements shown were what were called hand-axes, which were of the type associated with animals which were now extinct, but which once lived in England, such as the lion, the tiger, the hippopotamus, and the mammoth fauna. In the middle of the Cave period there was an improvement in the construction of stone implements. Long blades had been discovered, also engravings of ivory dating from the time of the mammoth and cold-loving animals. Coming to specimens of later pre-historic times, pictures were shown of an arrow-head, gouge, and knife from a tomb which belonged to the neolithic period, and quantities of which could be found in ploughed fields, especially after rain. It would be an interesting occupation, remarked Mr. Smith, to go over ploughed fields and pick up such specimens. This neolithic period was not so interesting as others, because there were no extinct animals or changes in fauna to help them to unravel dates. In coming to the neolithic period, and showing examples of discoveries in connection with that age, he expressed a hope that someone in Bucks would soon recognise the neolithic type of pottery. Explaining the history of a pot which was shown on the sheet, the lecturer said it was found at Mortlake, sealed under a calcareous deposit about two inches thick, and apparently

had been untouched since the early Bronze age. Two pots, almost identical with that one, had been brought up by a net from the Thames near Reading. He advised Bucks people to keep their eye on the Thames, or otherwise great treasures found in that river would go to other Museums. Neolithic pottery was very rare in this country, and whole pots of that period might be brought up from the Thames at any time. Similar pottery went all through the Bronze age, which began about 2,000 B.C. That age had been dated by means of Egyptian monuments. Discoveries in Egypt went back to 4,500 B.C., and when things were found there from other countries—because there was a trade with Egypt in those days—they were very useful in dating. His theory was that those vessels which contained food in the graves of the Bronze age were derived from the neolithic pot he had shown them. That was borne out by finds in the North of Ireland. Others belonged to the middle of the Bronze age, when people were beginning to burn their dead and bury them in urns. It was practically proved that about the year 1,000 B.C., a little after the date of the Siege of Troy, people in the middle and north of Europe began to burn their dead. There were references to the burning of the dead in Homer. He thought the change took place in England about 1,000 B.C. It was of course very difficult to change one's burial customs, and introduce cremation, even in these scientific days, and there must have been some revolution about the middle of the Bronze age which induced people to burn their dead, instead of burying them in the usual way. Sometimes those urns ranged from fourteen to seventeen inches in height, and there were fragments of two or three such urns in their Museum which were well-preserved. An incense cup had been found in the county about the size of a small salt-cellar, its chief characteristic being that it was pierced all round with holes right through into the middle, as they usually were. No one had yet satisfactorily explained the use of that kind of cup, but he was of opinion that as it was found in a grave it was used to convey fire to the funeral pyre. Mr. Smith then displayed a series of bronze implements, and in an explanation of the various types, he remarked that that might enable them to recognise any form that might turn up in Bucks. The people in those days were not able to obtain new ideas from abroad, and they had to evolve their own improvements. The lecturer, in a most interesting manner, here traced the small but effective improvements which had been made in the "celts," which were fixed to a crook stick by means of a withy binding. The ingenious method of hammering the edge in order to prevent the head of the implement moving, and the making of a ridge to prevent the shaft splitting, were carefully explained, and followed with interest. A spear head of the Bronze age was also described at length. This was of graceful outline, and it was curious, he said, that the development of the simple dagger at the end of a stick into a graceful form could only be traced in England. The casting of these heads by the Ancient Britons was some of their best work. The Taplow specimen was the best and earliest of that particular type. As he had said, the development of the leaf-shaped head could only be traced in this country, and it was thus concluded we invented it, and foreigners came along and took the invention from us. It was very curious, but they found the earliest and the latest spear heads on the shores of the Mediterannean, but none of the intervening stages. In their Museum they had a bar of iron, which was one of several found very near to Maidenhead Bridge. It was particularly interesting, and he happened to have found the secret of those bars.

Some years ago when looking at those bars, which were always called unfinished sword blades, it struck him they might be weighed. He did so, and found they were graduated, and after investigation he discovered they were currency bars. Those who were familiar with Cæsar would remember that he said of the Britons, "They use bars of iron, weighed out in a certain way, for money." The specimen in their Museum was one of those bars of iron mentioned by Cæsar. Mr. Smith then gave a detailed description of various British coins, tracing the history of many by means of their inscriptions. They had, he said, specimens of some of the earliest coins in their Museum from Whaddon Chase. A coin had been found in Bucks upon which was a name which was not known in history. It began "Ando," but all endeavours to find a British prince of that name had failed. If any of them could find a coin with the full name on it, everybody would be glad. Specimens of bronze work of the early Iron age were then transmitted to the screen. The metal, the lecturer said, was generally ornamented with enamel and beautiful scrolls, whilst the basket pattern was often used, as was the case on a sword found in Bucks. A sword found in the Thames at London was almost identical with one found at Taplow. Showing a particularly fine specimen of a brooch, Mr. Smith stated that a similar one had been found in their county, and in connection with that he wished to draw their attention to the use of coral, of which the Britons were very fond. The photo of an enamelled terret found at Great Missenden was then shown, and the lecturer pointed out that it was no doubt for the reins to run through, as the inside of the terret was much worn. In their Museum, too, there was a disc, which came from Oving, and it no doubt was one of three which were attached to a bowl. Coming to the Anglo-Saxon period, Mr. Smith said the Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark and the mouth of the Elbe, and brought with them the practice of cremation, which at that time was a mark of heathenism. In the middle portion of England there was a good deal of cremation, and in East Anglia it was the rule; but the Kent people, being the most advanced, very early turned from it. Bucks formed part of the first Saxon dominion. After the Battle of Bedford, in 571, Aylesbury came under the power of the West Saxon King, but long before that the country must have been inhabited by the West Saxon tribes. There were several cremation urns in their Museum, but cremation urns, before the conquest of Aylesbury, might be Mercian, as the Mercians were pagans, and burnt their dead. In their collection at Aylesbury they had several good swords, but the handles were generally wanting, and from specimens he showed them they could see that they were probably of the pagan Anglo-Saxon period. They had also a good series of shield-bosses—which were placed in the middle of a shield—as well as several pagan Anglo-Saxon spear-heads, a curious thing about these being the split socket. That Bucks formed part of the West Saxon kingdom was evident from the discoveries which had been made in the vicinity of Stone, Hartwell, and Dinton. This spot seemed to have been a favourite centre in those days, and as the Vale of Aylesbury was famous for its fertility, the Anglo-Saxons no doubt gathered there for its advantages. A small gold ornament found at High Wycombe was then shown, and the lecturer at the same time gave a description of an ornamental buckle discovered in the barrow at Taplow, which he characterised as one of the best finds with an Anglo-Saxon burial. They had bronze mounts of a bucket in the Museum which were found at the head of a skeleton at Newport Pagnell, and there was also a glass unearthed at the same place, specimens of which were more often found in

Kent. They were called lobed glasses, and were about six or seven inches high, but others discovered at Taplow were higher. It was really miraculous how so many had been preserved after being buried with a corpse in the earth. In conclusion, the lecturer explained the value of the discovery of the Taplow barrow. Its excavation was undertaken chiefly by Mr. James Rutland, whose collection was in their Museum, and he hoped that they would have similar discoveries in the future in Bucks, and that he would be there to describe them. (Loud applause).

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

JULY 26, 1912.

The only fault to be found in the programme was its length. Aylesbury is a good starting place for the central portions of the county, and the time named, 11.20, is as early as residents at a distance can conveniently manage by train. This gives about two hours before lunch, and for those who have to travel far in returning, two hours is as much as can be counted on afterwards. About half the time is occupied in getting from place to place—even by motor cars, which were used for the first time for the whole party in the history of our Society—so that there is no more than about thirteen minutes left for the study of each of the places visited, and for listening to any lectures that may be given. Nine buildings were down to be visited and studied in this time, with the result that those who were not able to "make a night of it" had to abandon three items of the programme and were hurried over the rest.

LONG CRENDON

Was last visited by our Society in 1889,* so that another visit had become due. This is one of the larger Bucks villages, formerly a market town. It stands well raised above the Thame valley, and its picturesque winding streets with many ancient stone-built houses have a great charm.

Its commanding position was not overlooked by the Norman Conqueror, who directed Walter Giffard to build a castle here. As to the Giffard's, the reader is referred to the excellent article by the late Mr. Parker.† He believed the site of the castle to have been near the church, to the south-east, where is a mound and fosse. The park of Crendon, he says, was the only park in this county for beast of the chase recorded in Domesday. At the other end of the village was another manor, of which the gate-house remains, and of which he gave illustrations.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

This and the Court-house were both visited by the excursionists. Dr. F. G. Lee, F.S.A., described and illustrated § the church before its "restoration" by Sir A. W. Blomfield in 1890-91, at a cost of £1,689; since then the arcades and piers have been repaired at a further cost of £800.‡ It is a cross church, mainly Early English with later insertions, and by its irregular lines indicates alterations and re-buildings. The lofty arcades give the interior picturesqueness, although it has suffered at the

* Records VIII., 206. † Ibid. VII., 475,499. § Ibid. VI., 272.
‡ P.O.D., 1911.

hands of the restorer. The chancel has side lancets, the east window being modern. In its south wall the priest's door has a lintel head, which may be contemporary with the 13th century lancets. The rood screen is said to have been taken down in 1835 and made into pews, which in their turn have since been removed. The south transept is Perp: and both transepts have Perp: roofs. Part of the south transept is used as a vestry, being separated by an oak screen of two divisions and door between fluted pilasters. An elaborate iron screen or railing with spiked top protects the altar tomb, with Effigy, of Sir John Dormer of Dorton, 1626; and of his wife, daughter of John Gyffard, of Chillington (Staff.), ob. September, 1605. In the north transept are memorials to John Canon, 1460, and Agnes, his wife, 1468, with 11 children. "Some years ago the skeleton of one of the monks of Notley, sewn up in folds of stout leather, together with a rosary, were found in a brick vaulted grave in the nave." * The eastern tower arch seems to have been re-built in the 17th century. The north aisle of the nave is much wider than the south. Two spacious arches, north and south, separate nave and aisles, the column on the north being quatrefoil in section, that on the south octagonal. There is a stone seat against the west wall and in the north porch. In the vestry are (or were) † an old oak table with a modern top, two 18th century mahogany chairs, and an oak chest with gouged decoration.

The following note by "Sigma" appeared in the *Bucks Herald* of August 17th: "A stone seat, close to the wall on the north side of the chancel, was an object of much speculation. Was it an example of a mediæval chair of peace, called a Frid, Freed, or Frith-stool? It occupies the position generally assigned to such chairs of refuge, and Crendon being an important place as possessing a park and a castle, and being the caput of the Honour of Giffard, it would naturally be there that the Frid-stool would have a home in the parish church. . . . . There is a Frid-stool in Hexham Abbey which, when right of sanctuary was abolished, had long been in use as the spot to be gained by the criminal fugitive ere he could claim the protection of the church. . . . . But perhaps the best example still existing is that in Beverley Minster—a rude stone chair in the north aisle of the choir."

NOTLEY ABBEY

Or Nutley as it is pronounced, was not visited, although the party were within half a mile of it; but as it may be many years before another visit be paid to this district, some account of it will not be out of place.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. and S. Lysons, Vol. I., 1806, at P. 491, under "Monastic Remains" in the county, contains the following: "There are considerable remains of Nutley Abbey, now converted into a farm, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, on the south side of which is the hall, 68 ft. long, 23 ft. 9 in. wide, now used as a barn; on the wall at the east end is a corbel table in the style of the early gothic, richly ornamented with foliage" (of which a poor illustration is given); "adjacent to the hall" (refectory) "at the east end is a passage, with arched ceiling 10 ft. wide, the entrance to which is on the south side of the quad, with a pointed doorway, the pillars of which have enriched capitals. On the west side are the build-

* P. O. D., 1911.

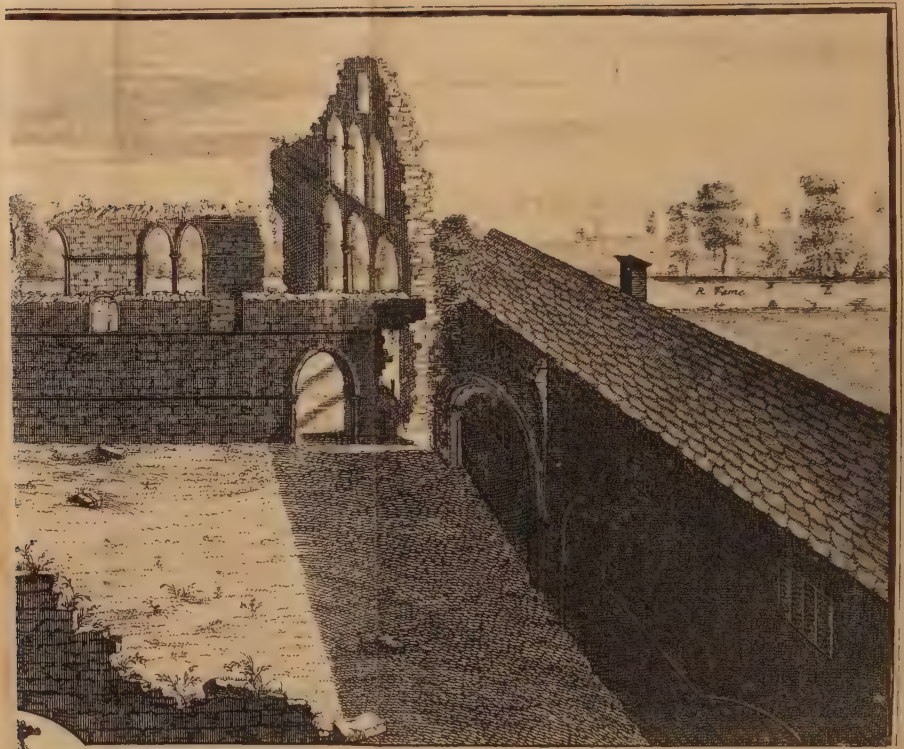
† Owing to a punctured tyre the writer was unable to get to either Crendon or Ickford, and these notes were taken some three years ago.

THE EAST VIEW OF NUTLEY-A

To the Hon.ble Henry Bertie Esq.r
Owner of these Remains.

This Prospect is gratefully Inscribd by
Y.r most Humble Serv.ts
Sam.l & Nath.l Buck.

BBY, IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS.



THIS Abby of Nutley, otherwise called Sancta Maria de Parcho Crendon, was founded and endow'd by Walter Giffard, second E. of Buckingham for Canons Regular of ye Order of St. Austin, & dedicated to St. Mary, Anno 1162 which Endowments were confirm'd by K. H. II. and by K. John; with additional Liberties and Immunities. He granted also to Willm. Marescal and his Heirs, the Gift of the Pastoral Staff of the s. Abby; and the Church of All Saints at Bradley in the Diocese of Sarum, with diver other Benefactions. An. Val. 437. 6. 8. Pugd. 495. 18. 5½ Speed.

S. & N. Buck delin et Sculpt. 1730.

ings of the farm house in the style of the latest gothic; some part probably erected after the Dissolution. There is a chamber, 18 ft. by 37 ft., round the cornice of which the Stafford knot is frequently repeated,* with this inscription in black letter:— "Ꝙ ꝛꝺ: ꝑꝛꝫꝫ." And at P. 546, under "Crendon": "Walter Giffard, second and last Earl of Buckingham of that family, in conjunction with his wife, Ermengard, founded a convent of Augustine monks in 1162 in his park at Crendon, to which he gave the name of Noctele, Nutley, or de Parco Crendon. The park was given by the founder to the monastery, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John Bapt. William Marshall gave the monks the privilege of the pastoral staff, which was confirmed by King John. The Bohuns had afterwards the patronage of Nutley Abbey, the revenues of which at the Dissolution were valued, according to Dugdale, at £437:6:8. Richard Ridge, last abbot, had a pension assigned to him by the Crown of £100 per annum. . . . . The site of the Abbey was granted by Edw. VI. to Sir Wm. Paget. . . . . It is now, together with the manor of Nutley, the property of Mr. Reynolds, a farmer, who resides in the remains of the abbey-house. A great part of the ruins as shewn in Buck's view have since been taken down; the ancient roof of the hall was removed by the Bertie family to Chesterton, in Oxfordshire, and its place supplied by a common tiled roof; this is now used as a barn. The small remains of the cloisters are now a pig-stye."

Mr. J. H. Parker wrote §: "There is some very fine E.E. work consisting of the reredos of an altar, a tre-foiled arcade, string-courses and doorways of good work with rich sculptures; there are also some arches of earlier character, and a farm-house which appears to be circa Hen. VI."

There is an illustration in Lipscomb.

Notley Abbey Church.

The following letter from Dr. Elwell, vicar of the parish, was printed in the *Bucks Herald* of June 8, 1912:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUCKS HERALD.

Dear Sir,—The following is an extract from a book of Buckinghamshire scraps which may interest some of your readers, and possibly bring further details from some of them. The side of the great Church of Notley Abbey, 148 ft. long by 70 wide across the transepts, could be traced when the following was first written. It was cruciform in shape, with a nave of five bays, transepts, a deep choir, rectangular at the East end, and some chapels or sacristies, probably added at a later period, both on the north and south sides of the choir. The refectory, 88 ft. by 24 ft., on the south side of a large quadrangle, about 30 yards square, had a magnificent carved roof of walnut and oak, which the Berties removed to Chesterton, Oxon, circa 1689. Close to the refectory were the kitchen, buttery, and cellars. The Chapter House was 34 ft. by 20 ft., the base of the tower of the Church was 22 ft. square, though the broad and solid foundations were considerably wider. When the church and its monuments were destroyed, the bells, which hung in the tower, were removed to the church tower of Crendon. There is an ancient, broad and stately staircase of solid oak in the mansion, parts of which are possibly as early as the original foundation

* The Giffards of Chillington, Staffordshire, have an ancient descent with which very few ennobled families can compare.

§ Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England.

of the monastery. A very fine stone staircase is a notable feature. Some curious encaustic tiles have been discovered. These were found near a plank bridge over the river Thame, where the river bank had been evidently mended with carved débris from the Abbey Church. In some of the solidly built out-houses, to the immediate south of the mansion, which are now used for farm purposes, the painted roofs are of singular beauty and interest, the rafters showing signs of having been adorned with rich colouring and gilding. There is an ancient black oak bedstead, of the Elizabethan era, preserved in the servants' sleeping apartments, while on every part of the premises, which appear to have covered nearly five acres, abundant tokens in broken mullions, mouldings, and rich carvings, exemplify the stateliness and grandeur of the original monastic buildings. Most of them were pulled down when Edward, Duke of Somerset, was the owner under Edward VI. Much internal woodwork appears to have been put up, however, just prior to the Dissolution, *i.e.*, circa 1530, for the initials R. R. (Richard Ridge, the last abbot) remain carved in oak joined with a knot, with the figure of a pastoral staff; also the inscription: "TIME DEUM ET RECEDE A MALO. RIC. RIDGE. PRINCIPIUM SAPIENTIAE EST TIMOR D NI." In the MSS. of the celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis, of Whaddon, Bucks, there are records of many examples of stained glass which existed at Notley in his day, but none of these now remain.

Anciently there remained a broken lavatory of Purbeck marble, containing seven washing places and a separate drain for the used water. It stood on an early English pillar at one end, and a solid block of marble at the other. The last member of the Bertie family holding Notley Abbey was Albemarle Bertie, Esq., Colonel of the first regiment of Footguards, who succeeded to the title of the Earl of Lindsey. In 1791 he conveyed all his lands at Notley to Mr. Henry Reynolds, yeoman, whose ancestry, previously of Cassington Oxon, had been tenants of Notley for many generations, and whose successors continue to hold the estate.

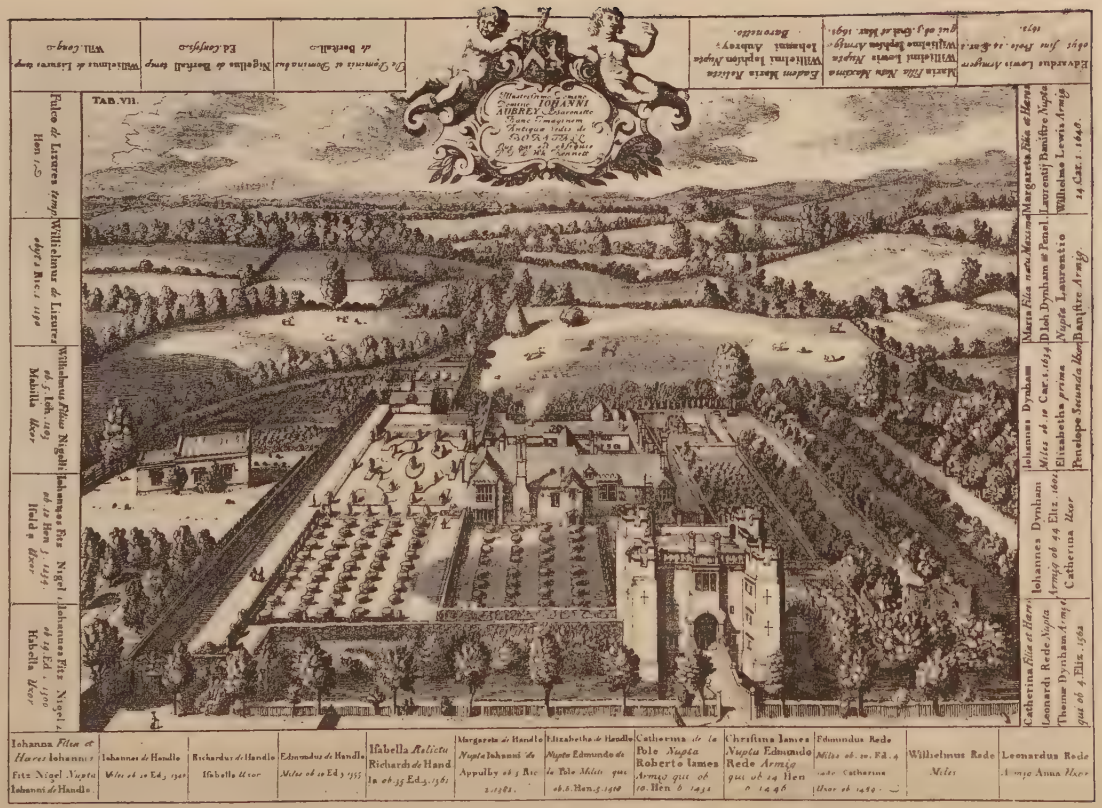
EDWARD S. ELWELL.

Long Crendon, May 31, 1912.

The view we give shows the buildings as they were in 1730, and is taken from the Brit. Museum copy of "Antiquities or Venerable Remains of above Four Hundred Castles, Monasteries, &c., in Engl. and Wales, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck," who were employed more than 32 years on the undertaking, which did not appear till 1774. Vol. I., Pl. 9. This view should be compared with that just issued in the R. Com. Inventory.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

Or the Staple Hall, is a timber building which has been attributed to the 14th century. Manorial courts seem to have been held either in this building or in one that preceded it upon the same site for five centuries. The evidence of the house itself is not conclusive. There is such an absence of "detail," and doors and windows have been so much renewed that it is difficult to put a date upon it. Reference is made to it in the paper on the Church Loft, West Wycombe, in this issue. In 1900 it was separated from the manor and vested in the National Trust. It is well illustrated in "Country Life" of Feb. 17th, 1912, with views and a plan of each floor.


TAB. VII.
Illustrissimo Comiti Comitum JOHANNI AUBREY Electo Equiti Balneario Hanc Imaginem Antiquæ Vitæ de GOSFATRIC Olim Comitis Hallamensis Dat Dedicat Consecrat
Edwardus Lewis Armiger obijt Jun. Feb. 28. Ao. 1672.
Maria Filia Nata Maximo Willielmi Lewis Armig. quæ obijt Octob. 1691.
Edwardus Maria Natus Willielmus Baptista Mapes Johannes Aubrey Baronettus.
Ex Comitis et Domina de Berkall
Nigellus de Berkall comp. Ed. Confessor
Willielmus de Lizures comp. Will. Conq.
Fulco de Lizures temp. Hen 1.
Willielmus de Lizures obijt Ao. 1190
Willielmus de Lizures ob. 5 Edw. 1305 Mabilla Uxor
Johannes Fitz Nigell ob. 12 Hen 3. 1234 Isolda Uxor
Johannes Fitz Nigell ob. 12 Ed. 1300 Isabella Uxor
Margareta Filia et Hæres Lawrentij Banistre Militis Nupta Willielmo Lewis Armig. 24 Car. 1. 1648.
Maria Filia nata Maximo D'nõ Dynham de Penel Nupta Laurentio Banistre Armig.
Johannes Dynham Miles ob. 10 Car. 1. 1634 Elizabetha prima Penelope Secunda Uxor
Johannes Dynham Armig. ob 14 Eliz. 1602 Catherina Uxor
Catherina Filia et Hæres Leonardi Rede Nupta Thomæ Dynham Armig. quæ ob 4. Eliz. 1562
Johanna Filia et Hæres Johannis Fitz Nigel Nupta Johanni de Handlo
Johannes de Handlo Miles ob 10 Ed. 3 1320
Richardus de Handlo Isabella Uxor
Edmundus de Handlo Miles ob 10 Ed 3 1335
Isabella Relicta Richardi de Handlo Nupta Johanni de Appulby ob 3 Ric 2. 1381.
Margareta de Handlo Nupta Johanni de Appulby ob 3 Ric 2. 1381.
Elizabetha de Handlo Nupta Edmundo de la Pole Militi qui ob. 8. Hen. 5. 1420
Catherina de la Pole Nupta Roberto Iames Armigo qui ob 10. Hen 6 1432
Christina Iames Nupta Edmundo Rede Armigo qui ob 24 Hen 6 1446
Edmundus Rede Miles ob. 10. Ed. 4 1470. Catherina Uxor ob 1489
Willielmus Rede Miles
Leonardus Rede Armig. Anna Uxor

BORSTALL C. 1690

ICKFORD.

A description of Ickford Church will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BOARSTALL.

The church of St. James was re-built in 1818 by Sir John Aubrey on the foundations of the older church, which was dedicated in A.D. 1418. The baronetcy became extinct some forty years later on the death of Sir Tho's. Digby Aubrey, 7th baronet. In December, 1812, the old church was robbed of a silver chalice and paten, and some pewter vessels. In the churchyard is the pedestal, raised upon steps, of the ancient cross. In "Records" III., P. 154, we read: Bucks still possesses the remains of crosses in the churchyards of Hillesden, Wing, Boarstall, Linslade, Stone, Bledlow, Mursley, and Dinton—a list of which is not, I think, complete. The Inventory of Historical Monuments in Bucks, Vol. I., mentions fittings and furniture moved from the old Church. Boarstall House was garrisoned for the King in 1644, and on its evacuation by the Royalists was seized by the Parliament. Again taken by the Royalists under Colonel Gage, it successfully resisted the forces under Skippon and Fairfax until 1646, when it was surrendered to Fairfax by Sir Charles Campion, governor. One cannot but wonder how a country house, protected only by a moat and such temporary works as could be erected outside it, could withstand a siege so long, with artillery of a kind brought against it. In Symonds' "Notes on the march of the royal army," we read: "Thursday, 28th August, 1645, we marched by Borstall House, belonging to Lady Denham. Sir Wm. Compton is governor. A pallazado, or rather a stockade without the graffe, a deep graffe and wide, full of water. A pallazado above the false bray, and another 6 or 7 ft. above that, near the top of the curtain.

A reference to the general view here given will show what the house which stood so much battering was like. This view (copied by Lipscomb) is from "Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, &c., in the Counties of Oxford and Buckingham," by White Kennett, D.D. These plates are obviously by the same engraver who did those in Dr. Plot's Natural Hist. of Oxfordsh., Michael Burghers. The first edition of Bishop White Kennett's book appeared in 1695, so that Burgher's view was taken some time before that date, and after it had stood two sieges and been repaired. It will be seen to be a house of considerable size, and to have had two inner courtyards. A few stones still remain *in situ*, forming part of a barrel-vaulted passage leading to the moat on its south-west side. Round the margin of the view the descent of the manor is traced from Fulco de Lizures, temp. Hen. I., to the year 1691. The house was pulled down by Sir John Aubrey, sixth baronet, who rebuilt the church. The gate-house, the "deep graffe and wide, full of water," and, on the fourth side, a wall which separated churchyard and gardens, and has the old doorway which led to the church. all remain as shewn in Burgher's view. The gate-house is well illustrated in the R. Com. Inventory, but is well worthy of measurement and plotting to scale. It is not all of one date, the original building, and presumably the house itself, dating from the 14th century. Larger windows were inserted later, and the balustrade added in the time of Eliz. or James I. The four turrets, which have frequently been described as octagonal, are hexagonal, and those on the inner side contain winding stairs. The present bridge is said to date from 1735, a drawbridge having served previously. The R. Com. Inventory

points out the special interest of this building "as the only remaining example of a mediæval fortified building in the southern half of this county."

White Kennett, quoting Camden, wrote that King Edw. Conf. had a palace at Brill as a hunting lodge for the forest of Bernwood, and gives the well-known tradition of the King's rewarding Nigel, a huntsman, for the slaying of a wild boar, with certain lands in the forest to hold *per unum cornu quod est charta praedictae forestae*, and other service.* "Upon this ground the said Nigel built a lodge or mansion house called Borestalle, in memory of the slain boar." The chartulary contained a rude representation of the site of this house and manor and, under it, a man offering on his knee to the King the head of a boar on the point of a sword, and the King returning to him a coat of arms, arg. a fesse gu. two crescents, a horn verd., † which the history of heraldry cannot confirm. . . . . "The same figure of a boar's head was carved on the head of an old bedstead, lately remaining in that strong and ancient house; and the arms of Fitz Nigel are now (1695) seen in the windows and other parts; and the original horn, tipt at each end with silver gilt, fitted with leather to hang about the neck, with an old brass ring that bears the rude impress of a horn, a plate of brass with the sculpture (engraving) of a horn, and less plates with flower de luces, which were the arms of Lisures, who intruded into this estate. . . . . has been all along preserved under the name of Nigel's horn by the lords of Borstall, and is now in the custody of Sir John Aubrey, bart."

BRILL.

The Parish Church of All Saints is rather disappointing for a place of the size and historical interest of Brill. It is small and though bearing evidence of nearly all periods from the 12th century downwards, has nothing very attractive about it. The chancel and nave are said both to date from c. 1120. About six feet of the east end of the chancel was added about 25 years ago. The west tower is squat in proportion, well calculated to withstand the gales on this hill. The quaint Jacobean roof of the chancel is interesting. The north aisle is modern. In the south side are indications of there having been two altars. In the Inventory of the R. Commission will be found a very full and careful description of this church, and an excellent photo-print view of the church.

DODDERSHALL,

Or Dodder's Hall, was the next place visited, and here the large party was most kindly received and entertained by Admiral and Mrs. Pigott. The Pigotts are said to have been seated here since the year 1503. It is in the parish of Quainton where, in 1773, was born George Lipscomb, the historian of this county.

The house is timber-built, and stands now round three sides of a court-yard. No doubt the fourth side was formerly occupied by a gate-house and lower buildings, which have been removed.

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* Ex Chartulario de Borstall MS., a folio of 314 leaves of vellum, temp. Hen. VI., a transcript of evidences relating to the estate of —— Rede, esquire, then owner. The horn here supposed * of the bison or buffalo, is illustrated in Archæologia III., P. 1., and there is rather a black photo-print of it in the R. Com. Inventory, P. 136, where it is described as a cow-horn. It is still preserved at Dorton House.

† Illustrated in Archæologia III., P. 16.

Much refacing has been done to the building, but the south-east front, attributed to the time of Edw. VI., retains its delightful old character, and makes us regret what has been lost in the rest of the exterior. Over the extrance doorway in the court-yard is the inscription: TOUTE JOYS PRESTE. What is now the cellar has over its doorway:

"Welcome my Freind. Drinke with a noble heart
But yet before thou drinke too much departe
For though good drinke will make a coward stout
Yet when too much is in the witt is out:—1610."

Very fine brick chimney stacks are a feature of the older part of the house. The south-western wing was re-built about 1689. The principal entrance from the quadrangle leads by a passage to the timber-built hall, in which are preserved many rare and valuable pieces of furniture, and smaller articles of domestic use, all of which have this great advantage over what one commonly sees in such surroundings, namely, that they have not been "picked up" by an industrious collector, but have "always been there."

Through the hall to the right the handsome staircase and panelled drawing-room of about 1690 are reached. Secret chambers and disguised moving panels excited much interest. "Among the ancient documents preserved here are deeds dating back to Hen. I.; a map of the north-west boundary of Bernwood Forest, dated 1529; an emblazoned pedigree of the Pigott family, dated 1585; and a Pardon, under the Great Seal, granted to Sir Rich'd Pigott after the Restoration, and bearing the signature of Charles II.—*Bucks Herald*, Aug. 3, 1912.

QUAINTON CHURCH.

Not having been able to get to Quainton, for lack of time, I reprint the following from the *Bucks Herald*: — On the Village Green was noticed the base and broken shaft of the old cross, and on the right-hand side just before reaching the Church the almshouses erected and endowed in 1687 by Richard Winwood. The Church stands at the east end of the village, and was originally built about the year 1200. Portions of it were re-built in the 14th century, but owing to ill-construction and neglect it gradually became so dilapidated that its restoration 35 years ago partook more of the character of a rebuilding; but as far as possible the old material was re-used and the old features and styles of architecture re-produced. so that the Church now very much resembles the original edifice. There are several monuments to members of the families connected with the locality—the Winwoods, the Dormers, and the Pigotts; but the monument that appeared to interest the visitors most was the memorial in the south aisle to Richard Brett, his wife, and four children. He was Rector of Quainton, and one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible. A copy of the original edition is kept in a desk at the east end of the same aisle, and also an old Prayer-book. The custom of strewing the Church with rushes and sedge was continued down to the year 1781, but was discontinued after a boarded floor was put down.

Dr. George Linscomb, historian of the county, was a native of Quainton, and in the Churchyard is a tombstone to the memory of his parents.

W. N.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

[As reported in the *Bucks Herald*, Nov. 9, 1912.]

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at the County Museum, Aylesbury, when Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty presided. There were also present Canon C. O. Phipps, Colonel Horwood, Major Plomer, Major G. F. Green, Revs. J. H. Haden, G. Blamire Brown, and F. W. Bennitt, Messrs. Coningsby Disraeli, W. A. Forsyth, A. H. Cocks, W. Crouch, H. E. Luxmoore, W. Niven, G. T. De Fraine, C. W. Raffety, G. Weller, R. Booker, W. Bayfield, J. Berry, C. H. Riley, and E. Neaverson, Mrs. Clark and Miss Kingham, with Messrs. W. Bradbrook (hon. secretary), C. G. Watkins (hon. treasurer), and E. Hollis (resident curator).

APOLOGIES.

Apologies for their absence were received from Colonel W. J. Levi, Miss Dove, the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, the Archdeacon of Buckingham (the Ven. E. D. Shaw), Dr. L. H. West, and Mr. J. C. E. Bridge.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the annual report, which was as follows:—

My first duty to-day is a sad one. It is to record that during the past year the Society has lost by death two of its oldest and most valued members — Mr. Stephen Darby, of Cookham Dean, and Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, an honorary member of 40 years' standing.

On the brighter side of my duty, I have the privilege of being able to report that on all matters connected with the progress of the Society there has been continued advance. During the past year your Council has met four times to receive the quarterly reports of your Executive officers and to direct detailed business of organisation.

As you have probably seen, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments has issued a report on its work in South Bucks, in which the services rendered by the members of this Society are acknowledged. The Commissioners have been extending their researches recently in the north part of the county, and in connection with this no official use has been made of the Society so far. I believe, however, that two of our members have been in communication with them—Mr. Swinfen Harris, of Stony Stratford, and Mr. Bull, of Buckingham.

On the educational side of our work I have to report that during the past year three lectures, illustrated with lantern views, have been given under the direction of your Council, and that by the kind permission of Canon Phipps, the meetings were held in the Church House—one by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., F.O.A., of the British Museum, on Pre-historic Bucks (reported elsewhere in this issue), one by our Resident Curator, Mr. Hollis, F.Z.A., on the Structure of Birds; and one by Mr. W. W. Watts. F.S.A., of the Victoria and Albert Museum, on Old English Silver and Customs. The numerous attendance on each occasion is proof of the appreciation in which the lectures were held, and afford good warrant for their further continuance.

It is most satisfactory to be able to report that the collections in the Museum and the gleanings for the Library have steadily increased. Several quite valuable additions have been made. Notably, the old silver chalice and paten, bearing the

Hall Mark 1601-2, presented by Mr. Griffin, which was bought by him many years ago from the Vicar and Wardens of Hulcott; also an interesting portrait of John Wilkes (who was, it may be remembered, a resident in Aylesbury), has been presented by Mr. George Weller. But perhaps the most notable of our recent acquisitions is the series of 17th century Bucks Tradesmen's Tokens, collected by Mr. Oliver Ratcliffe, formerly of Olney. This, as the Society unfortunately possesses no funds for the purpose, was purchased by private subscription among some of the members of our Council and a few other friends of the Society. The collection comprises 191 specimens, and includes nearly every known token that was issued in the county (lacking 11 examples only). It contains, however, one specimen only of each of the tokens, and as it is very desirable to have two specimens of each of them, in order to readily show the design on both the obverse and reverse sides in the show cases, members are requested to bear in mind that further gifts of these tokens would be most welcome. Then, too, we have acquired a series of 20 Tracts and Pamphlets of the 17th and 18th centuries (about half of which deal with the period of the Civil War in relation to Bucks), and these were also purchased by private subscriptions among a few of our members.

The collection of birds has been augmented by the gift of 35 mounted examples from Mrs. Leach, among which only a very few specimens were represented before.

Our thanks are due also to Miss Kingham for her gift of a large volume of photographs, drawings, prints, etc., with manuscript notes and details, forming a very fine addition to the pictorial survey section. There has also been deposited in the Library a transcript of the earlier years of the Aylesbury Parish Register, 800 sheets of foolscap, containing 25,000 entries, for which our thanks are due to the skill and patient labour of our Resident Curator, Mr. Hollis.

The loan exhibit from South Kensington has been changed within the last few months, in accord with the regulations of the Board of Education, and now consists of selected examples of old lace and cut-glass.

The visitors to the Museum during the past ten months have numbered 6,465. This is about double the number of the previous year. Among others it includes classes under teachers from the Grammar Schools at Aylesbury and High Wycombe, and members of the County Police Force, who came to study the birds, in order to better carry out the Wild Birds' Protection Act.

In preparation for the coming year your Council has directed its Executive officers to try and arrange for some half-day excursions to be held in various localities of the county, and for specially appropriate lectures and demonstrations to be given in connection with the places visited. Members in any part of the county are invited to make suggestions with this end in view.

On behalf of the Council I am desired to again point out to our members who (probably from diffidence) do little or nothing to augment the collections in our Museum, that there is much that is neither difficult nor expensive to do by which they could help us. And that photographs, drawings, and plans, etc., are needed from all over the county to add to our Reference Library; as also records (pictorial or otherwise) of passing events and persons of interest now living in the county, as well as records of any things or places of interest past or present. And I am also desired to remind you that you are still indebted to Lady Smyth for a substantial contribution towards our annual expenditure, and that our funds are still insufficient for completing our work of installation.

I need not say that our grateful thanks are once again due to the members of our Council, and particularly to our Executive Officers, for the unfailing care they give to the interests of the Society, and who so successfully carry on for us so large a share of the detail work. I refer especially to our Hon. Secretary (Mr. Bradbrook), to our Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Watkins), to the Editor of the RECORDS (Mr. W. Niven), and to our Resident Curator (Mr. Hollis). Our gratitude is also due in a very special degree to our lady members and their friends who have so generously undertaken the organisation of the excellent Fine Arts Exhibition just opened by her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, and now being held on behalf of our funds. We look upon their kind aid as one of the most valuable assets in our possession, and trust that any members present who have not done so should visit the Town Hall to see the Exhibition.

Finally, I would offer, on behalf of the Council, our grateful thanks to all who have worked for us so loyally in the past, and would express our confident hope that continued prosperity will attend the efforts of our Society.

The report was adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. C. G. WATKINS moved the adoption of the Treasurer's report, which stated that the audited statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1911, showed a total expenditure for that year of £283:6:6, including an overdraft on 1st January, 1911, of £58:2:10. At the close of the year the Bank overdraft was £64:14:2, and in addition there were outstanding liabilities amounting to £65. With regard to the present year, the receipts from 1st January to date amount to £267:5, and include special donations of nearly £60 from members towards the purchase of the Ratcliffe Collection of Bucks Tokens. These donations included £10 from the President of the Society, the Earl of Rosebery, and £10 from the Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty. The Society is again indebted (for the fifth year) to a Vice-President for a special donation of £40 towards the salary of the Curator. A note should also be made of the sum of about £24:9, given by various members for special purposes. The payments to date amount to £318:13:8. The estimated liabilities for the remainder of the year amount to about £70, and the present Bank overdraft is £51:8:8, leaving an estimated deficit (after allowing for subscriptions which will probably be received before the end of the year, £12) of about £110, as compared with a deficit of £130 at the same period last year. The Society is therefore in a slightly better financial position than last year, but something like 200 additional members are needed to place the Society in a sound financial position.

The report was adopted.

Mr. G. WELLER presented a report on behalf of the Milton Charity Trustees, which stated that the following representatives had been added to the present number:—Dr. A. Shepley (appointed by Christ's College, Cambridge); the Archdeacon of Buckingham (appointed by the Bucks Archæological Society); Mr. W. E. Nash (appointed by the County Council as representative for Chalfont St. Giles); and Mr. J. R. Bailey (appointed by Chalfont St. Giles Parish Council). The first meeting of the Trustees was held at Milton's Cottage on May 16, 1912, when important preliminary business was transacted. The Rev. H. O. F. Whittingstall was elected chairman, with Mr. J. R. Bailey vice-chairman. Captain Bertram was appointed clerk and treasurer, in place of Colonel Phipps, who, after working hard in conection with the Trust, asked to be relieved of the duties. Mr. Gordon Woodland was appointed auditor; and it was decided that the present caretaker (Mr. Craft) should continue in that

position. There was a sum of £111:1:7 in hand, and after consultation it had been decided that certain repairs should be undertaken at the Cottage. He might add that it was a puzzle to him how far that could be a charity, because after expenses had been met for the care of the property the balance was to be used for the purchase of other prints and relics of Milton.

Mr. Coningsby Disraeli inquired if the repairs would be done.

Mr. Weller replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Coningsby Disraeli added that it would be necessary to use great care with the work, so as not to damage the existing walls.

THE KEDERMINSTER TRUST.

The Hon. Secretary read a communication from Mr. Lionel Reynolds, a trustee appointed by the Society on the Sir John Kederminster Library Trust, stating that as his co-trustee was in Canada no meeting had been held, and there was nothing at present to report. It was hoped, however, that the Trustees would meet before long.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:—President: The Earl of Rosebery. Vice-Presidents: Lord Cottesloe, Lord Boston, the Bishop of Reading, Lord Burnham, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Ven. Archdeacon of Buckingham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Mr. J. Elliman, Lady Smyth, and Mr. James Berry. Council: Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel T. Horwood, Mr. G. Weller, Mr. E. Wilkins, Canon Phipps, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, Dr. J. C. Baker, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, Mr. F. Skull, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, Mr. J. C. E. Bridge, Dr. L. H. West, Mr. T. Thurlow, Rev. F. W. Bennitt, and Colonel J. Day. Honorary Curator: Mr. A. H. Cocks. Assistant Honorary Curator: Dr. J. C. Baker. Hon. General Secretary: Mr. W. Bradbrook. Hon. Editor of the Records: Mr. W. Niven. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. G. Watkins. Hon. Auditors: Colonel T. Horwood and Dr. L. H. West. Resident Curator of the Museum and Librarian: Mr. E. Hollis.

ETON COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Mr. H. E. Luxmoore proposed the following resolution:—

> That since the iron railings in the Eton College cloisters are pronounced by the Royal Commission to be "fine" work and are part of the history of the building, this Society respectfully protests against their further removal. That our President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., be asked to use his influence and good offices in support of the above resolution.

Continuing, Mr. Luxmoore said the history of the matter went back to 1441, when Eton College was a two-storey building, with open arches on one side, of the Tudor period. A third storey was added about the year 1725 or 1726, and railings were inserted round the whole circuit of the cloisters. At the same time two other storeys were built on two other sides, and those, of course, added very much to the weight on the piers. He therefore imagined that the classical railings were put in to strengthen the arches, as well as to prevent a short cut being made across the grass in the court. A short time ago it was found necessary to support the upper buildings on the west side, and in order to do that the railings were taken from the arches, and substantial buttresses were built. It was then decided that the arches looked better without the iron-work, and orders had been given to remove it from the northern and eastern sides. The railings had been inspected by the Historical Commission and Royal Commission on Historical Buildings, and had been pronounced

"fine." This removal must weaken the structure, and was to be deprecated; but what he deprecated most was that a body of trustees should gratify individual tastes and allow historical associations to go in that way. Now, the Bucks Archæological Society were more or less the guardians of the buildings and antiquities of the county, and they were almost called upon to enter some sort of protest against such a proposal. It was an important principle, and no body of experts should be more interested in carrying out that principle than their Society. In offering their protest they were in a singularly fortunate and favourable position, because their President (Earl Rosebery) was on the Governing body of Eton College, and they knew his keen interest in preserving antiquities. Eton was rightly regarded as the principal educational authority in the country and it was a great pity if anything that might be called a sin against education should be committed by such an educational body. (Applause.)

Mr. WELLER seconded the proposition.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI inquired by whose authority the railings were being taken away?

Mr. LUXMOORE—By that of the Provost and Fellows of Eton.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI—At whose instigation?

Mr. LUXMOORE—That of the Architect.

Mr. A. H. COCKS spoke in favour of the resolution, saying that it was the duty of the Society to do what they could in all cases to preserve historical associations with the past.

Mr. W. NIVEN agreed that the Society should immediately do what it could to prevent the suggested abolition of the railings.

Mr. FORSYTH, speaking as a member of the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, said he was instructed to lay before the meeting a resolution that that Society had passed affecting that matter, and recording their very strong opposition to the removal of the railings. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A VILLAGE NAME.

The Rev. O. J. JONES forwarded a letter to the Secretary, asking that the following resolution might be put forward:—

> That this Society presses the G.P.O. and other administrative authorities to use the old spelling Granburgh instead of the erroneous 'Grandborough' for the village of that name."

He had forwarded that, continued Mr. Jones, in an honest attempt to try and rescue the village name from the vulgarism Grandborough, which was probably adopted by the Ordnance Survey, then by the General Post Office, and at last by the Railway Company. It seemed built on tradition, for the name "Granburgh" signifies the green hill on which the church and village stood, and that name was always in use until the modern distortion.

Mr. WELLER—I don't understand from the letter how long this obnoxious "d" has been used?

Mr. WATKINS—About fifty years.

The letter was referred to the Council.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. C. W. RAFFETY proposed the following resolution:—

> That the annual meetings shall in future be held in succession at different localities in the county, including High Wycombe, Slough or Eton, Chesham, Buckingham or Wolverton, and Aylesbury.

He made that suggestion because he felt that, although the Archæological Society was a County Society, it was not sufficiently in touch with many parts. The proposed change would stimulate

interest in the Society and widen the outlook, and, with broadened interest, fresh people would join. All members had a claim to the Society's interests, and as the Museum was in Aylesbury that place was favoured, but the meetings should be held in different parts in order to create interest. The population at the last census showed that of the Northern Division to be 61,989; Mid, 62,168; and Southern, 90,977; so that certainly one part of the county was very much larger in population than the others. If the proposed change was made it might be possible to increase the membership beyond the number desired by the Treasurer, and would certainly increase interest in the work of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

The letter was referred to the Council.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli.

A successful effort has been made by means of an "Art and Crafts Exhibition," opened by Adeline Duchess of Bedford on Nov. 6th, at Aylesbury, to help the funds necessary to maintain the County Museum, which, started about the middle of last century in smaller premises by the Architectural and Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham, is now carried on in the handsome old brick building formerly the Grammar School in Church Street.

Our Society, apart from the Museum, would be in affluent circumstances. Instead of its taking us six years to produce a volume of Records (now in its 10th volume), we could do this probably in three were it not for the drain on our resources by the maintenance of the Museum, to which all are admitted free, and a library to which genuine students of local history have no difficulty in gaining access. Our Society is greatly indebted to Lady Smyth, Mrs. Coningsby Disraeli, and Mrs. Liberty for organising this exhibition, and especially to Mrs. J. C. Baker and Mrs. Day for undertaking the onerous secretarial work, and to many other ladies who assisted them and held stalls. At the same time it must be stated that a County Museum ought not to be dependent for its annual income upon spasmodic efforts of this kind. Other counties, no wealthier than this, not only have better Museums, but are in the happy position of drawing a certain sum from endowments. A sum of £113 has been handed to our Treasurer.

W. N.

ACQUISITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

[Only a selection of some of the more interesting can be noted.]

NOVEMBER, 1911.

"HISTORY OF WYCOMBE," by J. Parker (Sen.); £1 NOTE OF VALE OF AYLESBURY BANK, 1811; "CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKS," 1820; POLL BOOK, Aylesbury, 1804; "THE ART OF ENGLAND," by J. Ruskin; BRONZE SPUR, and 15 ROMAN COINS, dug up when excavating for Donor's House, "The Primroses," Aylesbury, 1891; VARIOUS COINS (Mr. T. Field).

"THE CHILTERNS AND THE VALE," by G. E. Eland, 1911 (the Author).

SALT CELLAR of turned beech (Lady Smyth).

TRACT: "AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN MASON, OF WATER STRATFORD, AND HIS SENTIMENTS," by H. Maurice (Rector of Tyringham, Bucks), 1695 (Hon. T. F. Fremantle).

"OUR COUNTY," Ven. A. Purey Cust, 1879; "ANOTHER RAMBLE IN OUR COUNTY," by ditto; "S. MARY'S, AYLESBURY," a short guide to its architecture, by the Rev. D. S. H. Cranage, 1893; "VISIT TO THE SHRINES OF BUCKS," by J.L., 1860 (Mr. Lee).

"AMERICAN HISTL. ASSN. REPORT," Vol. II., No. 2, 1908 (Bucks Par. Reg. Soc.).

"THE WILLM. PENN MEMORIAL," 1911; "SERVICE TO BE USED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO WM. PENN, AT ALL HALLOWS, BARKING, JULY 13TH, 1911" (The Pennsylvania Society, New York).

"THE OBSERVER," 1820. Account of Proceedings in Parliament with reference to the trial of Queen Caroline, and her answer to address of confidence from the Borough of Aylesbury; "LETTER TO THE ELECTORS OF AYLESBURY ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION," by Lord George Nugent, 1820 (Mr. W. Crouch).

LITTLE OWL (*Athene noctua*) ♂, Wingrave, killed 30, 11, 1911. So recently as 1883, when a committee of the British Ornithologists' Union published "A List of British Birds," "in accordance with the most approved principles of modern nomenclature," this species was described as: "An inhabitant of Southern and Central Europe and Asia Minor; a scarce occasional visitant to England." Since then various aviculturists have turned out numbers of these pretty little birds in various parts of the country, and during the present year there seems to have been a large influx of them into the immediate neighbourhood whence I write; though Messrs. Hartert and Rothschild, in the Vic. Coy. Histy., Bucks, Vol. I., say: "they are decreasing in numbers." The second occurrence there noted was given from information supplied by me, and should have been Turville Heath, not Turville, which is 2 miles distant (Mr. W. Griffin).

DECEMBER, 1911.

TWO RUBBINGS OF COUNTY ARMS ON SMYTH TOMBSTONE, under the Creslow Pew, at Whitchurch (Mr. Noel Wood).

"HISTORY OF BUCKINGHAM," MS. in 4 vols., 4 to., by Rev. Thos. Silvester, Curate of Buckingham, 1826; SAXTON'S MAP OF BUCKS; FIVE PAMPHLETS ON ROMAN REMAINS IN ENGLAND (Lady M. Verney).

TWO CERTIFICATES OF BURIAL IN WOOLLEN, late 17th century (Rector and C.W's., of Great Kimble).

"AMERICAN HISTL. ASSN. REPORT," 1909 (Bucks Par. Reg. Soc.).

"CONTENTS SUBJECT INDEX TO GENERAL AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE," by A. Cotgreave, 1900; "INDEX OF ARCHÆO. PAPERS, 1865-1890" (bound) (Lady M. Verney).

JANUARY, 1912.

HAND BOOKS OF THE SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, DUBLIN, 9 Parts (Colonel J. Day).

VISITATION OF BUCKS, 1566, by Metcalf, 1883 (Purchased).

RUBBING OF BRASS OF GEO. COTTON, 1545, in Nettleden Church (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

"BUCKS BIOGRAPHIES," by Lady Verney, 1912 (The Author).

ANOTHER COPY (The Clarendon Press, Oxford).

FEBRUARY.

DAUBENTON'S BAT *(Myotis daubentoni)*. ♀. Found hibernating at West Wycombe, 3rd February, 1912. This is the first actual record of this species in the county, though as mentioned by me in Vict. Coy. Histy. Bucks. Vol. I., it is probably this species, "which one so commonly sees on the Thames, flying just above the surface of the water." Since writing that I have examined several specimens from Mr. H. Noble's chalk caves, near Henley, about 1½ mile from the Bucks borders. See *Zoologist*, 1906, and 1909 (Mr. C. Oldham).

PIECE OF SILK EMBROIDERY, dated 1763 (Mr. J. Rose).

PORTION OF A ROMAN QUERN, found in donor's garden at Bierton (Mr. W. A. Hutchins).

MORDEN'S MAP OF BUCKS (Mr. A. J. Clear).

INDEX TO COLE'S MSS. (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A., and Rev. F. W. Bennitt).

RUBBINGS OF THREE BRASSES AT WHITCHURCH (Mr. E. Hollis).

MARCH.

LETTER AND ENVELOPE (framed) FROM CHAS. DICKENS TO MR. H. WATSON, Solicitor of Aylesbury, regretting inability to attend dinner to Lord Nugent (Mr. J. James).

BRONZE COIN OF DIOCLESIAN, found in grubbing a hedge on donor's land at Loudwater, Bucks, 1911 (Mr. S. S. Drew).

TWO EGGS OF LITTLE OWL, taken near Aston Clinton (? 1910) (Mr. Widdowson).

INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP, 1707, TO LACE MAKER (Great Missenden); EXAMINATION AS TO DOMICILE, 1771 (ditto) (and 9 other documents from 1666) (Mr. R. Bedford).

APRIL.

RUBBING OF BRASS OF W. DAREDENT, etc., 1494, Denham; and T. BEDYLL, etc., ditto (Mr. Thorne).

"CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GEOGRAPHIES, Buckinghamshire," by Dr. A. Morley Davies (Purchased).

"17th and 18th CENTURY TOKENS OF BUCKS," from Boyne and Atkins (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.).

LITTLE OWL, ♀, Quainton, received 13th April, 1912, contained eggs as large as peas (See above, under November, 1911) (Mr. E. E. Curtis).

"LIST OF BUCKS TOKENS, 1651-71," by O. Ratcliff, annotated by Author (only 16 copies printed) (Mr. W. Crouch).

VARIOUS COINS, found in Aylesbury, etc. (Purchased).

"REGICIDES OF BUCKS," by R. Gibbs, 1879; "CATALOGUE OF CONTENTS OF STOWE HOUSE, TO BE SOLD BY CHRISTIE AND MANSON, 15th August, 1848" (Mr. W. Ward).

RUBBINGS FROM EDLESBOROUGH CHURCH (Mr. Thorne).

"HISTORY OF TURVILLE, BUCKS," by H. W. Aldred, 1894 (Purchased).

COLLECTION OF 191 BUCKS SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS, with case, catalogue, etc. (by Mr. O. Ratcliff, late of Olney) (Purchased).

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AYLESBURY TOKEN, ploughed up at Quarrendon (Mr. F. H. Smith).

MAY.

PARCHMENT DEED, 1633, signed Edwardus Horwood, Aylesbury (Mr. F. Pollard).

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*), ♂, Wingrave, 15th May, 1912. An exceedingly common sea-bird, but not often obtained so far inland; "REPORT ON MSS. AT CHEQUERS COURT," Historical Manuscripts' Commission, 1900 (Dr. Baker).

SILVER CHALICE AND COVER PATEN, Hall Mark 1601-2, sold by Vicar and C.W's., of Hulcott, to donor (Mr. J. Griffin).

JUNE.

"THE TRYALL OF JOHN HAMPDEN," with speeches made on the occasion; and "The TRYALL OF THOMAS HARRISON," bound in one vol., folio, 1719 (Mr. F. G. Gurney).

BRONZE SPEAR HEAD, 4 in. long, and THREE FRAGMENTS OF TILE, c. 14th century, found at The Mount, Princes Risborough (Mr. R. East).

"LOCAL RECORDS," Bucks, 4 vols., by R. Gibbs (Miss Wood).

NEOLITHIC CELT, AND OTHER WORKED FLINTS, SPURS, BAKER'S OVEN LAMP, COINS, ETC., probably all found near Aylesbury (Mrs. S. G. Payne).

JULY.

RUBBINGS OF BRASSES FORMERLY AT EDLESBOROUGH, now in private Chapel, Ashridge House (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

FRAGMENTS OF HORN (*Cervus*), HORN-CORE (*Bos*), and BONES from Haydon Hill Railway Cutting (Mrs. S. G. Payne).

SAXTON'S MAP OF BUCKS—Dr. A. Morley Davies.

"BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," from Moule's "English Counties," 1838 (Miss C. Payne).

RUBBINGS OF BRASS OF ROGER GYFFARD, and of PALIMPSEST DITTO, MIDDLE CLAYDON (See *Records of Bucks*, VII., 529, 1897); RUBBINGS FROM LITTLE HORWOOD AND THORNBOROUGH (Mr. A. J. Clear).

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKEN, CHESHAM (Richard Ware, 1653) (Mr. J. Stevens).

AUGUST.

THREE CHAS. I. SHILLING PIECES (Mr. W. Crouch).

NATTERER'S BAT (*Myotis nattereri*), ♂, "Hockridge Wood," probably=Oakridge Wood, near Hawridge, 30th August, 1912. This is the species of bat found in largest numbers in Mr. Noble's cave, near Henley (1½ miles from Bucks border), but this is the first specimen recorded as actually taken within the county borders (Oakridge Wood adjoins Herts). For published references see Daubenton's Bat, under February (Mr. C. Oldham).

SEPTEMBER.

RUBBING OF PALIMPSEST BRASS AT MARSWORTH (Mr. M. Stephenson, F.S.A.).

OCTOBER.

"REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, S. BUCKS" (Purchased).

"ÆDES HARTWELLIANÆ," etc., 4 Vols. (Mr. A. E. Holloway).

SMITH'S MAP OF BUCKS, divided into hundreds, 1804 (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

FRENCH GILT MEDAL, bought by grandfather of donor at sale when Louis XVIII. left Hartwell House, in 1814 (and others) (Mr. T Field).

"REGISTER OF ENGLISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS," Parts II. and III. (English Monum. Inscrip. Soc.).

"THE FLORIST BIBLIOGRAPHY," by C. H. Payne (1908) (The Author).

BRYANT'S MAP OF BUCKS, 1825 (Mr. F. H. Parrott).

A. H. C.

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NOTE ON TWO PALIMPSEST BRASSES AT MARSWORTH.

[By Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A.]

In August, 1912, two members of the Monumental Brass Society, Mr. A. B. Connor and Mr. Vyvyan Hope, when rubbing in Buckinghamshire, visited Marsworth church and reported that half the inscription to Nicholas and Joan West, 1586, was loose and palimpsest, also that the legs of the male effigy which were in place in 1910 were missing. As the palimpsest was one of considerable interest, communications were opened with the rector, the Rev. J. J. Atkins, with a view to its being immediately re-laid before anything happened to it. The rector being keenly interested in the brasses welcomed the proposal, so Mr. Connor and the writer went down to inspect. Meantime Mr. Atkins had discovered the missing legs in the church chest, and they also proved to be palimpsest. The other half of the inscription was found to be quite loose, so with the rector's permission it was lifted and examined, with good results. Another West inscription was found to be fastened with iron nails which were corroding the surface; here again, acting on our advice, the rector consented to its being properly secured with rivets. It also proved to be an interesting palimpsest. All the loose pieces have now been securely relaid in their original stones and casts of the reverses deposited in the county museum at Aylesbury.

I.

Obverse. Nicholas West, esq., one of the six clerks and afterwards a master in chancery, died 21st June, 1586, in armour, upper part of effigy lost, and wife, Joan (Hawtrey), died 19th October, 1585, effigy lost, with four sons, legs only left, and two daughters, foot inscription, achievement and shield of arms. On floor of south chapel. The upper half of the man, the

figure of the wife, and the upper part of the sons have been lost for many years. The legs show the figure of the man to have been in armour. The inscription is as follows:

Hic iacent corpora Nicholai West Armigeri et Johannae uroris eius quiquidem

Nicholaus per officium prius fuit unus sex Clericorum Curiae Cancellariae

nunc serenissimae Dominae Elizabeth Reginae Ac ipse ab illo officio translatus et

unus magistrorum dictae Curiae electus et existens (deficiente interim natura ac

sua mortalitate penitus relicta) debitum proprium clamanti et rapaci morti red=

dendo, hinc fugam foeliciter faciens spiritum suū

resolutū Redemptori generis

humani dedit 21 die Mensis Junii A° Dñi 1586,

praedicta vero Johanna iter su ūsimi

liter inter aerumnas huius mundi pagens obiit 19°

die mensis Octobris A° Dñi 1585.

The achievement above the figures bears the arms and crest of West, and the shield below, West impaling Hawtrey with numerous quarterings. The plate bearing the legs measures 11 × 5 inches, and the inscription plate 26½ × 6½ inches. Only the loose pieces, viz., the legs and inscription, were examined. The remaining plates may also be palimpsest.

Reverse. The inscription is made up of two plates, respectively measuring 12¾ inches and 13¾ inches in length, cut from the centre of a large foreign, probably German, brass of the last quarter of the fifteenth century, or possibly a little later. When placed one above the other the two plates join, and show a large chalice and wafer resting on the body of a priest, who wears a richly-diapered chasuble with a central orphrey, in the middle of which was apparently a

figure, as some drapery appears on the right-hand side of the stem of the chalice. Above the chalice can be seen a portion of the hands, which were joined in prayer, and the wide sleeves of the albe with broad apparels ornamented with foliage work. Over the left

REVERSE OF INSCRIPTION TO NICHOLAS WEST.
MARSWORTH, BUCKS.
(About one-quarter full size.)

arm is a portion of a narrow maniple enriched with small figures of prophets, each under a small square-headed canopy. The figures are three in number, but of the upper one only the lower portion remains. The centre one is complete, and shows a bearded man wearing a gown and a curious head dress, apparently a fur cap with tufts at the sides and with long lappets. In his right hand he holds a book. Of the third and lower figure only the upper half remains. The man is

bearded, and wears a gown and hood, much resembling an academic dress. On his head is a turban-shaped hat with a broad, turned-up brim. In his right hand he holds a book or scroll, to which he is pointing with his left. The chalice, which is 12 inches in height, has a broad quatrefoil base, a richly-worked knop, and slight ornamentation in the form of leaves at the base of the bowl. The legs of Nicholas West are cut from the lower left-hand corner of a large foreign brass, possibly a part of the same as that used for the inscription, and shows a portion of the symbol of St. Luke within a quatrefoil, a short piece of a marginal inscription bearing the letters Anno m on a curved band with the lower part of a figure on the inner and a diaper of foliage on the outer side.

REVERSE OF LEGS OF NICHOLAS WEST.
MARSWORTH, BUCKS.
(About one-quarter full size.)

II.

Obverse. Inscription to William West, gent., died 10th July, 1583. On floor of south chapel. Size of plate $18\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Here lyeth Buryed under this stone the Body of William West Gentleman, who Departed out of this World unto God, the xth daye of July in the yere of our Lord God 1583.

Once my God, and ever my God

In the second line the engraver cut "Wast" for "West," but subsequently repaired his error by turning the "a" into an "e."

Reverse. The inscription is made up of three pieces cut from the borders of three separate Flemish brasses. The pieces respectively measure $6\frac{3}{4}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ × 6 inches. The first piece bears a portion of a date **MCCCCL . .** in raised figures, on a curved band, with a scroll below bearing part of a motto **+ p + ly + fault** in incised letters, the background being filled

REVERSE OF INSCRIPTION TO WILLIAM WEST.
MARSWORTH, BUCKS.
(About one-sixth full size.)

with a rich diaper of foliage. This piece is of particular interest, because at Walkern, in Hertfordshire, are five more pieces from this same brass, re-used to

PALIMPSEST FRAGMENTS.
WALKERN, HERTS.

build up the memorial to Edward Humbarstone and wife, whose brass bears date 1583,* the same date as the Marsworth inscription, so the two came from the same workshop. The Walkern pieces give the name of the family, Van Lauwr, the date 1474, of the death of one of the persons commemorated, and also the scroll with the motto. The Marsworth piece gives the motto, and part of a second date. Up to the present in three cases only have pieces of the same foreign brass been found in different churches, viz., at Upminster, Essex, and Bayford, Herts, where are portions of the figure of an abbot or bishop, the later side in each case bearing date 1545; at Erith, Kent, and Isleworth, Middlesex, portions of an heraldic device, the obverses dating respectively 1574 and 1575; and at Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, and West Lavington, Wiltshire, portions of a long inscription recording the foundation of a mass, the date, 1518, appearing on the Norton piece, whilst the name of the place, Westmonstre, is preserved on the Lavington fragment. Marsworth and Walkern may now be added as a fourth example. The second piece, also from a marginal inscription, bears the words . i . dc̄ . xxiii . dach incised on a broad straight band, enclosed within an ornamental border of foliage, and may be dated c. 1500. Amongst the pieces re-used at Walkern is one of similar design, but with the inscription in raised letters. The third piece, again from a marginal inscription, bears, incised on a curved band, the words . . ape . fs Mer . l . . in florid lettering of date c. 1530. The band crosses two blank pieces, possibly the drapery of some figure, and in the corners is a diaper of foliage.

The above was contributed by Mr. Stephenson to the Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society. He kindly adds the following notes:

In addition to the above, the church contains three other brasses of considerable interest: (1) an inscription on a narrow fillet, 23 by 1½

*See *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. iv., p. 132.

inches, to John and Cristine Scelk, undated, but engraved about 1390, on floor of the south chapel; (2) a figure of a lady in ruff and richly embroidered petticoat, with a child in swaddling clothes, its head resting on a skull, on a plate below, and an inscription to Mary (Clare), wife of Edmund West, 1606, on floor of south chapel, a small portion of the inscription now covered by the organ; (3) a curious rectangular plate, 18½ by 15 inches, with the reclining figure of a man in armour with a figure of Death behind him, and surrounded by his wife and children, viz., one son, six daughters, and two infants in a cradle. Above is a small shield of arms bearing West impaling Tyrrell. In the bottom corner the plate bears the maker's name "Euesham fecit." The plate is fixed in the north panel of a very fine table tomb, now used as the altar for the south chapel. In other panels are inlaid black marble or slate slabs bearing incised figures of Death, weepers, etc., and a representation of the Resurrection. Others in white marble bear the arms of West impaling Tyrrell. The tomb bears no inscription, but the heraldry proves it to be for Edmund West, who died in 1618, and his second wife, Theodosia, daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrell. Lipscomb, iii. 414, gives a poor engraving of the brass plate.

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY "SUBSIDY" LIST FOR STONE.

The document which follows (Subsidy Roll $\frac{242}{5}$) is a return for the vill of Stone by the collectors of the quinzisme for the ninth and tenth years of Edward III. (June, 1335, to June, 1337). As it is apparently the sole survivor of its date for the county, it may perhaps be thought of sufficient interest to deserve a page or two of the Records. Early subsidy rolls for Bucks are rare; the great return, however, of the sixth year of the same king is in existence (Subs. Roll $\frac{242}{4}$), but its 54 membranes of rather faded writing would mean a heavy task for the transcriber. If some willing martyr could possibly be found to undertake it, a most interesting pamphlet might be added to the Society's publications.

The two Lutons mentioned belong no doubt to the family of the contemporary lords of Hartwell Manor, who were afterwards represented, and their coat quartered, by the Hampdens of Hartwell. Possibly they are brothers of Thomas de Luton, who was of full age in 1300. The Neyrnuits (of Fleet Marston, Pitstone, etc.), one of whose name occurs here, were closely connected with the Lutons even before the marriage of Sir John Neyrnuit with the widow of the Thomas de Luton just mentioned. He held Little Hampden and Hartwell until her death in 1346. They were afterwards represented by the Beauchamps, I think a branch of those of Hatch-Beauchamp in Somerset, for their arms occur under Bucks in the Parliamentary Roll, and they are named with these arms as successors of the Neyrnuits in one of the Visitations (Harl. 1533). The Clarkes of Weston later represented both. Another of their co-heirs brought their coat and some of their acres to the Harveys of Thurleigh, Beds. In Browne Willis's time a fourteenth century shield of theirs remained in one of the windows of Pitstone Church. Some of their early charters are to be found in the Missenden cartulary (Harl. 3688), still, alas! not printed.

The Bracy, St. Clare (Seyntcler, etc.), and Cloville families had long held manors in Stone, and the Marshes (atte Mershe, etc., of Marsh in Kimble) and the Blackstones held smaller properties almost as long. All except the fee of the Bracys were held in the 13th century of the Montchensey barony. Much about all these families, and the parish and church of Stone, is to be found in the Oseney cartulary (Cott. Vitt. E. 15), and the Bodleian Charters (Nos. 157-196 and others). The chief holding of the Clovilles, long before and after this time, was at West Hanningfield in Essex, held of the same lords as their half fee at Stone. Many interesting monuments to them remain in the church there, and in the fifteenth-century "Military" Roll of Arms (Harl. 4205, fo. 14a) there is a quaint figure of one of them jousting in "harness" which is quite extravagantly armorial. He is labelled "Cloffevylle," and his arms are two black chevrons on silver, with five nails of gold *(clou, clavus)* upon each.

Pentelawe, another name in the subsidy, also hails from Essex, and the St. Clares held many lands there and in Kent of the Montchenseys. Their names continually appear with those of the Clovilles in Montchensey Charters. Even in the twelfth century both families held fees of Walter de Meduana, the predecessor of the Montchenseys in the Talbot barony, and their names occur as witnesses to at least one of his deeds (P.R.O. Anc. Deed 819). The Montchensey name, by the way, which is written de Monte Canisio, de Munchensi, etc., is consistently and most perversely printed Montches*n*ey throughout the Victoria History. I have never met with it in such a form, and believe that it has nothing whatever to do with *oaks*, but is simply the name of a group of hills, still called Mont Canisy, close to the coast of the dépt. of Calvados, near la Touques. The fate of old French c + a is not uniform in English, nor indeed in French, in dialect and place-names.

Few of the rest of the names in the list are to be found in the Registers of the parish, but Farmborough and Coles are remarkable exceptions.

Collectio quintedecime concesse Domino Regi in pca (?) de villata de Stone, per Johannem de Luttone, Willelmum de Clouuille et Ricardum Palmer, Anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Nono et decimo (sic), per visum Johannis de Bracy, Willelmi de Luton, Ricardi Neyrnuyt, Roberti Blacston et Galfridi Wysman clerici; unde una pars indenture remanet penes predictum Johannem de Bracy, et altera pars penes collectores supradictos.

de domino Egidio vicario	ii s.
de Johanne de Bracy	v s.
de Johanna de Seyntcler	v s.
de Thoma de Pentelawe	iiij s.
de Willelmo de Lutone	xviii d.
de Ricardo Neyrnuyt	ii s. vi d.
de Ricardo de Mersch	ii s.
de Hugone atte Chaumbre	xii d.
de Edmundo de Reynham	iiii s.
de Willelmo Hemmyng	ii s. vjd.
de Willelmo Henry	iii s. iiii d.
de Rogero de Suthcote	iiii s.
de Alicia de Suthcote	xviii d.
de Matillda atte Welle	xvi d.
de Johanne Moder	xvj d.
de Margeria Moder	xiii d.
de Willelmo Moder	xvi d.
de Willelmo Martyn	xii d.
de Roberto Blacston	ii s. vi d.
de Matillda Blacston	xii d.
de Willelmo atte Well	iii s.
de Thoma atte Temple	xii d.
de Stephano Colles	viii d.
de Johanne Richard	ij s.
de Johanne de Crannford	xx d.
de Willelmo Fulk	xii d.
de Johanna Fulk	xii d.
de Ricardo Cobbe	xviii d.
de Johanne Taillour	xii d.
de Johanne Fulk	xii d.
de Johanne Steuenes	x d.
de Stephano Melkwhyt	x d.
de Johanne Sewy	x d.
de Ricardo, Sewy	ii s.

de Hugone Purchas ... ... x d.
de Johanne de Brackele ... ... xviii d.
de Johanne filio Willelmi atte Welle ... x d.
de Willelmo Godefere ... ... x d.
de Willelmo Meleward ... ... ii s. vj. d.
de Johanne de Broughtone ... ... viii d.
de Alicia Wysman ... ... ii s. ii d.
de Agnete Waryn ... ... viii d.
de Galfride le Roos ... ... vi d.
de Roberto Martyn ... ... ii s. vi d.
de Emma Martyn ... ... xx d.
de Ricardo Clarice ... ... xviii d.
de Roberto Dyngacote ... ... xviii d.
de Roberto de Farneburgh ... ... ii s. ii d.
de Willelmo de Hadenham ... ... vs.
de Johanne Wattes ... ... viii d.
de Willelmo Cilote ... ... vi d.
de Johanna Meyn ... ... xvi d.
de Ricardo Wattes ... ... ii s.
de Ricardo Nanegar (*or* Nauigar) ... xvi d.
de Johanne Nanegar ,, ... xx d.
de Johanne de Hastinges ... ... xii d.
de Thoma Meyn ... ... x d.
de Agnete Barttelot ... ... viii d.
de Simone le Whyte ... ... viii d.
de Ricardo le Cook ... ... vi d.
de Willelmo Blanchard ... ... vi d.
de Willelmo Steuenes ... ... vi d.
de Johanne Perkyn ... ... viii d.
de Roberto atte Coumbe ... ... viii d.

Collectores { de Johanne de Luton ... xii d.
de Willelmo de Clouuille... xii d.
de Ricardo Palmer ... ... xiiii d.

Summa [1] C.vi.s.viii d.

(1) The total is, as usual, incorrect, being too little by thirteenpence.

FREDK. G. GURNEY.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS FROM THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM OF A.D. 1460.

[By Rev. F. W. Ragg, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., late Vicar of Marsworth.]

The document following is evidently that referred to by Browne Willis in the Browne Willis MS. I. 553—556 (Bodleian), thus:—

"In the Archdeacon of Buckingham Office kept at Alesbury is an Antient book of Peter's Pence collected by his Officers and remitted to Rome, in it is a list of all the churches and chapells that paid them, and over against the Vicarage is wrote the names of the Convent they were appropriated to. It is wrote on a sheet of paper in double columns as here transcribed, but being ill-kept is somewhat obliterated and torn. I here attempt to copy on its being lent me Oct. 11 1727 by Mr. Register Bell's Deputy. The Title is Quaternus redituum Archidiaconatus Bucks extractus ex vetere rotulo M. Rog. . . . est . . . . ff' anno primi Edwardj Quarti i.e. 1460."

At the end of this book is wrote in another hand a deed of Eton College, dated "le 10 Sept. 22 Henr. VI."

The Title, of which part was illegible (at least to me) in the MS. of Browne Willis, appears to be "Schedule of the payments from the Archdeaconry of Bucks extracted from the old roll of Mr. Roger [est] firmari[us], i.e. farmer or collector—I. Edw. IV."

The copy made by Browne Willis gives the idea that probably little of the "book" was then lost. When I copied it, having it and other documents lent to me by Archdeacon Bourke for the purpose of decipherment and transcription, title and date were gone, and parts were undecipherable. Questions are suggested by the amounts which I put before Bishop Stubbs. He was unable to answer them, and I am still less able. The schedule appears to have been made for an Archdeacon of the 15th century of later date than the Roll from which it states itself to have been taken. The notes made about

enquiries would seem to have been made by him. It will be seen that much has been lost: *e.g.* the whole deaneries of Buckingham and Newport, and that Aylesbury does not occur in the Wendover Deanery list:—‡

Decanatus de Mursley.			Decanatus de Wycombe.		
			Godstow.	Wycombe	ijs.
Novum Collegium	Magna Horwod	vis.	Epus. Lincoln Priorissa ibem	Woburn	iijs. vid.
				Parva Marlow	iiijs. vid.
	Waddon	vs.		Heddesore	x d.
	Murseley	vs. vid.		Magna Marlow	iij s iiij d
	Swamburn	iijs. viijd.			
	Drayton Paslew	iijs.		Medmenham	ij s viij d
Kelyng-worth	Steuecley	iiijs. ijd.		Hamelden	iij s iiij d
	Hoggeston	ijs. xd. ob		Falley	iij s vij d
	Sulbury	vs. ijd.	Stus Albanus	Tyrfelde	xx d ob
	Dodygnton	ijs. viijd. ob		Tynge-hurste	xiiij d ob
	Kerslowe	ijs. iiijd.		Radnache	———
Woburn	Whyt-church.	vs. iijd.		Saunderton S. Nichi	xix d
	Hardwyke	vs. vd.		Saunderton bte Marie	x d
St. Albanus	Wyngrave	ixs. ijd.		Bradenham	xij d ob
	Coblyngton	ijs. id.	Bustlesham	Haveryng-don	ij s
Priorissa de Praittis	Wynge	vs. xd.	Kelyng-worth.	Huchenden	ij s iij d
	Lynchelade	iij s. viijd. ob		Ibbeston	x d
	Slapton	iijs. xd.			
Cartusien'	Edlesburgh	ij s.	Memorandum quod iste ecclesie duorum decanatorum solvunt den Petri ut supra preter Radnache. Et solvunt procurationes vij s vij d ob q		
Aysshrygh	Yvyngho	xs. vd. ob			
Aysshrygh	Pycheles-torn	vs. vd. ob			
Caldewell	Masworth	iijs. iiijd.	Et Sinodalia iij s exceptis Grova * et Totynho que nihil solvunt, Heddes-sore et Bradenham que non solvunt		
	Drayton Bechm	iijs. viid. ob			
	Chetyndon	xxid. ob			

‡ The deaneries of the County as given in a MS. Valor Ecclesiasticus of circiter 1546 are Burneham, Muresley (with part under the Jurisdiction of St. Alban) Waddeston, Bucks, Newporte, Wendover, Risborough, which only contained Risborough and Halton, and Wycombe. The small deanery of Risborough is in this schedule included in that of Wendover. In the 1546 MS. West Wycombe is given as Hamigdowne also West Wycombe. This is the Haveryngdon of the Schedule.

S. Bartho in London	Mentmore	viijs.
	Grova	viijd.
	le Totynho	xvd.
	Haurygh	vd.
	* Grova erased.	
Summa d. Petri		cviijs. ijd. ob
Summa procurationum		ixli. xis. ijd. ob q
Summa sinodalium		iijli. xviijs. vid.
[Summa Totalis]		xviijli. xvijs. xd. q

procurationes. Ibbeston non solvit procurationes nec sinodalia per hunc rotulum
† Notetur omnis c(asus).
Grova solvit iij s vi d queratur quare.
Summa den. Petri xxxv li ‡ ijd ob
Summa procurationum cvij s ob
Summa sinodalium xlviij s
[Summa Totalis] ix li x s [ ]

DECANATUS DE WODESDON.

Rochester	Kyngsey	viij d
	Aston Sapford	ij s iij d ob
Stodley	Ilmer	ij s ob
	Grendon	iij s ix d
Walyngford	Shobyndon	ij s ij d
	Ikford	iij s i d
Frideswyd idem	Wormynhale	iij s ij d
	Okeley	ij s vij d
	Ludgarsale	iij s x d
Notley	Crendon	v s xi d
Bustlesham	Est Claydon	iiij s
	Myddel Claydon	ij s i d
Prior S. Johannis	Hogshawe	xiiij d
Windesore	North Merston	iij s vi d
	Ovyng	ij s vi d ob
	Pychecote	ij s vi d
	Queynton	v s ix d ob
	Fletmerston	xxi d ob
	Wodesdon	x s iij d ob
Frideswyd	Wynchendon superior	iij s ij d ob
Notley	Aysshenden	ij s ij d ob
Prior Greg'	Wotton	iij s vi d

WENDOVER.

Prior Ste Ma de Ouers	Wendover	
	Aston Clynton	vij s ob
	Weston Tervyly	iiij s xi d
Abbas ibidem	Magna Myssenden	iiij s vi d
Bysteter	Parva Myssenden	vi d
	Hampden Magna	xix d
	Esulburgh	iij s vi d
Missenden	Magna Kymbell	v s vi d ob
	Parva Kymbell	xiij d ob
Notley	Rysburgh Comitis	vi s vi d
	Rysburgh Monachor	xx d
	Halton	
	Horsyndon	iiij d
Decanus St Stephan.	Bledlowe	iij s vij d
Rochester	Haddenham	v s
Godstow	Donyngton	iiij s vi d
Rochester	Codyngton	ij s iiij d
Oseney	Stone	v s viij d
	Hertwell	ij s vij d
	Huccote	xvij d ob
	Parva Hampden	iiij d ob
	Byrton-cum Capell	vij s

* Grova erased. † Note in a different hand.
‡ This li must be an error for s.

Notley	Chylton	ij s ix d	Memorandum quod omnes iste ecclesie sol [vunt] d(en) Petri ut supra [preter] Borstall Brehill et Chardisley et Wendover) et sol [vunt] procurationes exceptis Dorton Wyn[ ] Thursey, Borstall, Brehill
	Dorton	ij s v d ob	
	Winchendon inferior	ij s vij d	
	Thursey	xij d	
Frideswyd	Borstall	[ ]	
	Brehyll	[ ]	Chardes(ley)
	Chardisley	[ ]	Rysburgh monachorum cum Halton Cod parva Hampdn et Byrton cum Ca etis non sol[vunt] sinodalia nisi Wync xx. d. et Borstall cum Brehill * inquirantur cas omn def.
Summa den Petri	iiij li x d ob		
Summa procuration	viij li xv s x d q	xvi li vij s viij d ob [].	Summa den Petri iij li ix s ix d q Summa procuration. vi li ix s xi d Summa sinodalium [ ]
Summa sinodalium totalis decanatus	lxxi s		

DECANATUS DE BURNHAM.

Abbatiss. ibm	Burnham	iiij s x d	Woburn	Chesham Woburn	ij s vij d
	Hucham	xvij d		Capella de Boveney	ij s
	Taplowe	ij s iiij d		Capella de Hugeley	x d
Burnham	Dorney	xvij d ob		Capella de Wexham	xiiij d
Gardian. ibm	Eton	ij s xi d		Capella de Fulmer	xij d ob
Merton	Upton	iij s ix d		Capella de Ilmerstede Latemer	viij d
Prior de Ouers	Stoke	v s i d ob			
	Farnham	iiij s iiij d	Memorandum quod omnes iste ecclesie et capelle predicte solvunt d(en) Petri ut supra. Et solvunt procurationes et sinodalia, exceptis Capella St. Leonardi, Capella de Cypnam, Capella de Boueney, Capella de Hugeley, Capella de Wexham, Capella de Fulmer, et Capella de Isnamstede Latemer, que neque solvunt procurationes neque sinodalia		
Windesore	Dachet	ij s ix d ob			
	Wyrarddesbury	iiij s			
	Horton	iij s viij d			
Windesore	Langley	v s vi d			
	Iver	ix s vij d			
	Denham	iij s iij d			
Missenden	Chalfunt S. Petri	iiij s viij d ob			
	Chalfont S. Egidii	iij s iiij d			
	Agmondesham	iij s i d			
	Capella Sti Leonardi	ix d			
	Capella de Cypnam	ij s			

* inquiratur de ca.

Chacombe	Penna	iij s vij d	Summa d(en) Petri	
	Bekensfeld	iiij s ix d	iiij li xi s x d ob	
	Isnamstede	ij s iij d	Summa procurat.	xv li xv s v d q.
	Chayne		viij li vi d ob q.	
Leycest.	Chesham	iiij s ij d	Summa sinodalium	Liij s
	Leycester		totalis decanatus	

PRESTATIONES.

Snelsall.	Totynho	iij s vi d	Woburn	Wythchurch	vi s viij d
Caldewell	Masseworth	x s	St. Stephani	Bledlowe	xiij s iiij d
Woburn	Swamburn	v s	Bustlesham	Est Claydon	x s
Prior. ibm	Raunston	vi s viij d	Aysshrygh	Yvyngho	vi s viij d
Bradwell	Padbury	vi s viij d	Prepositus ibm	Eton	xxij s xi d
Bycester	Parva Missenden	v s	Colleg. Lincoln	Twyford	xx d
Lauenden	Lathbury	ij s	Bustlesham	Haveryng-don	vi s viij d
Dunstabell	North Merton	vi s viij d	Tewkesbury	Magna Marlow	vi s viij d
Priorissa ibm	Parva Marlow	x s			
Windesor	Dachet	vi s viij d	Summa prestationum ut nunc.		viij li ix d
Burnham	Dorney	ij s			
	Pycheles-thorn	ij s			
Ayshrygh					
Cartusien.	Edlesburgh	xx s			

Summa totalis Arch(idiaco)natus predicti cxxx li viij s ix d qn.

TRANSLATION.

Deanery of Mursley.

Monastery Appropriating.	Benefice	Amount of pence, &c. Peter's s. d.
	Great Horwood	6
New College	Whaddon	5
	Mursley	5—6
Woburn	Swanbourn	3—8
	Drayton Parslow	3—0
Kenilworth	Stewkley	4—2
	Hogston	2—10½
	Soulbury	5—2
	Dunton	2—8½
	Creslow	2—4
Woburn	Whitchurch	5—3
	Hardwick	5—5

Deanery of Wycombe.

Monastery.	Benefice.	Amount, &c. s. d.
Godstow	Wycombe	2
Bp of Lincoln	Woburn	3—6
Marlow Priory (Prioress)	Little Marlow	4—6
	Hedsor	10
	Great Marlow	3—4
	Medmenham	2—8
	Hambleden	3—4
	Fawley	3—7
St. Albans	Turville	1—10
	Fingest	1—2½
	Radnage	———
	Saunderton St. Nicholas	1—7

St. Albans	Wingrave	9—2
	Cublington	2—1
St. Mary de Prè (nr St. Albans)	Wing	5—10
	Linslade	3—8½
	Slapton	3—10
Charterhouse	Edlesborough	2—0
Ashridge	Ivinghoe	10—5½
Ashridge	Pitstone	5—5½
Caldwell (Beds)	Masworth	3—4
		s. d.
	Drayton Beauchamp	3—7½
	Cheddington	1—9½
St Bartholomew in London	Mentmore	3—0
	Grove	8
	Totternhoe	1—3
	Hawridge	5
Sum of Peter's pence		108—2½
Sum of procurations		£9—11—2¾
Sum of synodals		£3—18—6
[Total]		£18—17—10¼

Saunderton St. Mary		10
Bradenham		1—0½
Bisham	West Wycombe or Havingdon	2—0
Kenilworth	Hughenden	2—3
	Ibstone	10

Memorandum that all these churches of the two deaneries pay Peter's pence as above, except Radnage; and they pay for procurations 7s. 7¾d. and synodals 3s. 0d. except Grove and Totternhoe which pay nothing; Hedsor and Bradenham which do not pay procurations. Ibstone pays neither procurations nor synodals according to this roll.
Let all cases be noted.

Grove pays 3s. 6d. let it be asked why.

Sum of Peter's pence	35s. 2½d.
Sum of procurations	107s. 0½d.
Sum of synodals	48s.
[Total]	£9 10 [ ]

Deanery of Waddesdon.

Rochester	Kingsey	8
	Aston Sanford	2—3½
Studley (Oxon)	Ilmer	2—0½
	Grendon	3—9
Wallingford	Shabbington	2—2
	Ickford	3—1
St. Frideswide	Worminghall	3—2
St. Frideswide	Oakley	2—7
	Ludgershall	3—10
Notley	Crendon	5—11
Bisham	East Claydon	4—0
	Middle Claydon	2—1
Prior of St. John (of Jerusalem)	Hogshaw	1—2

Deanery of Wendover.

St. Mary Overy (Southwark)	Wendover	—
	Aston Clinton	7—0½
	Weston Turville	4—11
The Abbot there	Gt. Missenden	4—6
Bicester	Little Missenden	6
	Gt. Hampden	1—7
	Ellesborough	3—6
Missenden	Gt. Kimble	5—6½
	Little Kimble	1—1½
Notley	Princes Risborough	6—6
	Monks Risborough	1—8
	Halton	
	Horsenden	4

Windsor	North Marston	3—6
	Oving	2—6½
	Pitchcott	2—6
	Quainton	5—9½
	Fleet Marston	1—9½
	Waddesdon	10—3½
St Frides-wide	Upper Winchendon	3—2½
Notley	Ashendon	2—2½
Prior of St Gregory	Wotton (Under-wood)	3—6
Notley	Chilton	2—9
	Dorton	2—5½
	Nether Winchen-don	2—7
	Towersey	1—0
	Boarstall	—
St Frides-wide	Brill	—
	Chearsley	—

Sum of Peter's pence £4—0—10½
Sum of procurations £8—15—10¼

Sum of synodals from the whole deanery 71s.
Total £16—7—8[½]

Dean of St. Stephen (West-minster)	Bledlow	3—7
Rochester	Haddenham	5—0
Gostow	Dinton	4—6
Rochester	Cuddington	2—4
Oseney	Stone	5—8
	Hartwell	2—7
	Hulcott	1—5½
	Little Hampden	4½
	Bierton with Chapel	7—0

Memorandum that all these churches pay Peter's Pence as above, except Borstall Brill Chearsley and We(n-dover) and pay procurations except Dorton Wyn( ) Towersey Boar-stall Brill Chearsley [ ] —— Monks Risborough with Halton Cu[ddington] Little Hampden and Bierton with the chapel of? [ ] Princes Risborough * do not pay synodals, except that Wyn. . . . pays 1s. 8d. and Boarstall with Brill. . . .
Let all these cases be enquired into. . . .

Sum of Peter's pence £3—9—9½
Sum of procurations £6—9—11
Sum of synodals [ ]

DEANERY OF BURNHAM.

Abbess there.	Burnham	4—10
	Hitcham	1—5
	Taplow	2—4
Burnham	Dorney	1—5½
The Warden	Eton	2—11
Merton.	Upton	3—9
St Mary Overy	Stoke [Poges]	5—1½
	Farnham	4—4
Windsor	Datchet	2—9½
	Wyardsbury	4—9
	Horton	3—8
Windsor	Langley	5—6
	Iver	9—7
	Denham	3—3
Missenden	Chalfont S. Peter	4—8½
	Chalfont S. Giles	3—4
	Amersham	3—1
	St. Leonards Chapel	9
	Chippenham Chapel	2—0
Chacombe	Penn	3—7
	Beaconsfield	4—9
	Cheynies	2—3

* The .etis left legible appears to be the end of Comitis (Risburgh Cometis), i.e. Earl's Risborough.

Leicester	Chesham Leicester 4—2	Chapel of Wexham 1—2
Woburn	Chesham Woburn 2—7	Chapel of Fulmer 1—0½
	Chapel of Boveney 2—0	Chapel of Latimer 8
	Chapel of Hughley 10	

Memorandum, that all these churches and chapels aforesaid pay Peter's pence as above; and they pay procurations and synodals, except the Chapel of St. Leonard's, the Chapel of Cippenham, the Chapel of Boveney, the Chapel of Hughley, the Chapel of Wexham, the Chapel of Fulmer, and the Chapel of Latimer, which pay neither procurations nor synodals.

Let this be enquired into.

Sum of Peter's pence	£4—11—10½
Sum of procurations	£8—0—6¾
Sum of synodals from the whole deanery	53s.
Sum Total	£15—15—5¼

PAYMENTS (OR PENSIONS).

Snelshall	Tattenhoe	3—6	Woburn	Whitchurch	6—8
Caldwell	Masworth	10—0	St. Stephens (Westminster)	Bledlow	13—4
Woburn	Swanburn	5—0	Bisham	East Claydon	10—0
The Prior there.	Ravenstone	6—8	Ashridge	Ivinghoe	6—8
Bradwell	Padbury	6—8	The Provost there.	Eton	22—11
Bicester	Little Missenden	5—0	The College of Lincoln	Twyford	1—8
Lavenden	Lathbury	2—0	Bisham	Haveringdon	6—8
Dunstable	North Marston	6—8	Tewkesbury	Great Marlow	6—8
The Prioress there.	Little Marlow	10—0			
Windsor	Datchet	6—8			
Burnham	Dorney	2—0			
Ashridge	Pitstone	2—0			
Charterhouse	Edlesborough	20—0	Total of payments at present		£8—0—9

Total sum from the Archdeaconry aforesaid, £130—8—9¼.

Fifteenth century copy of a charter granted by William Waynflete, Provost of Eton, to the Archdeacons of Buckingham, appended to the foregoing schedule of payments:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Willelmus Waynflete prepositus et socii Collegii regalis beate Marie de Etona juxta Windesoram in Comitatu Buck' salutem in Domino. Cum reverendus in Christo pater et

To all Christ's faithful servants to whom the present indentured writing shall come, William Waynflete, provost, and the fellows of the royal College of the Blessed Mary of Eton by Windsor in the County of Buckingham, health in the Lord.

dominus dominus Willelmus Dei gratia Lincoln (iensis) Episcopus ad instanciam metuendissimi principis domini Henrici Dei gratia regis Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie rite et legitime appropriaverit ecclesiam parochialem de Etona predicta nobis preposito et sociis ac collegio predicto, nosque prepositum et socios ac singulos parochianos ecclesie de Etona predicta a jurisdictione et subjectione Archidiaconi Buck' liberaverit et exemerit et omnem jurisdictionem Archidiaconalem et omnimodam jurisdictionem quam Archidiaconi Buck' infra dictam parochiam habere consueverunt, preposito dicti Collegii et suis successoribus concesserit et donaverit; ac venerabili viro Magistro Thome Bekynton Archidiacono Archidiaconatus predicti et ipsius successoribus Archidiaconis Archidiaconatus predicti pro ipsius Magistri Thome et suorum successorum indempnitate in premissis annuam pensionem viginti et duorum solidorum et undecim denariorum sterlingorum per nos dicti collegii prepositum et socios in festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli solvendam ordinaverit et assignaverit, prout in litteris patentibus dicti reverendi patris inde confectis liquet manifeste; Nos vero prefati prepositus et socii volentes prefato venerabili patri obedire ac presens ejus intentum in premissis confovere, licentia ipsius domini regis super hoc prius obtenta, de communi nostro et totius Collegii predicti consensu, dedimus et concessimus prefato Archidiacono pro indempnitate predicta dictam annuam pensionem viginti duorum solidorum et undecim denariorum de manerio nostro de Bledlow in Comitatu Buck' habendam et percipiendam predictam annuam pensionem prefato Archidiacono et successoribus suis Archidiaconis Buck' in perpetuum, ad festum Sti Michaelis Archangeli annuatim tantum. Et si contingat dictam annuam pensionem vel aliquam inde parcellam post festum predictum a retro fore non solutam per duos menses continue numerandos a tempore congrue

Whereas the reverend father in Christ and lord, the lord William by God's grace bishop of Lincoln at the instance of the most dread prince the lord Henry, by God's grace King of England and France and lord of Ireland, duly and lawfully has appropriated the parish church of Eton as aforesaid to us the provost and fellows and the College aforesaid and has released and exempted us the provost and fellows and all parishioners of the parish of Eton aforesaid from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Buckingham and his control; and has granted and given to the provost of the said College and his successors all Archidiaconal jurisdiction and every kind of jurisdiction which the Archdeacons of Buckingham have been wont to possess within the said parish; and to the venerable Master Thomas Bekynton Archdeacon of the aforesaid Archdeacony and his successors Archdeacons of the aforesaid Archdeaconry, for himself, Master Thomas, and his successors in compensation for the loss thereof has ordered and assigned an annual pension of 20 and 2 shillings and 11 pence sterling, to be paid by us the provost and fellows of the said College at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, as in the letters patent of the said reverend father drawn up there for, is plainly shown: we accordingly, the provost and fellows aforesaid wishing to show obedience to the aforesaid reverend father and to further his present purpose in the aforesaid matter; the licence of the lord King himself having been first obtained, by the common consent of us and of the whole College aforesaid have given and granted to the Archdeacon aforesaid as the aforesaid compensation the said yearly pension of 22 shillings and 11 pence from our manor of Bledlow in the county of Buckingham, to be had and received, the aforesaid annual pension by the aforesaid Archdeacon and his successors Archdeacons of Buckingham, for all time, at the feast

requisitionis dicti Archidiaconi pro tempore existentis, seu alicujus officiariorum dicto preposito et successoribus suis seu vicepreposito aut alicui bursariorum dicti collegii in hac parte faciende, extunc bene liceat prefato Archidiacono et suis successoribus predictis ac eorum assignatis in toto manerio predicto cum pertinentiis suis per omnia bona et catalla ibidem inventa distringere, districtionesque sic captas penes se retinere abducere et asportare quousque [de] dicta annua pensione cum arreragiis inde plenarie fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus scripti indentati penes predictum Archidiaconum et successores suos remanentis sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus, alteri vero parti hujus scripti indentati penes nos remanentis predictus Archidiaconus sigillum suum apposuit. Datum in dicto Collegio nostro regali beate Marie de Etona decimo die mensis Septembris Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post Conquestum vicesimo secundo.

of St. Michael the Archangel yearly in one payment. And should it happen that the said annual pension or any portion of it is in arrear, not paid after the feast aforesaid for two months consecutively counted from the time of proper requisition by the said Archdeacon for the time being or by any of his officials made to the said provost or the vice-provost or to any of the bursars of the said College acting in this matter, it shall then be lawful for the aforesaid Archdeacon and his successors aforesaid and their assigns to make distraint in the whole aforesaid manor with the appurtenances, by seizing all goods and chattels there found; and to retain the goods so distrained, to take or lead them away, until full satisfaction is given for the said annual pension and its arrears. In attestation of which to the one part of this writing of indenture remaining with the aforesaid Archdeacon and his successors we have affixed our common seal; to the other part which remains with us, the aforesaid Archdeacon has affixed his seal. Given in our said royal College of the Blessed Mary of Eton the 10th day of September in the year of the reign of King Henry the 6th after the Conquest 22—(A.D. 1443).

SIR WILLIAM BORLASE'S BENEFACTIONS TO MARLOW.

BORLASE SCHOOL

Originally founded to teach 24 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the same number of girls to "knit, spin, and make bone-lace," has grown to importance The school was carried on under the provisions of Sir William Borlase's will, 1628, until the year 1878, when it was made a second-grade school by the Charity Commission, with an exhibition of £30 per annum, and 12 foundation scholarships open to boys educated in any of the elementary schools of Marlow, Little Marlow, or Medmenham. He also founded a "house of correction," which, with the girls' school, have disappeared, the trustees alleging, according to Langley, in his "Hundred of Desborough," that "the estates are inadequate to it." But the "Free-school" has flourished exceedingly. New buildings have been added to the original 17th century house, and upwards of a hundred boys are now educated here.

The following transcript is from a contemporary extract of Sir William Borlase's will in so far as it referred to these endowments, and is preserved in the school chest amongst other deeds, and, by the courtesy of my colleagues the governors or "ffeofees," I am allowed to print it:—

> Sir William Borlase Senior his Will
> that part wch belongeth to the ffree Schooll

And whereas I have erected a House & bought also some other Houses & Lands in Great Marlow to bee imployed for the charitable uses hereafter expressed as a memorial of my late Good Soune Hen: Borlase my Will is ye said house and other houses & Lands shall wholly bee imployed for ever for the Benefit of the Poore of ye said Parish of Great Marlow Little Marlow & Medmenham and none other Parish in manner hereafter as I shall hereby express: And whereas I have allready as much in houses & Lands

in Great Marlow as will amount unto ffourteen Pounds a yeare not valuing herein the new house I have built for the schoole house And my meaning is if it please God to give mee soe long life to buy twenty Pounds a yeare in Lands or rent charge to lay also to ye charitable uses hereafter expressed And if it should please God to take mee out of this miserable World before I can buy ye said twenty Pounds a yeare: then I give bequeath & my Will is ffour Hundred Pounds should be bestowed by my executors for the purchasing ye said twenty Pounds a yeare more at ye least by him: I have bought at bix in ye county of Oxon: about twenty ffoure Pounds a yeare in lands & two Houses all which shall be laid for ever to the said house to these uses following—and to bee assured with all ye said former Houses & Lands by my sonn & executor to 12 ffeofees whereof 8 of them shall bee chosen by him in ye towne & Parish of Great Marlow three in ye Parish of Little Marlow & one in ye Parish of Medmenham & when any of the said ffeofees shall Dye that ye surviving ffeofees or the greatest part of them shall p'sent ye names of some other fitt persons to succeed in ye place of him soe deceassing to my said executor dureing his life Governor of ye said House & Lands and hee shall chose such one of them as hee shall think fit to succeed as ffeofee with the rest surviving And after his decease I appoint the Lord of the manner of Davers in the Parish of Little Marlow for ye time beeing ever hereafter to bee Governor of ye said House & Lands soe appointed & hereafter intended to bee purchased ye Profits whereof I doe appoint to bee employed as followeth Imprimis 12 Pounds a yeare shall be allowed for a schoolmaster to teach 24 poore children to wright reade & cast ye account in wrighting such as their Parents & ffreinds are not able to maintaine at schoolle to be taken into ye said schoole between ye age of tenn and ffourteen and after any of them can wright reade & cast ye Accompt which I estimate in two yeares they will be ready to doe My Will is ye ffeofees or the greater part of them shall at every Easter present ye number of twelve of ye fittest and the best learned of them to the Governor for ye time being after my sons decease

and hee ye said Governor at ye time beeing shall chose six of them to whome my Will is shall be given ffory shillings a peice towards ye Binding of them Apprentices to some trades And soe likewise I doe appoin ye said ffeofees or ye greater number of them when any are upon places void to be putt into ye schoole, or any as aforesd, to be prefered at any Easter, to present out of those Parishes where ye number is void, double ye number of those that are to be taken in, or prefered, to ye said Governour, and hee then shall chose who shall have the Benefitt of ye place void or bee preferred with the forty shillings: And touching the choise of ye schoollmaster for ye time beeing my Will is ye Governour for ye time beeing with ye consent of ye greatest part of ye ffeofees shall after my said Sonns decease from time to time appoint or remove him: And the said schoolemaster besides ye twelve Pounds a yeare shall enjoy & have to himselfe wholly ye new house to dwell in where now Smith schoolemaster dwelleth, without paying any Rent, and also the Garden which hee now holdeth, together with sufficient roome in ye backside to lay fuell in for his own provision, the which House the said schoole master, and succeeding schoolemasters, shall from time to time repayre My further Will is that there shall be yearely bought by the ffeofees two Reame of Paper allowed for ye said schollers, and Primmers, Psalters, & some new testaments, as may serve for ye said Poore Children, to learne to wright & reade— further my will is yt the House where now Hugh Tanner dwelleth adjoyning to ye said schoolhouse wth ye Barne adjoyning to the west side of ye said House of Hugh Tanner shall be for ever employed as a Work house & House of correction for ye said three Parishes & none other & ye said Hugh Tanner & his successors shall be chosen into that place accordingly as ye schoolemaster is hereby Appointed to be chosen and hee & they shall have for wages beesides ye said House Barn and orchard adjoyneing to ye said Barne ye summe of six Pounds or eight Pounds a yeare as ye Governour & ffeofees or ye greater part of them after my sonn's death shall thinke fitt: & hee shall teach yearely 24 Weomen Chilldren of ye Burrough of great

Marlow only to make Bonelace to spin or to knitt to be putt to him by ye Churchwardens and Ovseers of ye Poore of Great Marlow towne and Parish with consent of the greater part of ye ffeofees & Governour as is before appointed: And the said Hugh Tanner & his successors shall whip or cause to be whipped all such offenders as ye Petty Constables Officers or Tything men of any of ye said three Parishes shall bring to him wch by ye Laws of this Realme are to be whipped for any offences so punishable by ye Comon Laws or Statutes of this Realme & shall also punish such delinquents of Great Marlow as ye said Churchwardens & Ovseers thereof or ye greatest part of them shall with the consent of One Justice of the Peace deliver over to him ye said Hugh Tanner or his successors to be punished according to ye statute: And shall keep for ffour days in his House of Correction any Rouge or Vagabond taken within the town or Parish of Great Marlow Little Marlow and Medmenham or any of them, but not out of other Parishes which by Lawfull Authority shall be sent to him and shall use such punishment & correccon upon the Person soe sent as may be done by ye Laws of this Realme: my Will and meaning also is that if there be any surplusage hereafter of Rent to be had out of the Houses & Lands which are or shall be laid to the foresd uses yn ye said surplusage shall be bestowed further to such uses for the Benefit of the Poore aforesd as by the Governour for the time being with Assent of ye Greater part ye ffeofees shall be thought fitt: And my Will is they shall lett out ye said Houses & Lands at the best and highest rates they can well get because it is for ye good of the said Poore provided allwaies & my will & meaning is yt my executor my sonn shall during his Life have full and sole power to himselfe to place, remove carefor & take in ffeofees, schoolemaster, schollars, master of the house of corrẽccon & those aforesaid which he is to teach without ye Assent of any other at his own discrettion And that ye manner of election Appointing & removeing before herein expressed shall be used in forme aforesaid only from & after my said Sonns decease) the Will made August ye 20th 1628 & Assigned October the 16th 1628: And

proved Novembr the 20th 1629: the ffeofees that I approved on in Easter Week March the 28th: 95: were

Mr Eliezas ffeleicher:
Mr Henry ffletcher
William: Elliott
Jonathan: Hammond
Thomas: Harmon
Mr Peter Dicconson
Gabriell: Page senr
Mr Henry Berker
Ralph Rose

W. N.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

Notes are solicited for this column of works of any importance carried out or in progress, or any discoveries made, or any loss or injury by fire or otherwise in any of the old churches of the county during the current year. Communications should be sent to me at Marlow Place, Marlow.

W. NIVEN.

The November issue of the Wooburn Parish Magazine contains the following: In the Parliamentary Gazetteer for 1841, under Wooburn is a note that "the church contains a curious font covered with carving." The Vicar would be grateful to anyone who would give him information as to its present whereabouts or how it came to be removed. This has happened since 1797, when Thomas Langley (Hundred of Desborough) wrote of it: "The font is a curious and very ancient piece of carved work, with some remains of arms, among which are three fleurs de lis."

NOTABILIA MCMXIII.

At a cost of about £2,000, Lord Hambleden has built a local museum, near the site, for the reception of the large and interesting collection of antiquities from the Roman farm buildings and dwelling houses uncovered last year at Yewden.

A memorial to the late Mr. John Parker, F.S.A., long a valued Member of this Society and for many years a churchwarden of the parish church of Wycombe, has been placed in the church there.

The twelve MS. volumes by Lipscomb presented to our library by Sir Arthur Liberty consist of notes for county biographies.

Membership of our Society now amounts to 331. A year ago it was 321.

SONNING.

The excavations on the site of the Bishop's Palace in Holme Park, Sonning, have been continued by our member Mr. Charles E. Keyser. Two acres of ground have now been explored. On a visit of the British Archæological Association in October Mr. Keyser remarked that there were eleven Bishops of Sonning in all, and three of them became Archbishops of Canterbury. Probably the large house of the 13th cent. took the place of an earlier building. A great hall was added in the 15th cent., and there was a tower of which the foundations were still to be seen. Leland described this as "a fair old house of stone belonging to the bishop of Salisbury." Mr. Harold Breakspear said he had been struck with the similarity of the building to that of the Palace at Lincoln. A bishop of that time had to have an enormous hall and kitchen for the entertainment of his visitors. The hall at Sonning was aisled, something like St. Mary's hall at Winchester.

MAIDEN CASTLE.

Maiden Castle, the prehistoric fortress and camp lying to the south of Dorchester, has been sold by private treaty to the Duchy of Cornwall. The Castle ranks with Stonehenge in point of antiquity, dating back beyond the time of the Romans, and even of the immigrant Belgæ, who preceded them in the occupation of this country. By the older Celts, who built the earthwork, it was named the "Mai Dun," or "Hill of Strength." It measures 1,000 yards long from east to west, with an average width of 500 yards. Steep ramparts and ditches encircle this irregular oval, and the only entrances are by winding paths leading to the top of the hill. Here a great neolithic dewpond was constructed for supplying the dwellers and their cattle with water. For thousands of years the Mai Dun has stood, a splendid monument to the engineering skill of our prehistoric ancestors, and now that it is in the possession of the Duchy of Cornwall it will be saved from neglect and possible destruction.

REVIEWS.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GILBERT SHELDON,

Sometime Warden of All Souls' College Oxford: Bishop of London; Archbishop of Canterbury; and Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

[By Vernon Staley.]

Wells, Gardner, Darton, and Co. (1913), 10s. 6d. net.

Perhaps we may assume from the preface that, but for the happy chance of the appointment of Canon Staley to the rectory of Ickford, the life of his predecessor, Archbishop Sheldon, would still be unwritten. In this brief notice we offer our congratulations to the author, while making no pretence to an adequate review here of a book which should appeal to all students of the history of the English Church. We are concerned chiefly with Sheldon's connection with this county as rector of Ickford, all through the troublous times, 1636—1660.

Canon Staley's book is an appreciation of a remarkable man who, he thinks, has been in turn both unjustly ignored and attacked. It is certainly strange that no biography should have appeared until now.

Gilbert Sheldon owed nothing to the accident of birth. He was born at Ellastone, Staffordshire, June 19th, 1598. Admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, when only 15 years old, he took his M.A. degree in 1620. He was elected Fellow of All Souls in 1622, and about this time took Holy Orders. About 1634 he became Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King Charles I. In 1635 he was elected Warden of All Souls. In 1636 he became rector of Ickford, and continued so, ignoring his rejection and the intrusion of some Puritan later, until his preferment to the See of London in 1660. According to Anthony à Wood, he was ejected from the wardenship of All Souls April 13, 1648, and presumably from the rectory of Ickford, and was imprisoned. But Canon Staley tells us that the entries in the Ickford parish register for the three years 1648, 1649, 1650 "are without any possibility of doubt in Sheldon's handwriting." To explain this it may be

that his ejection from his rectory did not follow immediately upon that from the wardenship. He was translated to the primacy in 1663, on the death of Archbishop Juxon.

It has not been claimed for Gilbert Sheldon that he was a man of exemplary piety or an eloquent preacher. The Lord Keeper Coventry commended him to the King as "a person well versed in political affairs." That he was a pluralist, holding at the same time the wardenship of All Souls' College and the benefices of Ickford, Oddington, and, later, Newington, was only according to the custom of the times. The large income he derived from these sources he did not hoard, for he was famous for his unbounded liberality. Evidence of his courage and independence may be found in his opposing even his friend and patron Archbishop Laud, who would have irregularly appointed Jeremy Taylor to a Fellowship of All Souls. Charles I. employed Sheldon to meet the Parliamentary Commissioners at the Treaty of Uxbridge, and in April, 1646, he attended the King as his Chaplain and Clerk of the Closet at Oxford, "where he witnessed a remarkable vow made by the King." This vow Canon Staley prints *verbatim et literatim*, with the certificate following the King's signature: "This is a true copye of the Kings Vow wch was preserved thirteene yeares under ground by mee.

"Aug. 21st, 1660." "GILBERT SHELDON.

He remarks: "It is quite extraordinary that no historian of first-class note has even referred to this vow, important as it is in more directions than one. It was left to Lawrence Echard, who became Archdeacon of Stow in 1712, to publish to the world, in 1718, in the Appendix to his *History of England*, the vow of Charles I."

Sheldon's liberality has been alluded to. He built the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford at a cost of £25,000. He spent a considerable sum on the chapel of All Souls' College, and £2,169, representing about £10,000 of our money to-day, upon the old cathedral of St. Paul, London. Canon Staley says that in appointing Wren architect of the new theatre he gave him his

first opportunity. But according to Mr. Reginald Blomfield, Wren's first work was the chapel of Pembroke College at Cambridge, begun in 1663. Architecturally, the Sheldonian compares badly with Wren's later work, and badly also with the beautiful Ashmolean Museum, closely adjoining. The span of the roof, sixty-eight feet, was probably greater than had previously been attempted in carpentry. It was through Sheldon's influence that Wren was appointed to re-build St. Paul's. During the plague of 1665, when almost everyone who could had fled from the terrors of the doomed city, Gilbert Sheldon remained faithfully at his post. Not only did he never leave Lambeth, though victims were dying at the very gates of the palace, but he ministered to their needs of his own wealth.

Amongst the illustrations are: A reproduction of the portrait of Sheldon in the Theatre, of which Malcolm wrote (Lond. Redivivium, 1803): "He has heavy eyebrows, and not a very prepossessing countenance. We do not find in it an index to his exalted goodness and unbounded charities:" Reproduction of a page from the Ickford Register of Baptisms in Sheldon's handwriting: Also of David Loggan's engraving of All Soul's College, 1675: Title-page of the folio Common Prayer, 1662, engraved by the same artist and adorned with a circular temple: The Bishops' signatures to this book: Charles II. seated on a throne, resting his right hand upon Sheldon, his left on Clarendon, as Lord Chancellor, these two supporting between them a scroll bearing the legend SCRIPTURA & LEGES SUNT FUNDAMENTA CORONAE; below a bust of General Monk, with trophies, an army in the distance: two views of the Sheldonian Theatre, by Loggan: Views of the Old and the Re-built Cathedrals of St. Paul: Photo print of Sheldon's Tomb in Croydon Church with its fine protecting grille: Cloisters of Lambeth Palace Library, from an old engraving: Communion Plate at Ickford, the gift of Gilbert Sheldon. There are besides views of Ickford Church, which was described in our last issue of RECORDS.

W. N.

BURNHAM CHURCH DEEDS.

Transcripts and Translations by Mr. Walter H. Guthrie. Preface by Mr. W. H. Williams, Churchwarden.

Churchwardens' Accounts, 1549,
With Facsimiles.
Privately Printed, 1913.

[By C. Trice Martin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., late of the Public Record Office.]

The facsimiles of the Church deeds at Burnham have been very well executed, and the transcripts and accounts of them are very accurate.*

It is matter for reflection in such cases what has become of the rest. When a piece of land changed hands there were delivered to the new owner, besides the clot of earth handed over as a symbol of the estate, quite a number of deeds. At some colleges and similar institutions, which were founded perhaps in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, there are still preserved, nearly as clean as when new, documents which must have been handed over to the bursar on the transfer, and show every transaction connected with the land, in many cases from the twelfth century, that is, many hundred years before the land became the property of the College. Burnham Church must have once have had such a collection. Where are they all now? No doubt they were once packed up what was thought to be safely, but as it was felt that any dispute about the tenure of the lands was most unlikely, the parson took no trouble, and perhaps never even thought about them. Some may have had to be produced in Court during the proceedings for sale mentioned in the preface and never returned. Others may have simply rotted through dampness or been destroyed by vermin, some perhaps taken or given as curiosities by the parson.

Disappearances such as these may explain the existence of deeds which apparently have no connection with any church lands now. The lands

* The volume will be found in our Library at Aylesbury.

mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2 may perhaps have been the same, for the road which passes near Brightwell House might as well be described as going from Wycombe to Windsor as from Burnham to Haymill. The earliest document which mentions the church at all is a grant dated 1349 of a rent of 6¼d. from an acre of land at Le Longworthe to the Churchwardens for the keeping of a taper before the image of St. Anne, mother of the B.V.M. Whether the taper was to be perpetually lighted the deed does not say, but as the price of a pound of wax in the fourteenth century was about 6½d., this rent could not have gone far towards meeting the expenses. Can it have been lighted only on St. Anne's day?

The first deed mentioning land as belonging to the church is dated 1400, but the endorsement making this statement is no doubt later, added when the land became the property of the church. It adjoins the cemetery on the south side, bordering on the road from the Church to the Vicarage; but there is not apparently proof that this piece of land is John Berton's tenement called "Ropers" with the acre belonging to it adjoining the Vicarage, which he granted in 1489 to John Selly, clerk, probably the parson and two others, who re-granted it to the grantors and others two years later; and which was leased for 21 years by the Churchwardens to Thomas Whytte, husbandman, and Alice, his wife.

Any addition to the number of original churchwardens' accounts which we have is always valuable. There are so many matters on which they throw light—the condition of the working population as shown by the state of wages, the relation between the parson and his flock, and, perhaps most important of all, items which tend to show the condition of the church during the period which they cover. The date at which this account was made up was a period of change, and of a change which no one in the parish could help seeing. The images on the walls were supplanted by texts of Scripture and a painting of the King's arms. Stone altars were taken down, and 4d. paid for removing the rubbish. This item shows that the accounts are not quite so early as the Editor

suggests, for though Richard Nedham may have been churchwarden in 1549, it does not follow that he should not have continued so for another year or more. The cost of breaking down altars occurs early in the account. The first injunctions, I think, issued for this purpose were by Nicholas Ridley, who was Bishop of London in April, 1550. The new altar of wood, which the other party called "an oyster board," in derision of its material and also of its moveability, was soon set up and two mats bought "to serve for the communion." The next word is lost, but was probably "table," the piece of furniture changing its name as the doctrines concerning it changed, but the word "altar" was retained in the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. in 1549. I may mention that in Item 41 the word printed "sve" is correctly "serve." The "Paraferesis" mentioned in Item 68 is Erasmus' Paraphrase of the New Testament, which was translated by Nicholas Udall, master of the Schools at Eton and Westminster, by request of Queen Catharine Parr in 1547, and ordered by the Injunctions issued by the Privy Council in 1547 to be set up in churches, together with an English Bible, for common reading. The "Paraphrase" only went as far as the "Acts of the Apostles," and the mention of "the pystles" is very probably an error. The new Bible mentioned in Item 67 is no doubt the edition which was revised by Coverdale and published in August, 1549, and "the boke of all manare of sarvyss for the cherche" the Prayer Book of 1549. "The masseboke in Englysshe" is probably the same, as the word "mass" is used in that book for the communion service.

The work done on the king's highway must have extended some 16 miles or so, and perhaps a good deal further, considering the amount spent between "Droppyng Well Hyll" and Burnham, but "Droppyng Well Hyll" I cannot discover. The day's wage for digging gravel was 5d., and for gathering stones 1d. a load.

There are a few small errors which it is perhaps worth while to mention. In Item 20 "xxiiij" should be "iiij^{xx}," that is "four score." The same error occurs in Item 36. The correct amount is "iiij^{xx} x,"

that is "90." In Item 2 the amount of lime mentioned is "one quarter," the flourish which is printed as an apostrophe being the contraction mark for "er." In the first entry on Plate IV. of the Accounts, the gentleman named is not entitled "Squire," but "Mr." In Plate II. of the deeds "Bertam" is more correctly "Bertram," and in Plate IV. "Fitzwater" is spelt "Fizwater." The parish is to be congratulated on having a churchwarden whose ideas of his duties are sufficiently wide to stimulate him to bring out a book like this.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Bucks, in Two Volumes, 1913, Wyman & Sons.

The recent issue completes the Report on this county, and we offer the congratulations of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society to the Commission and their able assistants. It is well done, as one felt sure it would be, the Commissioners selecting, of course, the most competent agents available. The Chairman, in his preface, says: "There must be mistakes," adding that he "will heartily welcome any corrections." The foolish remark has been made that these "Reports" will leave little for local Archæological Societies to do. It is more likely to add to their work. This is a business-like list of what the "investigators" employed actually found in the different buildings surveyed. Nothing is said as to monuments of the past that have disappeared, little in the way of conjecture or deduction is indulged in. Fresh discoveries are constantly being made which upset the conclusions arrived at previously, and perhaps justified upon the evidence then available. Moreover, some omissions are inevitable. So there is still plenty of work for the local antiquary. One of the charms of these volumes is the entire absence of what has been entitled the "Gossiping Guide" element. For the first time we read, for instance,

an account of Olney without mention of William Cowper, the shortcomings of inns or other difficulties or delights of the road.

This second volume contains a Historical Summary (for which the Commission is chiefly indebted to Mr. W. Page, F.S.A.) which might more appropriately have been included in the first; also five photo-prints of the Hambleden Roman Villa or Farm, about which more below, and a plan of that at Chenies—both in the Southern division; remarks on the Castles, now chiefly remarkable by the absence of their remains, Homestead Moats, Religious Houses, the Black Death in the 14th century, Chantries and Chapels, etc. In the Civil War of the 17th century the county was, of course, prominent, and she has to acknowledge several of the regicides as her sons.

In the way of architecture Bucks compares badly with the wealth of its neighbour Northants, and none too well with Oxfordshire. We look in vain for the goodly stone-built manor-houses, large and small, and the church spires for which the former is so famous. In the way of spires we have to make the most of Hanslope. In a general classification of the churches in this division three only are said to contain definitely pre-Conquest remains: Wing, the most complete, of the 10th century or even earlier, the tower of Lavendon, and very scant vestiges at Hardwick. There is a useful note on building material also in this "Sectional Preface," suggesting that it cannot be entirely due to the scarcity of building stone that we owe our poverty as compared with our neighbour. Doddershall House is claimed as a brick building in error. Little beyond the great chimney breasts of the original house is of brick. It is, as one would expect it to be in this heavily-timbered district, a timber construction with brick filling. Creslow Manor House, c. 1330, is given as the earliest example of secular work; Gayhurst as the best specimen of Elizabethan. Winslow Hall is attributed to Sir Christopher Wren on insufficient authority.

Then follows the excellent illustrated "Inventory," of which the plans, not only of buildings, but of villages, taken from the large scale Ordnance maps,

are valuable, and a new departure. After this a "List of monuments selected by the Commission as specially worthy of preservation"—not a very long one. Then a Glossary of Technical Terms, and finally a copious index referring to both volumes, that printed in Vol. I. being incorporated here.

Of memorials of the dead the earliest brass is said to be that of Joan Plessi, c. 1350, at Quainton; the earliest of a knight, Sir John Reynes, 1428. Of sculptured effigies the unknown knight at Twyford is said to be circa 1230. The four fine sculptured wooden effigies at Clifton Reynes are illustrated only by small scrap views, of which as many as eight or nine are included on one page. No more is accorded to the beautiful crown to stair turret at Hillesden, showing the 15th century builder's instinct for placing and designing pinnacles—to which William Morris declared no modern architect could attain.

Wall paintings are not overlooked, and it is noted: "Some of the paintings have suffered apparently since they have been exposed," which is, we fear, only too true, showing the need of making accurate drawings to scale and photographs of these interesting works while it may still be done.

Fittings and Furniture are very properly included. Edlesborough is probably the richest of all Bucks churches in its mediæval survivals. Its very complete screen with stalls and traceried desks on its eastern side are well illustrated, and it has one of two pre-Reformation pulpits in the county, and a canopy over it. There are three lecterns, all of wood, prior to A.D. 1700. One of these, attributed to the 15th century, is at Ivinghoe, and will be found illustrated under Mr. Gurney's account of this church (excursion this year). In connection with furniture the limit of date, 1700, may be regretted. Much valuable furniture, even into the mahogany period, is still to be found in our churches, and especially in vestries where it has offered temptation to exchange which has not always been successfully withstood. Fifty years ago it was quite a common practice to take down a handsome old pendant brass chandelier from a church and replace it with what was called a "corona" or other

design supposed to be gothic, prickly in its thin and unquiet lacquered brass, many of which, even in this short time, have, happily, crumbled to bits. It does not follow, however, that because not printed here no note has been taken of these later moveables. Much material collected and not printed here will probably be available to searchers in course of time at the Record Office or elsewhere.

Perhaps especially in this county has this 1700 limit its inconveniences. Thus the palatial Stowe, with the numerous temples, monuments, and sculpture by the best men of the 18th century, is ruled out, though in that century it was thought more worthy the attention of the cultured than anything else in the county. Chicheley Hall, one of the most complete and untouched country seats we have, might strictly have been included, for the re-building scheme was made in the 17th century, and much building done by Sir John Chester in 1699. Moreover, much of the older building is said to have been included in the new one. There are fine photo-views of this house and surroundings in "Country Life" (April 29, 1905).

The writer of these notes has made no search for mistakes or omissions in these two volumes, but those which he has noticed or have been pointed out to him should be mentioned. A proof of the whole Historical Summary was sent to Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., who corrected it, he tells me, with the exception of the Yewden Villa, which he returned marked "Uncorrected and very incorrect," feeling surprised that, after what had passed between himself and the writer, this account should have preceded that upon which he has long been working. About Fingest Church (p. 157) the rather surprising discovery is made that "part at least of the nave originally served as chancel, the tower being used as the nave; the chancel was added in the 13th century." It is more likely that this 13th century work was not an addition, but an alteration to an earlier chancel which ended in an apse. The gabled roofs of the tower of the same church are said to be 18th or 19th century. They have been repaired from time to time, and the view of them from the churchyard

might give that impression, but Mr. Forsyth, architect, got up into them and pronounced them probably 14th century. The gateways into the churchyard, on the other hand, are given an undeserved antiquity. Those who have had to renew field gates and fences on an estate know to their cost how soon the weather not only removes asperities, but reduces to tinder even heart of oak. No mention is made of the Bishop of Lincoln's country-house which formerly stood here, and of which part of a garden wall remains. Fingest Manor Farm might have been included. May we ask why the hideous "Marlow Urban?" Why trouble about a division made less than twenty years ago by the Local Government Board for the purpose of defining the authority of the Urban District Council? This county has often been said to be fortunate in having about the best and most complete book on church bells that has been written; yet there are very numerous errors on this subject which a reference to the "Church Bells of Buckinghamshire" would have prevented. Thus Henry Deane, yeoman of Medmenham, is stated in error under that parish and again in the list given p. 345 to have been a bell-founder. There was no bell-founder named John Carter, as mentioned, at Weston Turville; nor any named Richard March, as mentioned p. 366. Stone sculptured effigies are uncommon in this county. That of a priest now lying in the recess in the north wall of the chancel of Ivinghoe Church (described elsewhere in this issue) is attributed to the 15th century. Though of rather rude sculpture it ought to have been recognised as 13th century work. The arched and cusped recess is no doubt of the later period. Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, architect, who has long practised in this part of Bucks, remarks that the east window of the south chapel at Moulsoe is *old*. I cannot myself find this place in the index.

W. N.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN O. SCOTT.

We regret to announce that Mr. John Oldrid Scott, our diocesan architect, died at Bexhill on Friday night following upon an operation. He was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Scott was the second son of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the famous architect, and was educated at Bradfield, entering his father's office about 1860. He was there associated with Sir Thomas Jackson, R.A.; Stevenson, who with Robson put up the earlier buildings for the London School Board; R. J. Johnson and Hodgson Fowler. He soon distinguished himself by gaining the first competition for the Examination Schools of Oxford, which were afterwards carried out on a different basis by Sir Thomas Jackson. He assisted his father, Sir Gilbert Scott, in the designs for Edinburgh Cathedral, the University of Glasgow, and St. Pancras Station, and had a share in the restorations of Exeter, Hereford, Rochester, Salisbury, Bangor, and Ely Cathedrals. To his own designs Mr. Scott himself built many churches, among them one at Burton, St. Paul's, Manchester, the Lahore Cathedral, the Cathedral for the Orkney Islands, Grahamstown Cathedral, St. Mark's, Harrogate, St. Mary's, Slough, and St. John's and St Andrew's, Boscombe, and the improvements to Marlow Parish Church. He also engaged in numerous restorations of churches throughout the country, among them being St. Davids Cathedral, Tewkesbury Church, and Lichfield. He put in the new west front at Hereford Cathedral and reconstructed Selby Abbey after the fire, putting up the tower on an entirely new design. He also designed the south transept of Selby Abbey, which has just been completed. At St. John's, Norwich, Mr. Scott carried out his brother's work, but the eastern part and the choir were to a great extent his own. He completed the north portals of Westminster Abbey and restored Southwark Cathedral. One of his finest efforts was the tower

and spire of St. Mary's, Stoke Newington. Mr. Scott built the training college and chapel at Ripon and the chapel at Bradfield College. Among his other works were some handsome country houses, including Hafodunos, in North Wales, and Holly Hill, Sussex. He was consulting architect to the Oxford, Ripon, and Wakefield Church Building Societies, and was a member of the Athenæum, a F.S.A., and a F.R.I.B.A. He married in 1868 the eldest daughter of Thomas Stevens, rector of Bradfield and founder of the College, and leaves four sons and five daughters. One of his sons became his partner in his office at Dean's-yard, Westminster. His nephew is the architect of Liverpool Cathedral.

IN NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL.

IVINGHOE.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

For the Year 1913.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The annual excursion took place on Monday. The party assembled at the G.W.R. Station, Aylesbury, where motor cars were in readiness to convey the members and friends on their journey. A start was made about a quarter to 11, and the first stage of the journey was reached after a pleasant drive of an hour and a half along the old roads known as the Akeman Street and the Icknield Way. The former ran from Verulam to Akemancester, the City of the Waters, now known as Bath; the latter made its way from the country of the Iceni on the Norfolk coast to the mining districts of the south-west. This part of the journey was across a very pretty stretch of country, pleasingly diversified on one hand, although somewhat flat, and the billowy heights of the Chiltern Downs with their soft rounded outline closing in the view on the other. Unfortunately, the prospect was marred by the misty state of the atmosphere. Some picturesque villages were passed on the way until

IVINGHOE

was reached, which was the first stopping-place. Here the party alighted and made their way to the handsome cruciform Parish Church,

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, IVINGHOE.

The cruciform plan of this tall and striking church is probably the original one, or nearly so, and belongs, like the nave arcades, to the second quarter of the thirteenth century. Of the previous church upon the site, the existence of which is all but certain, not a single recognisable fragment now remains, a fact which is best accounted for by the supposition that the building was of wood. The Chiltern country was emphatically a timber-building region, and although the hard chalk quarries of "Eglemunt"* in Totternhoe had long before been supplying castles and the greater churches with their stone, the use of that material by the neighbouring poor parishes was rare until the thirteenth century or very little before. The stone churches of earlier date generally owe their existence to the presence of beds of stone actually within the parishes, as at Wing, and no doubt the earlier church which gave name to Whitchurch. At Ivinghoe the "Totternhoe" beds are indeed present, but are much harder to reach than at Totternhoe, and have never been worked.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and is still an exceptionally "faire church of our Lady." It was repaired in 1819—suffered, I believe, a barely-recorded outrage soon after the middle of the century—and finally, in 1871, was *restored* with not less than his usual vigour by Mr. G. E. Street. A thirteenth-century font, the rood (or chapel) screen complete, the large fifteenth-century west window, all the old glass, part of a

* This may just possibly have been the Norman name of the castle there, after the analogy of *Blanchefleur* and *Montacute*, etc.

fourteenth-century brass, two or three altar-tombs, the fifteenth-century armorial parapet to the west font, with the whole of the other two porches, are the sum of its chief losses.† So short a catalogue, let us admit, argues a commendable restraint, or a fortunate lack of funds among those responsible, or possibly an unusual obstinacy and stoutness in the fabric.

The church, which throughout is of flint rubble, with roughly-snapped flint facings, and parapets, quoins, and bond-stones of Totternhoe stone, consists of an aisled nave of five bays, with north, south, and west porches, north and south transepts, central tower and chancel, the *internal* measurements of which are as follows:—

Nave, 54 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. 1 in.
N. aisle, 54 ft. 10 in. by 9 ft. 5 in. (an inch more at W. end).
S. aisle, 54 ft. 10 in. by 11 ft. 1¾ in.
W. porch, 8 ft. square.
N. transept, 22 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in.
S. transept, 22 ft. 5½ in. by 17 ft. 1 in.
Tower, 14 ft. square.
Chancel, 34 ft. 1 in. by 16 ft. 9 in. (17 ft. ½ in. breadth E. end).

There is no external plinth round the church, except about the west porch.

The Nave.—The arcade and walling above have usually been taken to be the work of about 1250, and there is a so-called tradition that Peter de Chaceport,* the king's chaplain and one of his lesser favourites from Poitou, was the founder or builder. He was rector here from 1244 to 1255, and of Tring also from 1249, but in both cures non-resident. By what Matthew Paris calls his "noble will," he left funds to found the priory at Ravenstone (afterwards carried out by the king), and money to Merton Priory to buy lands,* but it is not proved that he showed much interest in his own churches. The "tradition," as usual, is nothing but an antiquary's theory, quoted vaguely and not quite honestly by fellow antiquaries of the old school. The Dr. Stukeleys of a former age were nothing if not innocently disingenuous. Naturally, no true tradition whatever about Chaceport remains at Ivinghoe; it would be miraculous if it did. The effigy in the chancel, according to the same tradition, represents Chaceport himself, but true tradition names it "Gramfer (or Grampy) Greyvy,"‡ and has no more to say. Browne Willis was inclined, it seems, to attribute it to Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester from 1129 to 1171, but Cole's transcript of his MS. in the British Museum shows that he retracted this opinion in favour of Chaceport. Bishop Henry of Blois, as is well known, was buried in

† Cole's MS. of Browne Willis's *Hundred of Cottesloe*, Add. MS. 5840; An account of Ivinghoe by a writer signing himself J. S. B., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1812, part I., pp. 315-318.

* For his life and for references v. Dic. of Natl. Biography Paris writes his name Chaceporc *(chasse-porc)* without the particle, but wrongly, I believe; such impolite designations, however, were common enough, *e.g.* Talbot=sooty or black (—face), hence *brigand;* Mallet=*maudit;* Giffard=*joufflu*, etc. Dugdale, quoting his bequest of 600 marks to Merton, calls him Peter "Chacepor" (*Monasticon* VI. 245).

‡ Records, vol. IX., p. 143, for remarks on this name. In vol. I., p. 77, there is a paper on the effigy, with a rather rude woodcut.

[The writer also attributes it to Peter de Chaceport, rector of Ivinghoe 1241-1254. The R. Com. Inventory makes no suggestion, merely "probably 15th century."—Ed.]

his cathedral, and Chaceport at Boulogne, where he died in 1255. I think it very probable, for these and other reasons given later, that the effigy represents neither, and that the arcades are earlier than Chaceport's time.

The capitals of the octagonal piers have beautiful "stiff-leaf" foliage, the graceful forms and curves of which thoroughly belie the name. The leaves are generally trilobed, exquisitely finished, and of considerable projection. The design varies, but in most cases the stemmed leaves occur in pairs on the faces, curving away from each other to the angles; at the angles below their meeting lobes is often a flat heart-shaped (ace of spades) leaf lying close to the bell.

Each arcade of five bays has two-centred arches formed on an equilateral triangle; they are of two hollow-chamfered orders without the broach stop, but with the same label on the nave side that occurs in the similar work at Eaton Bray. This is a plain rounded, undercut label, mitred over the piers. The eastern-most arch on each side was originally of greater height and span than the rest, but the responds have been moved some two feet or more westward to make room for the fourteenth-century tower, which had either no predecessor, or, more probably, a smaller one.

Work precisely similar to this exquisite arcade is happily not at all uncommon in the neighbourhood, though not on the Bucks side. The south arcade at Great Gaddesden is exactly like it, foliage, abaci, and bases; the same arcade at Eaton has the same abacus, similar foliage, and the same label, but the bases have the "waterholding" form; both arcades at Studham and the north arcade at Chalgrave resemble it extremely closely, but at Studham the abacus has the moulding which at Ivinghoe and Eaton serve for the label, and the necking and base have half-octagons; the south arcade of Flamstead church, of which the north arcade is a rougher imitation, is also identical in every essential feature. In Bucks I know nothing like it except at Mentmore, where capitals of this type serve in a reversed position as bases to the late fifteenth-century piers of the south arcade.

In at least two of these examples the work can be dated with much probability. Under the year 1220 the contemporary annals of Dunstable Priory record that "Stodham" Church, with its five altars and a "cœmiterium amplius," was dedicated by Robert, Bishop of Lichmore. This in its main structural features must have been the church that now exists, with a high altar, two aisle altars, and perhaps two rood altars, one on either side of that narrow chancel arch with its pair of "squints" which was destroyed at the last *restoration*. In the same year the vicarage there was regulated by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and a vicar first appointed by the Priory. Again, in the same year, on the day of Holy Cross, Chalgrave Church ("Chagrave") was consecrated by the same Bishop of Lichmore; there is nothing whatever now in the building of that or earlier date except the north arcade already mentioned, and some walling of the same period.

It seems hardly possible that there can be much difference between the dates of the work in these churches and the arcades at Ivinghoe. If there is any difference, Ivinghoe and Flamstead may be a few years later, for the foliage in both churches is just perceptibly the more finished and perfect. In any case I think it earlier than Chaceport's rectorate, and I suspect that Bishop Peter des Roches of Winchester, whose manor here Siward and

his outlaws burnt, in 1234,* when Humphrey de Medliers was rector,† may have been more concerned with it than he. Netley choir, begun by his executors in 1239, witnesses that he had at all events a *posthumous interest* in architecture. Siward may possibly have unconsciously helped in the good work by burning the old (? wooden) church, and it seems rather significant that there is no such irregularity of plan here as an already encumbered site so often causes.

Clerestory.—The original clerestories at Ivinghoe contained four circular windows on each side like those still remaining in the transepts; there is one over each free pillar of the arcades. The five uninteresting fifteenth-century windows which supplant them are at a higher level and over the arches The lower halves or quarters of these circular openings still project conspicuously from the plaster within, though they are difficult to trace outside. The earliest roof of the church nearly or just reached the level of the tops of these windows; its gable is still discernible above the west window of the nave, and their corresponding and contemporary roof gables above the north and south windows in the transepts. My own impression is that this first roof (to the nave at least) was made before the existence of the circular windows, but I am not sure of this. The faces of the fourteenth-century tower (west, north, and east) show that it was soon destroyed to make room for a much taller and steeper roof, necessitating somewhat taller walls, less tall, however, than the present ones. The existing circular windows of the transepts have the same label round them (inside and out) as the very late traceried lancets, the contemporary three-light windows and the single geometrical two-light in each transept; it is at least possible that they are of the same date (c. 1300) Other examples of circular clerestory windows are at Ickleford, near Hitchin, and at Anstey, both in Hertfordshire. In these churches they are quatrefoiled; here they are sex-foiled with hollow-chamfered cusps holding each other in position on the soffit, but unfortunately the cusping is nearly all new. The openings have a large hollow chamfer.

About the third quarter of the fifteenth century the clerestory was heightened, and the five plain windows under pointed segmental heads inserted. Their sills cut through the tops of the earlier windows. At this time all the walls of the church were heightened and the present low-pitched roof added, the last of three sets which have covered the church.‡ That over the nave is an unusually fine and highly-ornamented example of its period. The wall-posts rest on stone corbels carved with grotesque heads, and themselves have large wooden figures of the apostles. Above the moulded wall-plate between them, at the ends of the principal rafters, are even larger figures of angels, with outspread wings and shields bearing emblems. The bay over the site of the rood altar is boarded and has carved bosses at the intersection of its timbers The roofs of chancel and transepts are similar, but rather more simple, and those in the aisles quite without ornament.

Aisles and West Door.—None of the windows and doors in the aisles are as early as the arcades; perhaps the twin lancets which light the aisles below the circular windows of Ickleford clerestories were here also. The beautiful west doorway to the nave is later thirteenth-century work. It has a deeply and elaborately-moulded

* Matthew Paris, or Roger de Wendover, *Flores Historiarum.* (Chron. and Mem.) III. 52, &c. "Ivingeho quoque villam Petri Wintoniensis episcopi, cum domibus et rebus cunctis episcopo damnosis, concremarunt quarto idus Maii."

† Presented by Des-Roches in 1221.

‡ Perhaps only two have covered the chancel.

IVINGHOE : ANCIENT LECTERN.

head, the mouldings worked in the faces of soffit and wall, the angle of which was not chamfered, but rounded. The principal of them are rolls and triple or double fillets; the hoodmould, which has short returns, is a large irregular roll and fillet (or filleted scroll) with a bead and a deep hollow below. The whole suit is carried on either side by a detached nook-shaft with circular cap and base. The capitals have foliage more lily-like than like that of the arcades, with a roll and fillet abacus having a bead below, and with round necking.

The western window above this door retains the arch, jambs, and jamb-shafts (with moulded caps and bases) of the original window, which was of the same period as the doorway. Until 1871 it was filled with fifteenth-century tracery of three lights, doubled above, inserted apparently at the same time as the similar east window (in chancel) still to be described. This was cleared away by Mr. Street in 1871, and replaced by the present tracery, which is faithfully Geometrical, but very new. At the same time he probably removed a niche for an image which existed in 1812 over and outside the window.

The windows in the aisles nearest the transept arches are of the same design and date, the second quarter of the fourteenth century. They have good curvilinear tracery under a two-centred arch, consisting of two intersecting ogee arches, with quatrefoiled heads supporting a quatrefoiled vesica. The label is a scroll, and the mouldings of the arch a wave-mould and sunk chamfer. The rear-arch, also two-centred, has a small wave-moulding stopped by the jambs. The two-light in the north aisle west of the door is similar in many details, but the design of the tracery naturally differs, and its moulding is of rather more pronounced character, as befits a smaller window. The corresponding window of the south aisle is of two lights also, and is probably of the same date, but its tracery is geometrical—two cinquefoiled lights supporting a quatrefoiled circle. The western windows of both aisles are like it, but mainly, if not altogether, modern.

North and South Doors.—The north and south doorways are much alike, and of about the same date as the aisle windows. They have a series of wave-moulds and hollows, with quatrefoils and ball-flowers in the principal hollow of the inner order. The north doorway has its label (a scroll with bead below) stopped by knops of naturalesque foliage, that on the right original, the other new. Both retain their old doors. The porches which cover them date from 1871, but that over the west door is of about 1470-80, and retains its old span roof carried by two free and two engaged four-centred arches. The outer doorway has a quatrefoil and a rose in the spandrels. The embattled parapet, which is new (? 1871) had on the merlon over the door, which now exhibits the arms of Earl Brownlow, the crowned shield of Edward IV., supported by his "beastes"—a "Tyger and a Bull," according to Browne Willis, but probably a lion and a bull,* the tiger being a beast of Lancastrian principles.

Transepts.—Each of the transepts is entered by a two-centred arch of two broadly wave-moulded orders, the inner of the north arch dying into the projecting wall of the tower staircase on one side, and stopped near the floor by a broach stop on the other. That on the south transept is continuous to the stop, but the outer order in each case is stopped by the jambs.

The lighting of both transepts is by two tall traceried lancets in their east walls, the two circular sex-foiled windows already described high up in their west walls, below the outer of which is

* But, according to the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the animals are two lions. The Yorkist king sometimes used a second lion instead of the bull.

a small Geometrical window of early type, having two plain chamfered orders and two uncusped lights with a quatrefoiled circle in the head below a two-centred arch. In both north and south walls is a tall three-light late Geometrical window, the flanking lights of which are cinquefoiled lancets with ordinary chamfer cusping; but the taller central light has the traceried head which also occurs in the heads of the single lancets just mentioned, and dates them all pretty exactly. This tracery consists of an open half-trefoil supporting the pointed and long-lobed complete trefoil which occurs so frequently from 1295 or earlier to 1325. A window at Milton Abbey with all three lights traceried in this fashion is known to be of the first quarter of the century, and the west front at Howden (c. 1315) has its four lights headed with it. Nearer home, it occurs at Flamstead and Bierton, but in both has a slightly later character (? 1330). In the east wall of the north transept two trefoiled piscinas of the date of the windows remain, but the corresponding southward piscina in the south transept is in its south wall. In both transepts the southward piscinas are now covered by panelling. They all have a hollow chamfer.

In the north transept, but not in the south, there is a low doorway with a pointed but *nearly* semi-circular head, under the two-light window of the west wall. It is mainly new, but some old stones remain, and show merely a wide hollow sunk in a plain chamfer, stopped by a chamfer a foot from the ground. The rear-arch is segmental, and has, I think, merely a narrow chamfer.

Chancel.—There is little remaining but the walls of the thirteenth-century chancel; all the present structural features are fifteenth-century work of the date of the west porch, or possibly later. But in the north wall the blocked outlines of two lancets are still visible from outside, the third nearest the transept having been obliterated by a plain fifteenth-century three-light, the only window now in the wall. Southward there are two such late windows, but between them, partly obscured by a buttress (the only one to the chancel) is another blocked lancet, no doubt also one of three. All these lancets are less tall and less sharply headed than those in the transepts. The present east window is a fifteenth-century insertion of four cinquefoiled lights, divided above by supermullions into eight trefoiled lights under a low four-centred but nearly straight-sided arch. There is a narrow priest's door in the south wall between the windows, blocked in 1871, and of small interest. Its head is four-centred and chamfered.

No trace remains visible of either piscina or sedilia. A low arched recess in the north wall may have been intended for the Easter Sepulchre, but has long contained a rude effigy of a priest, earlier than the arch, and described later. The arch itself is four-centred, and its four main cusps have each foil trefoiled (see illustration); the outer order is a double ogee, the inner a hollow chamfer. The large label is of a plain section fairly common in the fifteenth-century, with a slightly-curved upper surface, diagonally chamfered below, with a wide and shallow hollow in the chamfer reaching the wall-surface. Two recent but well-cut heads of priests serve as drips. The date of the recess is probably but little, if at all, after 1400. Above it, a little east of its apex, a good crowned head of old work projects from the wall, and there is another corresponding to it on the wall opposite. Formerly iron staples remained over them, and together they were possibly designed to carry a beam for lights,* which may have been put

* Cp. entries in the pre-reformation accounts of the church of St. Lawrence, Reading, given in his monograph upon it by the Rev. Charles Kerry (pp. 27, 42)—"Anno 1537 Payd for skowryng the beam hangyng before the Sacrament, viii d." "1538-9. Paid for makeyng the beam lights *ouer the Sepulchre ayenst easter*, xxi d."

up at Easter, but removed for the ordinary routine of the church.

The gabled roof of the chancel can be traced on the tower wall between the two minute lancets which on this face occur below the small circular windows. It was less tall than the three roofs which in the fourteenth century covered the nave and transepts, but of nearly the same height as the first thirteenth-century roofs. There is very little by which to date the chancel precisely, but I fancy that its lancets are considerably earlier than those of the transepts, and they may possibly be of nearly the same date as the nave.

Outside the present gable under the stone cross is a small plate of lead, inscribed which probably refers to some reparation of the leads of the roof. The north transept has a large oblong panel of stone under its cross (which is the only old one remaining), but its inscription is quite undecipherable.

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THE TOWER.—The tower arches are two-centred, in three chamfered orders, the outermost of which is continuous, the inner two carried by triple half-hexagonal responds with moulded capitals and simple bases of perhaps 1340. The former have a scroll above and a mid-roll with central and under-fillet below, overhanging the bell. In the north-west angle, and projecting from the north and west faces of the pier walling, is the newel staircase, with its original doorway opening into the transept, and a long and very narrow window (query modern) over the tower crossing. The head of the door has a shouldered "arch" with a plain chamfer, and there is another such doorway to the ringing-loft above, which retains its old door. Two small and narrow lancets in the east wall, splayed within, and pierced on either side of the gable-mark of the lost fourteenth-century roof to the chancel, alone light this chamber, and have each a pointed trefoil of tracery in the head, carved upon or resting against a solid blocking of stone which converts them into rectangular openings. Between and below them is a nearly square recess, now blocked outwardly, but formerly opening into the old roof; similar blocked openings remain at a considerably higher level in the north walls. Near the top of this stage, in all faces but the south, are small circular "eyelets," a pair in each face, quatrefoiled with plain cusping; between them, at their level, are the points of the old gables to nave and transepts. They light a low intermediate chamber in this stage which now contains the clock. The bell-chamber, the walls of which are original for three-fourths at least of their height, is divided from the stage below by a broad set-off of stone, chamfered, and has a fifteenth-century two-light window in each face, the lights cinquefoiled with a quatrefoil above between straight sides; the head of the western window is blocked to carry the clock-face. Another clock-face lower down in the south wall tells the time to the fields and the Icknield Way. The stair-turret, occupying the north-west angle, is outwardly oblong in plan, the broader face westward, but at the top the south-easterly faces are multangular; it rises about six feet above the parapet, and now contains an iron beacon-frame or cresset formerly loose in one of the tower chambers. In 1812 it was called the Bushel Tower, from a bushel measure once there, with a fruit-tree in it. A small *flèche* of timber and lead, some 36 feet high, rises from the tower roof, and, as usual, has frequently been a mark for lightning, as well as criticism. A gilt ball and weather-cock vane surmount it. A similar *flèche* once distinguished the fine belfry at Edlesborough, but was destroyed by lightning in 1828, and a few years ago, so I am informed by the parish clerk, "Tom" of Ivinghoe (i.e. the weathercock) fell from the same cause almost through the aisle roof.

THE EARLIER MONUMENTS, &c.—In the floor of the chancel all the brasses of the church are collected together, some not in their

original casements. Those of the Duncombes were formerly on altar-tombs in the inner chapel of the north, and both chapels of the south transept; that of Blackhed on the floor of the outer chapel of the north transept The French inscription-plate now laid south of the altar, close to the east wall, and partly covered by the reredos of 1896, was formerly in the middle of the tower-crossing. Only about half the slab remains, with the lower parts of the indents for half-figures (each about 10 in. across) of a man in civilian costume and his wife. The woman's figure was lost, and the man already headless by 1812. The inscription of three lines, on a plate 2 ft. 1 in. by 3⅞ in., is as follows:—

Rauf Fallywolle qe moruſt le . iij. iõ de mai lan de gr̃e . m̄. ccc. xlix.

+ lucie sa fẽme qe moruſt le vintiſme iour de Januer lan de gce

. m̄. ccc. lxviij. giſent icy . dieu de lour almes ait mercy .

It is quite possible that the person this brass commemorates, who was a benefactor to the destroyed chapel of Ivinghoe Aston and founder of the chantry there,* was also founder of the tower here, the character of the stage below the bell-chamber with the arches and responds on which it rests all being consistent with his date.

The family seems to have held part of the manor of the Bishop of Winchester at farm; the names of two Ralphs occur fairly frequently in local documents of this century. Ralph "Fallynthewolle" of Aston, — with such other neighbouring magnates as Thomas le Botiller of Northall, Matilda de Jarpunville of Mentmore (a lady!), a Tillesworth of "Masseworth," Henry "Jones-bailiff Brokas" of Horton and Cheddington, the Stretleys of Mentmore, a Bosevyll from Pitstone [and Edlesborough], Edmund Neyrnuyt of "Pichelesthorne," the Hays [? of Berkhampstead Castle], another lady, an Inge of Dunstable [kinsman of the Lord la Zouche of Eaton and Houghton], a chaplain, and the parsons of Weston Turville and Pitstone — occurs in the Patent Rolls of 6 Feb., 1339, as one of an armed company of 62 persons named, and others not named, who had attacked John de "Chetyngdon's" house of "Erle" in Pitstone,† and robbed it of £300 worth of live stock and other goods. A Ralph and a William Fallynwoll occur among the names of benefactors to the College of Ashridge (Todd's *History of Ashridge).*

The priest's effigy in the possible Easter Sepulchre already described is rough local work, much like a better finished effigy in a similar recess in the south aisle of Luton. Both are in ordinary mass vestments, which in this figure lack all ornament. The plain amice is extraordinarily large, straight, and stiff. The undulations of the front of the chasuble are treated in a way quite unlike the fourteenth or fifteenth-century convention, and certainly resemble early work. The hair is treated in the fashion of the thirteenth century, and a straight edge over the forehead, as of a skull-cap, passing not over but beneath the hair, fully excuses the description of it by the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as "a wig very much like what is called a Welsh wig." The "gown" and "apron" of the same description, the former of which is the "cope" of other descriptions, are simply the chasuble. Neither the maniple nor the stole-ends show either

* Inq. ad quod damnum (10 Edw. III.), file ccxxxvii., No. 27. The name is there written Fallynwoll, and the chapel, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, had been some time in existence.

† Yarley Farm, which gave name to the old hundred of Erlai. The loss was perhaps equivalent to about £5,000 of our money.

fringe or ornament, and the feet have no character or modelling whatever. Beneath the head are two pillows, the upper lozenge-wise upon the lower, and the feet rest on the slope of a half-octagonal and pyramidal base. On the whole, I think so homely a production as unlikely to be the effigy of a king's favourite and a queen's treasurer—who moreover is known to be buried elsewhere—as it is to be that of a bishop. All that can be said is that it is perhaps of the thirteenth century, and represents one of the rectors.

Of the mediæval furniture nothing remains but the oak lectern and bench-ends in the nave. The former is of the fifteenth century, and consists of a gabled double-desk, turning on a hollow-sided hexagonal stem with cap, knop, and richly-moulded base. In each gable-end of the desk is a circular hole, hollow chamfered. Before the restoration the 32 bench-ends, now in the nave, were in the aisles, and have been fitted with new seats and backs. The rough and bold carving of their poppy-heads is nevertheless effective. Most of them have grotesque masks in the middle of the *lis*-shaped "flower," but three have small *poupées* which date them. One represents a man in a waisted and long-skirted gown, with the straight pleats, belt, and high open collar of the middle of the century; another is in half-armour, with a globular breast-plate, skirt of taces once marked by paint, and round-cuffed gauntlets of the same period. The absence of tuilles to the taces indicate that it is not late in the century. He too wears a high collar with a V-shaped opening; his pointed shoes are turned up and facetiously large. A third has a mermaid holding the usual double comb and round mirror.

In Browne-Willis's time the north windows "of the Body of the Church," *i.e.* of the clerestory, contained "the portraits of several Persons praying, with inscriptions over them." The shield of England, without the French quarters, and therefore before 1340, was then in "the Upper Window of the S. Isle" (query the three-light in the south transept); here, too, was a shield argent with a cross gules. "In the west window of the south Isle" (the Geometrical two-light in the transept) was a shield of "O. 2 cheverons G. in Cheif a Lion passant and Canton of the 2d.;" and in the north window of the chancel a quarterly shield which he describes thus: "1. A. a Lion pass. G. 2. O. 2 Lions passt A. 3d. as 2d., 4th as 1st." Possibly the field of the second quartering should be "b." for blue or azure. These arms could no doubt be very easily identified. Not a fragment of all this glass remains.

Most deeply to be regretted of the losses which the church has sustained since 1812 are the font and the chancel screen.* The font, which had an octagonal bowl originally resting on a central stem, and eight shafts standing clear of its base (which were even then missing) was probably of the thirteenth century.† It stood near the south-west pier of the nave. The new font was under the tower in 1862 (Sheahan), and is now in a fenced-off partition with a boarded floor at the west end of the north aisle. The mediæval chancel-screen, of oak, painted and gilt, had painted panels below with "figures of the Apostles, three on each side of the folding-doors." But in an additional note by Thomas Fisher, author of the beautiful book of etchings of Bedfordshire antiquities, it is stated that four of the figures represented a cardinal (? Beaufort) and three bishops. No account of the rood-screen remains, and it is worth notice that there is no trace of a rood-

* The account of 1812 indicates, I find, the *rood*-screen then no longer existed.

† A similar font remains, or recently remained, at Stubbington, co. Hunts.

doorway from the tower stairs or elsewhere, though a slot for a high beam for hanging the rood remains in the projecting masonry of the staircase, to the north of the arch; this retains a few words of the creed or commandments, once painted in seventeenth-century blackletter on this wall. But there are other indications of the rood altar, a blocked piscina, for instance, behind the pulpit, and the filled-in slots in the caps of the first free pillars north and south, for two screens to flank the altar. Traceried panels from one or other of the old screens now form the sanctuary rail, and are used in the front of the new altar-table and elsewhere. They have a cinquefoiled ogee with trefoiled circles in the spandrels.

Much else remains in the church which should be described, but I have already far exceeded my space with this long and very dry analysis. The Blackhed and Duncombe brasses, and the two wall-monuments (chancel and south transept) are sufficiently described in Lipscomb. But the magnificent Jacobean pulpit with its sound-board and hour-glass frame, the three seventeenth-century chairs, and the unusual framed and carved table of the same date, now used as the altar-table in the south transept, * are all exceptionally good and interesting; the roofs, too, are worth a fuller description.

FREDERICK G. GURNEY.

NOTE..—I have not seen the account of the church in the recently-published *Inventory* for North Bucks. It will, no doubt, corroborate my reading of its history where I am right, and correct me where I am wrong.

The photographs, except one which I cannot identify, I owe to the kindness of Mr. George Heley, of Great Gap, Ivinghoe, to whom I am much indebted.

IVINGHOE DOWNS

form one of the highest groups of the Chilterns, and present a picturesque appearance. Their highest points are Beacon Hill, with faint outline of a camp and a barrow, from which the terminal syllable of the name of the place may have been derived. Other well-known points are Gallows Hill and Steps Hill. A short run, partly along the old Icknield Way and past some romantic spots, brought the excursionists to

EDLESBOROUGH,

the fortified hill of Edulf. The village is chiefly built round an extensive "Green," the folkmoot of the oirginal settlers. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on an insulated hill, and will be found well described and illustrated in the recently-issued "Inventory" of the Royal Commission.

EATON BRAY CHURCH.

Upon the Society's visit here, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, the architect in charge of the restoration, read a most interesting paper upon the church, to which the few remarks which follow may be considered a footnote; the chief excuse being that some of the facts indirectly throw light upon the date of the similar work at Ivinghoe.

Though rather poor in fittings, the building fully compensates for this by the unusual interest of its thirteenth-century structural features. The plan, a common one of that date, consists of an aisled nave with unequal transept chapels, chancel, and small west tower. The last, a late fourteenth-century addition, which

* Formerly used for the chief altar in the chancel.

EATON BRAY.

has lost an equal-sized extension westward made at the end of the fifteenth century, is at present still in an incomplete and ruinous condition. The clerestory was evidently added at the same time as the tower, and contains windows of two ogee-headed lights, like the single lights still traceable in the south and east faces of the tower.

The arcades of the nave, although approximately of the same thirteenth-century period, are extraordinarily unlike so much so as to cause surprise even to the casual visitor. To the south the piers are octagonal, and the capitals have well-cut trilobed "stiff" foliage, much like the somewhat later one at Ivinghoe. The bases, however, unlike those of the north arcade and at Ivinghoe, have the "water-holding" form. Handsome corbels occur instead of responds at either end of this arcade, the capitals carved much like those of the piers, and the corbels themselves covered with stems and close-lying leaves. Corbels almost exactly like them remain in the presbytery at Ely, the date of which is about 1235. The arches here are of two hollow-chamfered orders with broach stops, sometimes omitted, as at Studham close by. The date of the Studham work is discussed in the previous account of Ivinghoe, and is probably just before the year 1220.

The north arcade is infinitely more elaborate, and its length hardly fits the church. For this and other reasons mentioned below, it is probable that it is not the work of a local mason or school, though the south arcade almost undoubtedly is. The piers are clustered, three of them with their four smaller shafts engaged upon the "core" and their four larger detached; the others have all eight shafts engaged. The main central-niece of the piers is a hollow-sided octagon. At the east end, built against a short piece of walling, the inaccurate half of one of these piers serves as respond. At the west end is a corbel instead, which, however, tells precisely the same tale. It is quite evidently half a pier-capital like the rest, the necking cut away, and the whole finished with downward converging cones, and resting upon a large and rather featureless mask or head. This is plainly the work of some local mason not yet educated out of the "Norman" tradition. The so-called "stiff" foliage of the capitals, and the deep and numerous mouldings of the arches, are work of the finest sort, such as is found nowhere else in the neighbourhood. The abacus is of very rare and early section, with a double curve above, such as is found in work of about 1200 at Dore Abbey, and in work known to have been in progress in 1228 at St. Mary-le-Wigford in Lincoln. In 1221 William de Cantelou (de Cantilupo, etc.), who had acquired Eaton by exchange with King John in the fifth year of his reign * was busy with a castle here, † desiring a place of strength near "Falcasius" de Bréauté's strongholds of Bedford and Luton, the better to rebel, if necessary. ‡ Rather before this time he had been engaged in a legal dispute with the Prior of Merton about Eaton Church, which long before had been granted

* It was formerly held at farm of the king by his first wife's family, the Bracys, of Meole Bracy, etc.; for the exchange v. *Cal. Rot. Chartarum*, 5 and 6 John.

† "1221. . . . apud Lutune et apud Eitone, castra ædificata sunt in grave periculum Dunstapliæ et viciniæ." *Annales de Dunstaplia* The great rectangular wet-moat still remains half-a-mile north-west of Eaton Church, with the lowered circular mount or *motte* and part of its ditch at the north angle.

‡ He did so, with Ranulph Blundeville Earl of Chester and others, but under threat of ex-communication made his peace at Northampton almost immediately. His discontent was due to jealousy of Hubert de Burgh.

to the Priory by Stephen, while still Count of Boulogne.* For some reason the grant had never or not fully taken effect, for Cantelou's own son Walter, Bishop of Worcester by 1236, held the *rectory* before and after that date.† The dispute was partially settled by a fine of the 12th John ‡ (1210—1211), by which the Prior had Eaton Church, and Cantelou a chapel and chaplain in his "court" at Eaton; but neither he nor William his heir relinquished the right of presentation until the 27th Henry III. (by fine of that date).

It seems a reasonable deduction that the north arcade was provided, if not set up, by Cantelou, who may originally have intended not only to have a fine church upon the present site, but also to build his fortified house here. Having to abandon his claim to the church, he probably abandoned also his beautiful arcade, reserving his efforts for his castle and chapel (of St. Nicholas) away on the edge of the old marsh. The site here had previously boasted nothing better, most likely, than a timber church, like that of Merton itself a hundred years before, § and like the humble frame for wattle and daub shown on the seal of Ankerwycke. Merton or the parish itself finished the present nave in the less ambitious but still beautiful fashion of the local stone-workers.

The font is of the same date and beauty as what may be considered Cantelou's arcade; and the shaft caps in the north wall, belonging to an unfinished system of arched struts and vaulting, are of the same date and design. So, too, is the door-head now over the outer doorway of the fifteenth-century north porch.

There are many other features of the church of very great interest, but the chief problem, and the only one which is of particular interest to our Buckinghamshire Society, is that which I have attempted to solve.

The small but excellent photographs which illustrate these remarks are used by the kind permission of Miss Dorothy G. Sutton (daughter of the Rev. Edwin Sutton, Vicar of Eaton), whose work they are, and to whom my most considered and willing thanks are due. I should like to add that the present good condition of the church, which was formerly all but ruinous, is entirely owing to the Vicar's exertions and to his scrupulous care for the old work. The mutilated tower, which since 1810 at least has *needed support*, still awaits the necessary funds.

FREDERICK G. GURNEY.

The whole of this neighbourhood is covered with places and objects of great antiquarian interest. One of the best known is

TOTTERNHOE CASTLE.

This, the greatest of the many forts of the Norman type in the district, has, like many other such forts even of greater size and strength, no known history whatever. The plan, allowing for the exigencies of the site, is not so unusual as has been thought, though the rectangular form of the outer castle-yard has caused

* For the grant of Stephen, Dugdale *Mon.* vi. p. 247 (old ed. II. 135).

† That the prior of Merton had previously exercised his rights is, however, proved by a fine of 20 Sept., 1197, by which Walter, prior of Merton, acknowledges the right of one Agnes, wife of Richard, and one Sibil, wife of John, to half a virgate in "Eitone."

‡ These fines are incorrectly among those of Bucks, the former Case 14, file 9 (9—16 John) quinzismes of Easter, 12 John. The latter recites this in full.

§ Re-built in stone in 1135.

EATON BRAY: THE ARCADE FROM CHANCEL.

it to be considered by the older school of antiquaries as partly of Roman or Romano-British construction. There is no ground for such an assumption, and the few shards of pottery, etc., which have been picked up on the site have all, as it happens, been of a mediæval type, though had they been Roman or earlier, no evidence of the date of the earthworks could, of course, have been deduced from them, for the surface soil of the whole hill to Dunstable is full of such remains. No exploratory digging has ever been done upon the site.

The plan is the usual Norman one of a ditched castle-mount or motte, which is about 450 feet in circumference at the base, and originally no doubt carried a wooden palisade and *bretasche*. Round it are two courts or baileys, the smaller of the two sufficiently defended by the enormous scarp westward. The other curves about two sides of the mount, and where its northern horn abuts on the smaller bailey is divided from it by a ditch, and the angle further defended by an angular bank. A great rampart, very tall on the outer face, defends it on all sides but the S.W., where again the steep slope of the hill is sufficient defence. A wide and deep ditch runs about it on all sides but this, and divides it eastward from the oblong castle-yard. The large circular pit in this bailey was probably the mouth of a deep well, but I shall return to it in a moment. The castle-yard beyond has been artificially levelled, and the material probably used to heighten the level of the baileys just described. It is defended by the steep slope to the S.W.,—by a long straight ditch on the opposite side,—and is cut off from the rest of the plateau eastward by a very broad and well-preserved ditch at right angles, in which you see the row of beeches. This last ditch has a tall bank on the inside, but with so sharp an edge that it can never have carried anything more formidable than a palisade. It stops short of the long south-western scarp by about 58 feet, leaving this space as the entrance to the castle. In the chalk-pit to the north, part of another ditch has been discovered just recently, perhaps showing that the defence on this side, long since obliterated by the plough, once extended to that very considerable distance.

The height of the mount is 524 feet above ordnance datum, 201 feet above the moated and ruinous house seen to westward. The valley must have been overawed by it in the most effective way. The length of the whole fort is about two-thirds that of Windsor, the plan of which it resembles in some respects. Little more than 100 years ago there existed near Leighton Buzzard a fort of the same date and character, unfortunately quite destroyed at the time of the great enclosures. This has always been described as a circular town-site of the same kind as Maiden Bower, but not long since I found a plan of it which conclusively proves it of Norman construction, with the same ditched mound and rectangular castle-yard as Totternhoe. Other mount and bailey castles of the same race, but of ages varying from the earliest Norman times to the thirteenth century, exist or have existed at Wing, Cublington, Toddington, and Weston Turville; a late specimen is at Eaton Bray, and there are miniature examples at Tilsworth, here, and at Chalgrave.

An antiquary of about 1820, who wrote in a purposely rustic fashion under the pseudonym of "Dunno," but who in the flesh was Mr. Henry Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, found the castle-mount and some of the vallum to be constructed of regular layers of quarry stones without mortar. He also mentions an interesting tradition that the whole site was once covered with houses, but another version enlarges the matter to no less than sixteen churches!

The Domesday tenant of the chief manor was Walter the Fleming, but an undertenant held it of him. The head of Walter's barony

and the castle of his descendants, the Wahulls, was not here, but at Odell. Another part of Totternhoe was held by William the Chamberlain, who also held Luton. It may possibly be significant that he was forcibly dispossessed of two hides out of the seven by no less a person than that turbulent prelate, Odo of Bayeux, owner of Eaton, close by. But my personal opinion, based, I admit, on quite insufficient grounds, is that the castle is the result of the Conqueror's own policy of overawing the country everywhere by such castle-works. In a few years, as soon as its object was accomplished, its wooden tower and wooden pales would be allowed to fall into ruin, for the place was unnecessary as a permanent stronghold, and was extremely bleak and inconvenient as a dwelling for any lord of the village. The Annals of Dunstable, which practically begin in 1201, do not so much as mention it, though twenty years later they are much concerned by William de Cantelon's castle-building at Eaton, and that of "Fawkes" de Breauté at Luton.

Now for the well already spoken of. It is now called by that name, but at one time the people called it the Moneypit, and had a tradition that there was money in it. The children, I believe—and the circular foot-track supports me—still have a ritual to celebrate the belief. They run about the pit nine times and then leap to the bottom; at that impact the chest of treasure within rattles seductively. At Pitstone they used to do the same about a Giant's Grave, and the monster would stir and groan. No surprise need be felt at the position of the well at the top of a dry chalk hill, for at Carisbrooke the old well is 100 feet deep. The Normans were expert well-sinkers.

I should like to mention that a moat in the fields to the south-west, called Hulyam's Moat, still preserves the "Christian" name of its thirteenth-century proprietor, Alelm de Welton.

MAIDEN BOWER, NEAR DUNSTABLE.

The name of this ancient British town site,—which has exercised the ingenuity of many antiquaries since and including Camden, who have all thought it necessary to devise a Celtic etymology for it,—is as old in almost its present form as the middle of the thirteenth century. The oldest known form is Maydenburie. I need scarcely add that it is pure English. The word "maiden" occurs in the names of earthworks of *all* periods, and in those of old ways, fields, commons, and even farms. There is a Maiden Common Farm no farther away than Luton. There are Maiden Castles in Durham and Dorset, and a Maiden Bower at Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, which is incontestibly Norman work. The word was often used in the middle ages for any earthwork, road, or field which had gone out of use and was covered with turf.

But there is some question whether this is properly the name of the old town-site here. The older peasantry seem to have called it the "Castle," as they still call the Norman work at Totternhoe close by. And a spring at Sewell,—or according to some, a field west of the great circular "pound,"—was more properly entitled to the name of Maiden Bower. But Camden evidently understood it to apply to the town-site, and accordingly was tempted, beyond his strength, to derive it from Magiovintum or Magiovinium.

To-day all that remains above ground is an approximate circle of chalk bank varying in height from four feet to something over ten, which encloses an area of a little more than ten acres. The five (? original) entrances remain, but the plough has levelled up the outer ditch so completely that it cannot be seen at all, though it was still discernible a hundred years ago. The enclosure was once rich in flint implements, but so many antiquaries of all ages from ten upwards have wandered over it that the surface, to

the depth the plough reaches, is now destitute of treasure. From time to time Roman coins and objects of some interest have been turned up. I may instance particularly a facetted intaglio in paste belonging to Mr. Worthington Smith; it bears the radiated head of Carausius the "pirate," who for six years was Emperor in Britain. Himself a Frisian, he was originally employed to put down the Frisian and Saxon pirates who infested the Channel and the North Sea; but finding himself suspected of collusion with the rovers, and condemned by central Rome to execution *more Romano*, by dagger, he proclaimed himself Emperor in self-defence, and maintained himself in Britain so successfully as to extort recognition even from Rome itself. This was an early, but by no means the earliest, anticipation of the final conquest of the island by Saxons and Frisians.

It is said that a hoard of gold and another of bronze implements have been found in the enclosure, but nothing is known of their type or their present whereabouts. There is an almost forgotten tradition related of the place in Britten and Brayley's Description of Bedfordshire of 1810, which was told to me ten years ago by an old labourer of Ivinghoe. He died the year before last nearly a century old, and since he read little literature but "Reynolds' Weekly" at no great speed, he can hardly have received the story except *a majoribus*. It is to the effect that the bounds of the wall were first marked out by strips cut from a bull's hide, a wager having been made between a king and a queen of these regions that the lady would not find it possible to encamp an army within a bull's hide; or alternatively, that she might march her beaten army away with the full honours of war if she could muster them within the hide. The tale is very old and very widespread. Dido and her companions used the same device, we remember, in purchasing Carthage—*Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo*. But the story is told of other places even in England.

DUNSTABLE,

which was entered near the site of the Eleanor Cross that stood in front of the Rose and Crown Inn, near where the Watling Street crossed the Icknield Way. It was the work of John Battle, who also erected the crosses at Stony Stratford, St. Albans, and the one just outside Northampton. The cross was destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1643, and no remains exist above-ground, but foundations have been found during alterations to the roadway.

THE LUNCHEON.

The attendance of members and friends this year was a record. Car places had been found for 70, and over 100 sat down to luncheon, which was served in the Town Hall.

THE FAYREY PALL.

At one end of the hall, placed over some chairs, was exhibited a very interesting example of needlework dating from about 1450. This was an object of much curiosity and speculation on the part of the visitors. The pall is said to have been given by Henry Fayrey to the con-fraternity of St. John Baptist, of Dunstable. This Fayrey, who died in 1516, was a mercer, and the arms of the guild are worked on the pall, and so are several figures of the Fayrey family and others. Altogether it is a very elaborate and handsome piece of work, and possesses a long and varied history.

Leaving the hall, the party made their way from the "High" into Church Street, in order to inspect

THE PRIORY CHURCH,

which is the chief edifice in the town, but the present structure is only a portion of the original 12th century building, the eastern part having been destroyed soon after the Dissolution. The west font is very interesting, displaying as it does some 12th century Norman work side by side with an Early English doorway, deeply recessed. The body of the church is Norman, and the aisles are separated from the nave by arcades supported on massive pillars. The chancel is entered under an oaken screen, and the altar stands on the site of the old altar of the Holy Cross and All Angels. The lower part of the east wall at the back of the altar was originally the choir screen, which separated the people's portion of the church from the choir or monastic portion. It is supposed that the present edifice owed its preservation to the fact that it had been used as a Parish Church, while the buildings that belonged strictly to the Priory were destroyed. The church was consecrated on St. Luke's Day, 1213, and preparations are being made to celebrate the 700th anniversary on 18th October next. The wooden columns in an archway between the chancel and vestry are archæologically of great interest, and are said to show some Spanish characteristics, and to date from the time of Queen Mary. There is much other woodwork of excellent character. The Rector was suffering from a bad cold and loss of voice, but he managed to add a few remarks in reference to some of the peculiarities of the building. The fact may be recalled that it was in the Lady Chapel of the Priory that Cranmer pronounced the divorce of Henry VIII. from Katherine of Aragon.

On leaving Dunstable the party proceeded along the Watling Street, through a deep cutting, towards

TILSWORTH CHURCH.

The earliest work remaining in the church is in the south and east walls of the chancel, which belong to the middle of the thirteenth century or a little later. The present arch of that date into the south chapel was blocked until the recent careful restoration, and the chapel itself had long ago been destroyed. The east window of the chancel is of the last years of the fourteenth century, and was built at the same time as the north wall of the chancel was rebuilt further north.

The caps and bases of the single arcade are unusual and worth notice. The aisle was added to the original aisle-less E.E. church early in the fourteenth century, but its walls and windows were rebuilt more than 100 years later. To the date of these walls and windows the tower also belongs.

The north wall, which one would expect to be part of the original thirteenth century church, seems to have been entirely rebuilt about the middle of the fourteenth century; and its door, as well as that still in the later south aisle, belongs to this date. I should like to draw attention to the shields of arms which some mediæval idler has scratched upon the S. door jambs. One is difficult to make out, but will be found to bear a fesse with three hooded heads in chief. The other is a large formé cross, "fitched" in the foot, probably an early form of the arms of Chetwood. Close beside it is a smaller shield showing the indented chief of the Morteynes who held this manor.

The large window in the N. aisle is a beautiful specimen of flowing tracery. The priest's tomb here is of approximately the same date. The worked pinnacle is old, but the unfinished finial and the top of the right buttress are quite new.

Just within the south door is an incised coffin-shaped slab with an interesting French inscription to Adam de Tullesworthe. This

formerly had an incised figure upon it, showing a man in the civil costume of the last years of the thirteenth or first of the fourteenth century. Members of this family occur as jurors for the hundred in taxation matters, and for various inquisitions during the first half of the century. They held land also at Marsworth, and one of their presumable descendants was burnt for heresy at Dunstable by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, in Henry VII.'s time. Built into the wall within the new addition to the church is a fragment of another French slab, with an inscription to one of the Morteynes of the castle-mount behind the church and the moated site in front of it. One of the brass or rather *latton* letters remains in the stone. Some old tiles will be found at the east of the aisle.

The porch is mostly seventeenth century work of brick. The windows are merely scraps of old tracery built into the wall. There used to be an old moulded beam here — I don't know exactly where—with anno dni ihȝȝ (1533) cut in good black-letter upon it. The form of the 5 (like a black letter h) is unusual at so late a date, but not unparalleled. The large tomb N. of the chancel which has no effigy is that of Gabriel Fowler, who succeeded his father Edward in 1540, and died in 1582. The quaint masterpiece opposite tempts one to think it an effort of a Totternhoe mason. The man's figure is that of Sir Henry Chester, one of Charles II.'s knights of the Bath, etc. He died in 1666.

The stone figures along the N. wall were found during the recent restoration. The queer little XIIIth. century knights are perhaps part of a group representing Becket's murder or martyrdom. The others are fragments of very fine sculpture of the same century; one is part of a figure of the Virgin, the other of our Lord's Pity. There are also fragments of foliage work of about 1220, like that at Eaton.

The small Priory of St. Giles in the Wood at Flamstead held this Church.

THE GATEHOUSE AT TILSWORTH.

In a district such as this—immemorially at peace—relics of fortification in anything but earth are very rare indeed. The fifteenth century gateway here, though nothing very formidable, arrests the eye where it is, far more than a whole pele-tower would in the north. With the moat, it is the immediate successor of the little Norman fort of the Morteynes behind the church. I have called it fifteenth century, but the window-head in the south wall may be rather earlier—in fact I think it is, and I should be inclined to date the walls about 1370, though that to the north is of different masonry and evidently later. The roof also and the pigeon-loft belong to a much later date. The original south archway remains, with a segmental inner order and a two-centred outer. Upstairs—the old vice staircase remains but is blocked—there is a stone fireplace with a back of tiles built in the herring-bone pattern. And there is a round-headed doorway, also built up, in this floor.

The manor belonged to Peverel at the time of Domesday, but was acquired later by the Morteynes of Marston Moretaine, etc., a Breton family, who subinfeudated it to a younger branch, holding it until 1373. In this year it passed to their kinsman, Richard Chamberleyn, of Stanbridge, a descendant of a well-known family, and successors of the Gaddesdens there. He it was, or his son, who probably moved from the Norman site to the wider enclosure a moat would afford. From the Chamberlaynes it passed by purchase to the Fowlers in 1528.

The house is not old—at least its outer walls are not old, but I do not know what may remain within. Many apparently modern farmhouses retain much of their old timber construction, and possibly this may.

FREDK. G. GURNEY.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD,

the last stopping place in the day's itinerary. Here Mr. R. Richmond, who has made a study of the building, acted as guide.

The stop at Leighton brought to a close one of the best arranged, most numerously-attended and successful of the many excellent excursions the Society has organised. The afternoon was—from the excursionists' point of view—somewhat marred by a downpour of rain, but notwithstanding that drawback the day was much enjoyed, and it was a remark often heard that it was an exceedingly interesting district which had been traversed. It ought to be mentioned that Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., acted as guide to the churches in the earlier part of the day, and Mr. F. G. Gurney at Tilsworth.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

[This report is extracted from the *Bucks Herald*, Nov. 15, 1913.]

The annual meeting of the Architectural and Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham was held at the Museum, Aylesbury, on Friday, Nov. 7. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Arthur Liberty, the chairman of the Council, through indisposition, the chair was occupied by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli. Others present were Colonel T. Horwood, Colonel W. Plomer, Lady Smyth, Mr. Julian M. James, Dr. J. C. Baker, Mr. W. Crouch, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. James Berry, Mr. Reynolds, the Rev. J. J. Atkins, Miss Kingham, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, Mr. W. H. Marsh, Mr. Reeves, Mr. C. G. Watkins (hon. treasurer), Mr. W. Bradbrook (hon. secretary), and Mr. E. Hollis (curator).

Mr. W. Niven, hon. editor, was prevented by illness from attending.

APOLOGIES.

Apologies for their absence were received from Lord Boston, the Archdeacon of Buckingham, Canon C. O. Phipps, Sir Arthur Liberty, Mr. Weller, Miss Keating, Mr. E. Wilkins, Dr. L. H. West, and others.

Sir Arthur Liberty wrote as follows:—

> As I cannot come to the meeting to-day I am sending you a present by way of reminding you of my interest in the Society. It is Lipscomb's MSS. of the History of Bucks in twelve volumes.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Mr. W. BRADBROOK presented the annual report of the Council, which stated that the last annual meeting was held simultaneously with a very successful arts and crafts exhibition in the Aylesbury Town Hall, which was organised by a number of ladies. The organisers, as a result of their work, presented the Museum with a sum of £219: 2: 5. The lectures arranged by the Council, which were given in the Church House, were much appreciated, and that by Professor Keith on pre-historic matters was so largely attended that some who desired to do so were unable to gain admittance. Major Davenport's lecture was read by the Curator, owing to the absence of the lecturer through illness. Last December several serious defects became apparent in the beams supporting the

ceiling of the large room of the Museum, which were found to be due to old age. Provisional measures were taken with promptitude to prevent collapse and injury to property, and the replacement of the beams and repairs had been carried out with thoroughness at considerable cost, under the supervision of one of their members, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, to whom their thanks were due. That misfortune demonstrated the excellence of their new show cases, for in spite of the dirt and dust unavoidable in urgent building operations, no dust entered the cases, and the exhibits were not injured in the least. Another of those excellent show cases had recently been installed, and was the gift of Mrs. Napier Higgins. The loan collection from South Kensington was changed in July for an exhibit of leather-work and jewellery. The examples of book-binding had already caused the gift to the Museum of a Dutch Bible of 1590 in contemporary binding. During the year there had been 250 additions to the collection, the most important being three electrotype replicas of the Marsworth palimpsest brasses, the gift of Mr. M. Stephenson, and about sixty old prints and maps of Bucks from Mr. P. Wright. The number of visitors to the Museum for the period January to September was 6,541—about 80 more than for the same period in 1912. The increase was more real than apparent, as the Museum had to be closed for three weeks in June, and the large room was closed for repairs during January and February. The total number for 1912 was 7,165, and for 1911 (ten months) 3,563.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. C. G. Watkins presented his report, as follows:—The audited statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1912, showed a total expenditure of £336:2:10, including an overdraft on 1st January, 1912, of £64:14:2. At the close of the year 1912 there was a balance in hand of £171:5:1, being the balance left from the valuable donation of more than £223 received from the lady organisers of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. With regard to the present year, the receipts from the 1st January to date, inclusive of the balance in hand of £171:5:1, amount to £383:7:4. The receipts also include a special donation of £40 from Mrs. Napier Higgins for purchase of a Museum case, and a donation from a vice-president of £40, for the sixth year, towards the salary of the Curator. During the year 213 subscriptions have been paid, amounting to £129:19:6, as against 208 subscriptions for the corresponding period last year. The payments to date amount to £330:12:11, including about £100 for structural repairs. The balance in hand is £52:14:5. If the Society met all obligations incurred during the present year they would again wind up with a small deficit.

THE KIDDERMINSTER LIBRARY.

Mr. Reynolds presented his report on the Kidderminster Library. He said the catalogue of books which they were ordered to make had hardly been completed. The most valuable books were in the possession of Sir Robert Harvey, and as he at the present time was shooting in Alaska he did not have an opportunity of getting at the books. Most of them were theological works of the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries, and most of them were in a state of decomposition owing to the dampness of the room in which they were kept. He believed those in the library were of small value.

PICTORIAL SURVEY SECTION.

Mr. W. H. Marsh presented the report on the Pictorial Survey Section, and said that the collection continued to grow, although

the progress was gradual. It now numbered about 820 photographs and 160 prints, and as some 35 or 40 photographs had been promised there was every possibility that the set would include 1,000 pictorial records before the end of the year. They were anxious to make a complete set of photographs of existing windmills and watermills in the county, and they had already obtained negatives of some of them. The old type of mill was disappearing, and any record, especially one showing the mechanism, would be welcomed. They would be gratified if members, if not able to secure photographs, would forward information giving the locality of either kind of mill, so that the assistance of some photographer in the district might perhaps be obtained. As hon. manager of that section he would ask for the co-operation of every member of the Society, either in sending any available material to the Museum as a donation or a loan, and in trying to obtain the interest of amateur photographers and others in that section of the Society's work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN said the position of President was at present filled by Lord Rosebery, and he did not think they could do better than re-elect his lordship. Lord Rosebery had been of considerable value to the Society, and he had much pleasure in moving that he be re-elected.

Mr. A. H. COCKS seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Dr. J. C. BAKER enquired if anything had been done with regard to the preservation of Eton College railings?

Mr. BRADBROOK said his lordship had intervened actively in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN—Were the railings saved?

Mr. BRADBROOK—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—That is very satisfactory.

The vice-presidents were re-elected, on the proposition of Mr. WATKINS, seconded by Mr. REYNOLDS.

Mr. JULIAN JAMES proposed the re-election of the following officers:—Hon. Curator, Mr. A. H. Cocks; Assistant Hon. Curator, Dr. J. C. Baker; Hon. General Secretary, Mr. W. Bradbrook; Hon. Editor of the RECORDS, Mr. W. Niven; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. G. Watkins; Hon. Auditors, Colonel T. Horwood and Dr. L. H. West.

The Rev. J. J. ATKINS seconded, and the proposition was carried.

The following members of the Council were suggested for re-election:—Mr. G. Weller, Mr. E. Wilkins, Canon C. O. Phipps, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. F. Skull, Mr. Tyler, Dr. L. H. West, and Mr. T. Thurlow.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mrs. Lawson (Great Missenden) and Miss Eckstein (Little Missenden) were elected members of the Society.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

Mr. W. BRADBROOK, in the absence of Sir Arthur Liberty, proposed that in Rule VI. the words "on the second Thursday" should be deleted. That rule, he said, dealt with the days of the meetings of the Council. At present it was laid down that the Council should meet at the Museum on the second Thursday in June, July, and October, and the proposal was to delete the words "on the second Thursday," so that the Council would not be tied down to any particular day.

Mr. JULIAN JAMES seconded.

Mr. COCKS thought that the alteration should not be made by that meeting, but by the Council, whom it directly concerned.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that any alteration of rule had to be sanctioned by the general meeting, and he understood the object of that alteration was to free the Council from a bond which was galling.

The proposition was carried.

SIR ARTHUR LIBERTY'S GIFT.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think they ought to allow to go unrecognised the very valuable gift of the unpublished autograph manuscript of George Lipscomb, the historian of the county. It was in a perfect state of preservation, and was a very valuable interesting, and unique gift. He proposed that the best thanks of the Society be accorded to Sir Arthur for his gift. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CROUCH seconded, and the proposition was carried.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the completion of the report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, and expressed the opinion that that ought not to be allowed to pass without the warmest recognition on their part of the work of the Commission, which was of great interest to the county. The Commission had in both prefaces been very warm in their thanks to several members of that Society, and the Society generally, for the assistance they had received at their hands. He proposed "That this meeting of the Architectural and Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham desires to express its warm approval of and great satisfaction with the inventory of ancient monuments of Bucks lately compiled and published under the auspices of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of England. It offers its sincere congratulations on the successful termination of this work in the county." (Applause.)

Mr. REYNOLDS seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

A proposition that the unpublished material collected by the agents of the Commission should be deposited, not in London, but in the County to which it referred, was passed.

RUINS OF BURNHAM ABBEY.

The question of purchasing the ruins of Burnham Abbey was raised, and the offer of Mr. Reynolds to obtain full particulars was accepted.

COMPLIMENTARY.

At the instance of the CHAIRMAN a comprehensive vote of thanks was passed to the honorary officers of the Society; and a similar compliment was accorded those who had given specimens to the Museum during the year, on the proposition of Mr. REYNOLDS, seconded by Mr. REEVES.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

ACQUISITIONS TO MUSEUM.

[Only a selection of some of the more interesting can be noted.]

6 RUBBINGS OF BRASSES (1469—1524) from Chenies. (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

1 ditto (1641) from Mentmore. (Mr. E. Hollis).

TOKEN of S. WARE, Chesham, 1658, found near Marlow. (Mr. W. Niven).

2 TOKENS (Wendover and Tring, 17th century). (Purchased).

Portion of Upper Stone of ROMANO-BRITISH QUERN, Asylum Burying Ground, Stone. (Lady Smyth).

2 TOKENS (Chesham 1671, Wycombe 1653), both found in garden of 17, Easton Street, Wycombe. (Mr. H. S. Wheeler).

SCARAB of Roman Workmanship from Egypt, inscribed NVB. HETET. (Miss Chandler).

18 TRACTS and PAMPHLETS of 17th and 18th centuries, relating to Bucks. (Presented by subscription).

A large number of COINS found near Great Missenden, including a 1st BRASS of VESPASIAN in exceptionally fine condition; a BRONZE GREEK COIN bearing head of Demeter; token of R. LUCAS, Wycombe, 1653; and one of R. WARE, Chesham, 1653. (Mrs. Callow).

PURPLE KALEEGE (= Pheasant), *(Euplocamus horsfieldi)*, ♀ Introduced. Killed at Little Brickhill, 27th November, 1912. (Lieut.-Colonel Finlay).

SHAG *(Phalacrocorax graculus)* ♀. Killed at Saunderton, 4th December, 1912. (Presented anonymously).

12 PROOF ETCHINGS from donor's own plates. (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.).

75 BUCKS PHOTOGRAPHS. (Mr. W. H. Marsh).

7 BUCKS BOOK PLATES of 18th century; 17th century TOKEN of R. BARNES, Ivinghoe; 16th century DAGGER, found at Aylesbury; LEADEN BULLA of POPE EUGENIUS IV., found at Ivinghoe; Pierced LEADEN VENTILATOR for lattice windows; etc. (Mr. F. G. Gurney).

BRASS RUBBING, Wooburn, 1612, and Reproductions. (Mr. W. J. Hemp).

HORN DRINKING MUG. (Miss L. Kingham).

Fragment of Ro. Brit. UPPER QUERNSTONE and fragment of MORTARIUM from sandpit in Eythrop Road, Stone. (Dr. T. G. Parrott).

Various Iron IMPLEMENTS and PHOTOS. (Miss Payne).

3 17th century TOKENS, Aylesbury, Olney, Winslow. (Mr. W. Crouch).

12 Small Brass ROMAN COINS (much worn) found at Dropshort, Fenny Stratford (site of Magiovintum). (Mrs. Hammond).

BRASS RUBBING, Weston Turville, c. 1580. (Mr. R. Richings).

17th century WINE BOTTLE. Dug up at Oxford. (Mr. F. Harbridge).

CORES FROM DEEP BORINGS (for coal) at CALVERT STATION. (Messrs. A. M. Davies and J. Pringle).

EARTHENWARE BOTTLE, yellow glaze, mottled green. (Mrs. Nunn).

COLLECTION OF BUCKS PRINTS, etc. (Aylesbury Urban Council).

ELECTROTYPES of the PALIMPSEST BRASSES at Marsworth. (Mr. M. Stephenson, F.S.A.).

17th century TOKEN of ANDREW BAROWES, of Amersham, 1652, an earlier variety of No. 1 in Williamson's Edition of Boyne. (Mr. W. Crouch).

DUTCH BLACK-LETTER BIBLE, dated 1590, in original binding. (Miss Redden).

17th century TOKEN of E. COPE, Aylesbury. (Mr. H. Plater).

RUBBINGS of BRASSES at Dunton. (Mr. E. Hollis).

MS. ASSESSMENT for WINDOW TAX, Steeple Claydon, 1727. (Mr. W. Bradbrook).

ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT, BUCKS, Vol. II. (Purchased).

STONE ADZE, New Zealand. (Dr. J. A. Bell).

17th century TRACT and SERMONS by Bucks Incumbents. (Dr. J. C. Baker).

THRUSH *(Turdus musicus)* ♀. Variety; white ground, with markings which are usually dark, a pale ash grey, Harlington, Middlesex. (Mr. G. O. Fox).

COLLECTION of MEDALS (Willm. III., 1688; Chas. P. of Wales, 1745; etc.; enamelled copper bowl and salver, etc.). (Lord Temple).

A. H. C.

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TWO XVTH CENTURY NEIGHBOURS IN EDLESBOROUGH, AND SOME COATS OF ARMS.

In response to the Editor's invitation to write a paper for this year's RECORDS, I had hoped and promised to complete a long and distressingly detailed account of the Ruffords of Butler's Manor, in Edlesborough. But I found my notes at once far too numerous and too incomplete to manage in the time. The identification of the many manors and small parcels of land also turned out to be unexpectedly difficult. Finally the devastating effects of a sudden house-moving upon my papers decided me to choose a single document from the confusion, and for the present to confine my remarks to the persons and places mentioned in it. My need for urging some such plea is shown by the unconscionable defects of some of the references which follow.

The Ruffords first came to Edlesborough in or before the year 1390[1] from Toddington, in Beds, where they had carried on their original business of bell-founding.[2] To the information about their bells and foundries given in Mr. Cocks' monograph and in his article in the Victoria County History for Bucks, I have only enough additional evidence to indicate that they came to Toddington in the employ of Thomas Peyvre, lord of that manor, and had previously (in 1375)[3] been associated with him—no doubt as bell-makers for the churches upon his Bucks manors[4]—in fines relating to his lands in and near the town of Buckingham. Chilton, one of these manors of Peyvres,[4] is close to Thame, and it is in connection

1 Licence in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 8 Oct., 1390, for Thomas Boullok, of Edelesburgh, to enfeoff John Rouland, parson of Tudyngton, John Swynstede, parson of Edelesburgh [the last *rector*, whose brass is now *lying* at Ashridge], and others, all clergy, of a messuage, 132 acres (in all), and 60 shillings rent in E., held in chief, which they were to re-grant in fee tail to Thomas Rufford, son of William Rufford, of Tudyngton, "belmaker," and Katharine his wife, dau. of Tho. Boullok, with remainder to Boullok.

2 A tenement in Toddington retained for many years the name of "Belmakers." Early Chanc. Proc. bundle 20, no. 66, and bundle 38, No. 136, quoted in V.C.H. Beds, under Toddington.

3 As William *Belyeter* in F. of F., case 21, file 102, No. 16, date 1375, and as William *Bellemaker* in F. of F., case 21, file 107, No. 10, date oct. of Hil. and Trin., 1390.

4 The latter fine concerns Peyvre's manors of Astwode, Lavenden, Chilton, and half the manor of Weston Underwode.

with Thame that the earliest bearer of the name of Rufford (Roffard) first appears.[5] Although dropped in the Peyvre fines and elsewhere in favour of their trade designation of "Belyeter" and "Belle-maker," the place-name of Rofforde, Rughforde, Rufford, etc., had been in use by them long before they came to Edlesborough; there, as "gentlemen of lands" (however small), they find it beneath their dignity to use any other. How they came to bear it is explained by the Inq. p. m. of the first Rufford of Edlesborough, Thomas (who died 27 July, 1420), son of William the bellmaker of Toddington. This was taken at Oxford on the 18th November, 1420,[6] and shows that he held of the heirs of Dru Barentyne, as of his manor of "Chalgraue," a messuage with sixty acres of (plough) land and three of meadows in *Rufforde*, by service of suit of court once yearly. It is a hamlet in the Oxfordshire Chalgrove, not of course in Chalgrave near Toddington, and although the latter Chalgrave happens to have been yet another manor of Thomas Peyvre's (acquired through his marriage with the daughter and heir of Sir Nele Loring, the famous Garter knight) the coincidence is merely one of those which so often vex the genealogist.

The bellmaker and his son may have come to Edlesborough in the course of trade, for the belfry here is of his time, and its upper stage closely resembles that of Toddington, an old tower re-modelled at this date. He may have had plenty of commissions hereabout, for the solitary survivor of the three towers once at Dunstable[7]—that which has always held the bells of

5 Cal. of Pat. Rolls 22 Edw. III. (1348), May 20. Commissions of oyes and terminer to certain persons on complaint of the Black Prince that a mob had attacked his men &c. at Thame. Among these thieves or rioters is Andrew Roffard. An earlier form of the place-name is *Ropforde*.

6 Inq. p. m. 8 Hen. V., No. 39, taken at Oxford 18 Nov., and at Dunstable and Edlesborough (?) on the Wednesday after St. Luke's Day, and on an illegible date after the same feast respectively.

7 Sir Nele Loring wills (3 April 1386) to be buried in the Priory ch. of Dunstable, although his tomb and effigy are at Chalgrave; he may have introduced his family bell-maker to the Canons. (Early Lincoln wills, by Alfred Gibbons; also wills in the Court of Husting, London).

the parish as distinct from those of the priory—the tower of Houghton Regis, and several others in the neighbourhood, are all nearly of one date and type. Once at Edlesborough, he laid the foundations of the family fortunes by marrying his son to the daughter (Katharine) of a franklin named Thomas Boullok.[8]

The grandson of this couple was Robert Rufford of the document which follows. In 1439 he succeeded his father Thomas in two small properties at Edlesborough,[9] and a quarter of a fee in Potsgrove in Beds.[10] In the inquisition his age is partly illegible, but as there seem to be traces of the word *septem* or *septin-*, and as it is unlikely that he could then have been twenty-seven years old, his father being only forty-four at his death, his age was probably seventeen only. To these small lands he added a small manor called Botelers or Butler's in Northall, which may have been his mother's or his wife's property, but was more probably purchased by him. Joan, his mother, and her second (or third) husband, John Fitz Geffrey, of Blackborne Hall, in Thurleigh, Beds, join with him and his wife Margaret in a fine of 1450,[11] which is quoted in the inquisition after his death; by this it is acknowledged for the purpose of entail that the manor was the right of one William Pecke or Pekke, who re-grants in fee-tail accordingly to Robert and his wife. Botelers is "the seid Roberd Ruffordys place" so woefully mentioned in the petition to be presently set forth, and in the Heralds' Visitations and elsewhere the later Ruffords usually add

8 V. note 1. Boullok was descended from the Fitz Johns of Edlesborough and Marsworth, and apparently also from the Walronds. The site of Fitz John's manor was the moat of King's farm opposite the rectory moat.

9 Forty-two acres "parcella feodi de Walrondys," and the small manor then and still called Estbury (Eastbury fields), lying near the spring north-west of the church of Edlesborough, which was part of Boullok's holding.

10 Lovell's Bury or Manor, the abandoned and dry moat of which is on the top of the slope above the lane from Sheep Lane to Potsgrove.

11 Fines, Bucks, 29 Hen. VI., No. 1, and Chanc. inq. p. m. 23 Oct. 12 Edw. IV. (the Writ is dated 29 Oct., 11 Edw. IV., a year before). For Joan (Rufford) and Fitz Geffrey, v. p. 16 and note.

the name of Butlers to their own as a territorial cognomen. The manor is probably identical with the land held of the *Rector domus de Assherege* early in the fourteenth century by Philip le Boteler,[12] and granted to Ashridge a few years earlier by Edmund Earl of Cornwall.[13] In the inquisitions of the Ruffords, where the jurors do not declare that they are "profoundly ignorant of whom it is held," Butlers is consistently stated to be held of the Rector of the College of Ashridge, a fact which fairly conclusively establishes its identity with this particular Boteler holding.[14] It has therefore borne the same name for some six hundred years.[15]

On the 14th July, 1465,[16] soon after that crowning of Edward IV.'s queen which forced the King to look everywhere for friends, Robert Rufford had a pardon under privy seal of all offences committed by him and all debts and accounts due from him to the King. How these debts may have been contracted is plainly indicated by his titles in this document; he is, *imprimis*, "squire,"—a title which then, of course, had a military significance, and which did not belong to his father; he was also "late one of the collectors of the custom of wools, hides and woolfells in the port of London, *alias* one of the collectors or customers of the great custom in the said port and all ports and places adjacent."[16] Light upon the nature of his *offences* may perhaps be afforded by the petition itself.

12 Feudal Aids (R.C.). In 1346 Thomas Boteler held it *(ibid.)*, and as Thomas le Botiller in 1342 granted 15 acres of this or other land in Edlesborough with certain rents and a mill in Eaton Bray to found a chantry in E. church. Browne-Willis wrongly states that the Ruffords acquired Butlers by a marriage with his daughter. But one John atte Greene married that daughter, and presented to the chantry as his heir in 1375.

13 Inq. ad q. d. file XIV., 24 18 Edw. I., concerning grant by the earl to the rector &c. of lands in Edlesborough, Barley and Nettleden, and services of tenants, &c., in Pitstone, Barley, "Nettele," Cheddington, and Seabrook (in Ivinghoe). It was held by Boteler as a quarter fee.

14 For the "boni homines" seem to have had no other land in Edlesborough.

15 And probably had almost exactly the same acreage. On the map the wavering lines of its old boundary hedges, etc., are clearly distinguishable among the straight fences of the enclosure. Its old dispersed furlongs of demesne and copyhold were probably first thrown together and enclosed by John Rufford in the first quarter of the sixteenth century.

16 Cal. Pat. Rolls, 14 July, 1465.

It is true that the date of it is somewhat later, *i.e.*, between May, 1467, and the day of his death in October, 1471.[17]

"To the right reverent *(sic)* fader in god my good and gracious lord the Bysshop of Bath and Wellys Chauncellor of Engulond,[18]

Mekely besechith you[r] poure Oratour Richard Smyth of Eddisborough in the Countie of Buk. that where on John Anneys seruant vnto Robert Rufford squyer with othyr malefactours the xith day of August last past at Edysborough made asaute vppon William Hamond seruant vnto your Oratour and there greuously bete hym and woundyd hym ayenst the kinges peas and there had slayn hym had not on Syr Thomas Morley pryste aben than in conseruacion of the kinges peas your seid Oratour wold not suffre the said William to goo out of his place but for to labur there as well for safegard of his body as for eschewyng of more hurtys that myght folwe and after that the seid John with othyr malefactours aforeseid bydyng in ther grete malyce the friday next after they com with billis and gleyves and there lay in weyte vppon your said besechers seruantys as they com out of the fyld with ther cartys and ther they fyll uppon them and wolde have slayne theym but they forsoke ther cartys and fled home to your seid Oratours hous for sauyng of ther lyues the seid malefactours pursuyng the said seruantz to the seid hous at that tyme there beyng the seid William Hamond laboryng in his shyrt accordyng to your seid besechers byddyng which that was hurt before be the seid John Anneys and othyr· and than the seid John Anneys with othyr

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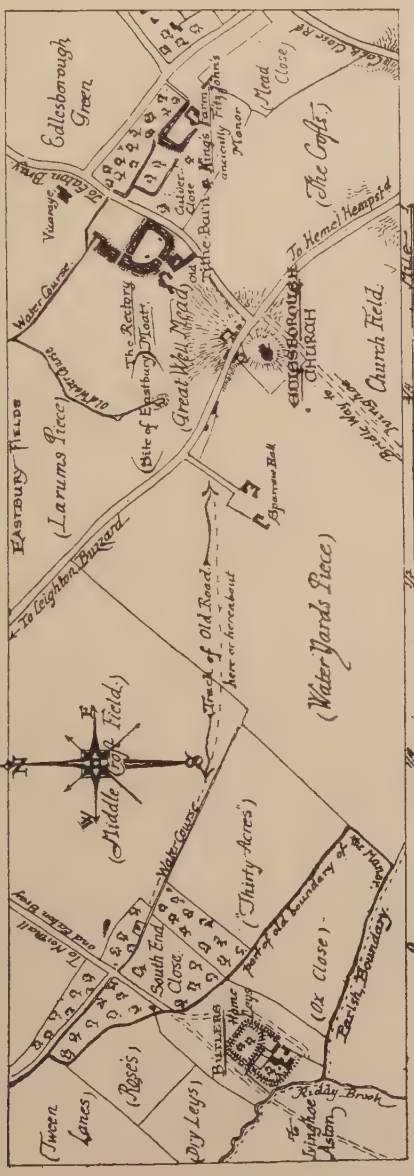
17 The document is approximately dated by the following event. In 1467, according to Warkworth's Chronicle, the King "put out of the Chaunceler-sheppe the Bysshope of Excetre [Archbp. of York], brother to the Erle of Warwyke, and made the Byshoppe of Bathe Chaunceler of Englonde." The more conveniently to carry out so decisive an act of defiance, the King had sent Warwick off two days before on his intendedly futile embassy to France, and, after it, although the Earl and he were "acorded diverse tymes," "thei never loffyd togedere after." This was in May. The Bishop of Bath was Robert Stillington.

18 Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 46, No. 80. I have extended the contractions, but added no commas.

there seyng the seid William laboryng in his shyrt fyll uppon hym and wold haue slayn hym and than he fled fro them and they folowyd hym into the hall of your seid Oratour and there they wold haue born hym thurgh the body ayenst the wall and the said William seyng none othyr mene but lykly to dye toke a pesehoke there stondyng be hym and defendyd them and in his defence gaf the seid John Anneys his dethys wound forasmoch as the said William myght in non wyse other wyse *(sic)* avoyde the seid malefactours in sauyng of his lyfe as itis aforeseid than afterward the seid Robert Rufford com vnto your seid besechers hous with othyr and assautyd your seid besecher there brekyng vp his gate ouer a Mote seyeng that he was causer therof which he neuer knewe it tyll it was don ner was nat ther present and ther wold haue slayn hym had he not fled into a Chambyr for the safe garde of his lyfe than it fortuned that the Proctour of Charterhous which your seid Oratour is fermour vnto com vnto the seid place in the meane whyle ther for to take rekenynges of soch duetes as was due betweene them· found the seid Roberd Rufford with othyr there· entretyd the seid Roberd for your seid Oratour that he shuld do hym no bodely hurt and vndertoke that he shuld obbey the kynges lawes and to bryng hym vnto the seid Robert· than the seid Proctour accordyng to his promes brought your seid Oratour vnto the seid Roberd Ruffordys place the morowe after and than the seid Robert sent your seid Oratour vnto the Gaole of Aylesbury fetyrd vnder the hors bely and there charchyng that he should not be maymeprysyd (sic) and so ther lyse in prison and ys lyke to lye with out your gracious lordshippe to hym beshewyd in this behalf Wherefor please yt your good and gracious lordshippe the premisses tenderly consyderyd to graunt a corpus cum causa to be directe vnto the shyryf of Buk. commaundyng hym to bryng vpp the body and cause of his arest at acerten day be your lordshippe to be lymitted at the reuerence of god and in wey of charite."[19]

[19] Endorsed "Affidavit Coram Rege in Cancellaria sua die lune proxime futuro."


Edlesborough Green
Mead Close
(The Coffs)
To Hemel Hempstd
Church Field
Edlesborough Church
Bridle Way to Jungfrau
Sparrow Hall
(Water Yards Piece)
Track of Old Road here or hereabout
Eastbury Fields
(Larums Piece)
To Leighton Buzzard
Old Water Course
Water Course
Vicarage
To Eaton Bray
Site of Eastbury Moat
The Rectory
(Great Well Mead)
Old Tithe Barn
Culver Close
King's Farm anciently Fitz John's Manor
(Middle Croft Field)
(Thirty Acres)
Part of old boundary of the Manor
(Ox Close)
Parish Boundary
South End Close
Butlers
Home Leys
(Roses)
(Dry Leys)
(Tween Lanes)
Kiddy Brook
To Ivinghoe Aston
To Norwall
Old Eaton Bray
Mile

"Roberd Ruffordys place," as may be seen in the large scale Ordnance map, has two islands within a long quadrangular moat, very much like that at Apsley in Ellesborough. It lies just a mile westward of Richard Smith's "mote." A small brook, which rises in the yawning pit called Combe Hole, close to the edge of the upstart Icknield of 1798, once supplied it with water. At present it does so no longer, for in 1861 a guilty uncle of mine, thinking the moat a dangerous protection to his young children, filled up its ditches to within a foot or so of the ground level. Part of the south-east side, in front of the present farmstead of 1721,[20] had long been destroyed for the sake of free access. These moats with two islands, I have some reason to think, are not older than the early 14th century. The exact purpose of the smaller of the two is not known; although it gave a larger space protected from thieves, and the cross-ditch lessened the area which might have to be seriously defended, it is rather difficult to imagine any more plausible excuse for the labour it involved. Sometimes, as at Great Kimble, the smaller islet was reduced to very narrow dimensions indeed, sufficient only to contain stacks, carts, and so on.

Apart from transactions in land and legal business for his neighbours, such as the Brocas family of Horton, there is very little to be known of the 'squire's later history. But after Barnet, at all events, he finds himself compelled to "unhoke hys swerd from the wall." He has a commission of the peace! But he may have fought at that deadly "Ester day in the mornynge," for all I know. On the 18th April, four days after the battle, he has a commission of array, and another

20 There is a stone inserted in the brick of the S.E. gable, bearing the date 1721, and the initials E.F. This and other parts of the house were built by the Brewster family, who in 1700 bought the manor of the ancient Edlesborough and Toddington family of Kidgell. But in the west gable and elsewhere appears the timber framework of a somewhat older building.

B.

on the 11th May, a week after Tewkesbury. The other commissioners in Bucks at the latter date were the sheriff (Brocas), Humphrey Stafford, the Duke of Buckingham, Thomas Hampden, of Kimble, and others. In June he has orders to arrest Thomas Wellesburne (of Hughenden), but Wellesburne preserved himself alive,[21] for he is afterwards escheator.

The war was now practically over. The men summoned to arms by the May commissioners had little more to do than to accompany the King to London, where his business was merely to knight the aldermen who had kept London against the men of Kent, and to murder King Henry. But hurt or unhurt by battle, Rufford died soon after, and was buried in London. In the church of the Grey Friars, according to the Register[22] of sepulchral inscriptions existing there in Henry VIII.'s reign, his monument near the high altar was inscribed to "Robertus Rufford arm̃: ob. 11 Oct. 1471." Stowe's "Survaye" does not include it in his long list of memorials in the church, but he remarks that "all these and five times so many more have been buried there, whose monuments are wholly defaced." The inquisition[23] taken a year after his death at "Edyllysburghe" states that he died on the day after the translation of Saint Edward, King and Confessor, 11 Edw. IV., *i.e.*, the 14th instead of the 11th October. Thomas was his son and heir, aged sixteen "and over," and Margaret his wife survived him, holding "Botelers" during her widowhood.

There is no direct memorial to him in Edlesborough Church. His name was legible in Browne Willis's

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21 The King's policy was to "hedd" the nobles and knights, and to fine the rest.

22 Cott. MS. Vitell. F. xii., printed in Collectanea Top. et Gen. vol. v., p. 274, etc.

23 This inquisition, of which I have a copy, but have lost the exact reference, is dated 23 October, 12 Edw. IV. (1472), and was taken before Robert Pygot the escheator. It shows that Rufford held "Estbury" and "Botelers" with a house and two acres not belonging to these manors. There is no return for his Beds holdings.

time[24] upon the white incised slab to his son, but that has long been worn perfectly smooth. In the eastern wall of the Rufford chapel, however (where sang, no doubt, the chantry-priest of Crachale's and Boteler's foundation), there are some striking and beautifully-cut brackets for lights or images, which certainly belong to his time, and probably commemorate him as the builder, or rather *re*-builder, of the chapel.[25] Two of them are demi-angels with shields, one (in ordinary celestial garb) bearing the Rufford coat of (argent) a chevron between three slipped trefoils (sable), and the other in a "suit of feathers,"[25A] carrying a shield with a double-tailed lion rampant. The latter coat, impaled by that of Rufford, once existed in glass in the north window of the chapel. Browne-Willis blazons it as sable, a lion rampant or, omitting the detail of the forked tail; the late Professor Burrows, in his work upon the Brocases of Beaurepaire, accordingly claimed it as a coat of the branch at Horton, who were buried here.[26] He added, however, that "the lady cannot be traced with any certainty."[27] There is no doubt, of course,

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[24] Cole's transcript of his collections for the Hundred of "Cotslow," Add. MS. 5840. It was not very legible then, for the inscription, as he gives it, makes Robert Rufford husband of his son's wife. It was still less legible in Powell's time, nearly a hundred years later. His description of it (Add. MS. 17456, fo. 176) is as follows:—"On a white stone is engraved in black lines the figure of a man in armour, very long and thin, at his feet a dog, and his wife on his right side, a shield between them [three trefoils]. An inscription round it of which I read *hic jacent Thomas Rufford armiger filius.*" The stone still exists in front of a pew just outside the chapel.

[25] Two of the other three brackets seem to have originally been crowned busts, but although both retain a luxuriant "growth" of hair, one is re-carved as a skull, and the other as an hour-glass (now mutilated). The middle bracket represents a dragon, not that (Roman) red dragon of the "Pendragonship" which Henry VII., who was anxious to be considered a descendant of Cadwallader, adopted as one of his many "beastes," but probably the black dragon of Ulster, a badge of Edw. IV. as descended from the de Burghs. I was told by the late Vicar, Archdeacon Brooks, that these sculptures were formerly lying loose about the church; but they were where they now are in Browne Willis's time, and, I think, have always been there. Mr. Brooks was probably confusing them with some architectural fragments of a monument to the Sankey family, which a few years ago were piled up under the tower. At present, some of them at least—painted with shields of the Sankeys and Pigotts—are outside in the churchyard.

[25A] Therefore, I believe, St. Michael the Archangel.

[26] But in the north aisle. The casement of a fine XVth century brass remains.

[27] "Brocas of Beaurepaire," I. 174.

that the coat refers to the wife of a Rufford, but she was not a Brocas, for *their* lion was full-faced, and therefore not so much lion as "lybbard," and he had moreover a mere single tail. It is much more probably the coat of Kingstone, of Sparsholt and Childrey in Berks. They bore the same colours, but "de sable oue une lyon rampant dor ove le queue fourche" according to the bold and bad French of the so-called second Dunstable Roll; this is the coat that is still on the bracket, and was probably once in the window. The Rufford pedigrees in the Visitations, which as usual are quite inaccurate, do not help much, for they give only the lady's Christian name. But to Thomas, father of Robert, one of them gives to wife "Elizabeth, d. & Coheire of Edw. Cheldrye of Cheldry in com. Berks."[28] Here the Christian name should be Joan, but otherwise the information is probably right, for the following reasons among others. The name of William Fynderne [of Childrey] occurs in a fine quoted in Thomas Rufford's inq. p. m. of 1439.[29] Thomas Fynderne, kt., also occurs with his kinsman Thomas Delamare [of Aldermaston, Berks] in a fine to which Robert Rufford is a party in 1449,[30] relating to Delamare's manor of Aldermaston, and again in the inquisition taken after Rufford's death, and elsewhere. Now William Fynderne undoubtedly married Elizabeth de Chelrey or Childrey, one of the three daughters and heirs of Thomas, lord of Frethorne's manor in Childrey (d. 1407). She had previously been the wife of Sir John Kingstone. The second daughter, Joan, whose only recorded marriage is that with Thomas Calston, of Littlecote, in Wilts, was probably his widow later, and *Thomas Rufford's wife;* after his death in turn

28 Harl. 1533, copy of the Vis. of 1675; Harl. 5867, that of 1566, has much the same, but "Buck" for "Berks."

29 License for fine in Cal. Rot. Pat. II. Hen. VI. (1433), July 15; fine quoted in Inq. p. m. of 28 Oct., 18 Hen. VI. (1439).

30 Licence in Cal. Rot. Pat. 27 Hen. VI., pt 2. I have lost the reference to the fine itself.

she married John Fitz Geffrey, of Blackborne.[31] Heiresses in the fifteenth century were not long permitted to remain unattached! Childrey's manor in Childrey was inherited by a son of the Kingstone, not of the Fynderne marriage, and I have very little doubt that the wife of Robert Rufford was his own cousin, a daughter of Sir John Kingstone and Elizabeth (Childrey). This not only accounts most satisfactorily for the shield and illuminates other facts which I need not specify, but also goes some way to explain Rufford's need of a pardon at one point in his career, for these kinsmen of his were *Lancastrians*. On the 17th May, 1464, two days after the execution of the elder Somerset, William Fynderne ("Fynderum") and Edward, son or brother of Thomas Delamare, both came to the block at Newcastle, with that fierce lord, the lord "Hungarforde."[32]

Another coat, quartered by the Ruffords in the Visitations, and on the Elizabethan monument at Edlesborough,[33] is invariably attributed to the Boteler or Butler family of "Botelers," but I am sure never belonged to them. It is unlike any Butler coat, and I have failed to find any trace of a Rufford marriage with a Butler. The quartering is argent, a fesse between three scallops sable. I do not know what the Childrey or Cheldrey coat may have been; it seems to have escaped record, unless it occurs somewhere on the monuments at Sparsholt or Childrey.[34] The Rufford descent from one of their co-heirs seems fairly certain, as I have explained, and the scallops point to some such pun of blazonry as is exemplified by the coat of *Shelley*. That

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31 Their names occur in several documents relating to R. Rufford. His mother, Joan Fitz Geffrey, predeceased her third husband. At her death in 5 Edw. IV. (inq. p. m. No. 25) she held Estbury, Bowelles, Botillers, and Lovellesbury, or parts of them, in dower. John Fitz Geffrey married again, and the brass of himself and his second wife remains at Sandon in Herts, and is engraved in Cussans' *Herts*. He d. 3 Aug. 1480 (brass and inq. p.m. 20 Edw. IV., No. 53). His arms were a golden bull upon black, not the old Fitz Geoffrey version of the Mandeville coat. He first appears in Beds shortly before 1428, when he acquires the manor of Thurleigh, afterwards called Blackborne Hall.

32 MS. quoted in the Camden Society's ed. of Warkworth, p. 40.

33 Formerly also in stone under the north window and perhaps contemporary with the other carvings already mentioned.

34 It should be on the famous brass of William Fynderne and his Childrey wife, in Childrey church.

nothing in this way was too poor or far-fetched to please the fancy of the mediæval squire in quest of a "cote-armure" is proved by myriads of examples, among others by that of John Sewell, of Sewell, a few miles away. His effigy of about the year 1400, at Houghton Regis, bears a chevron on the jupon, perhaps in allusion to his lord Stafford[35] (whose *knots* he has tied upon a cord about his neck), and in distant allusion to his own name, which is still pronounced "Sool," he has three butterflies as emblems of the soul. Nearly all puzzling heraldic charges conceal a pun, and have no deeper meaning.

As for Rufford's own coat, I am as yet only upon the track of its origin. It was not derived from their earliest lords, the Barentines, for they bore eagles. Nor from Peyvre of Toddington, who bore three golden *lis* on a red chevron, in allusion, as I think I have discovered, to the shield of the Cantelupes. Whether the Rufford trefoils conceal a pun, refer to a territorial or other "lord," or are merely heraldic counters, I am still uncertain, but I know that they are first found *upon a bell*. Not, strange to say, upon a bell made by the Ruffords, but upon several of those made by a London founder of about the time that the Ruffords finally abandoned the trade. He had long been known only by the name William Founder upon his bells, but from the combined evidence of certain deeds and the stamp of two daws used by him, it was discovered by Stahlschmidt that his true name was Dawe. He it was who in 1385 supplied Sir Simon de Burley, constable of Dover, with guns and accessories during the well-known invasion scare of that year. Bells of his occur in many counties, principally about London, and there is little doubt that he belonged to the group of London founders with which the Ruffords were originally connected. He may possibly have

35 He was squire to Sir Hugh and Sir Humphrey Stafford, and the Earl of Stafford, but did not, I think, hold this land of them, but of the Zouches. He last appears in connection with the Staffords in 1391.

learnt his trade from John de Rughforde,[36] or from William "Rofforde," father of the first Thomas Rufford, of Edlesborough; or again, it is possible that he bought up some of their stock-in-trade, or that he married a Rufford girl. At all events, I can hardly believe that the coat was not intended to refer to them. From the time of Robert Rufford down to King James's days (1610, 1611, etc.), when the last Rufford of Butlers, who, as might be expected, has *a London address*,[37] mortgaged and finally sold his land to Brudenell, of Stoke Mandeville,[38] the Ruffords use this shield unaltered. The existing *Ruffet* family of Ivinghoe Aston, Eaton Bray, etc., no longer concerns itself about such matters, although it is still remembered by certain old ladies that the moated house of Butlers was once "in the family." The main stock, however, remained—and disappeared—in London.

As for Richard Smith the petitioner, I am sorry to say that though I know a little about his descendants, I know nothing further about himself. For all I know he continued to pine in Aylesbury gaol, which must have been a crowded and uncongenial abode then as later—whether or not it already harboured the "Wat" and the deadlier and even less visible Sending of gaol fever. The "Mote," over which stood the gate[39]

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36 I see I have not mentioned this person before, but it is only necessary to say here that he was probably father of William "Rofforde" of Toddington, and that letters patent of 1367, empowering him as "belleyeter" to impress workmen *de mistera sua* for the king's works, and warning the sheriffs and others to give him every assistance, are quoted in full in Mr. Cocks' monograph (p. 10). The *works* in question may not have been bell-founding, for this was the year of Najara or Navarete, in which Sir Nele Loring so greatly distinguished himself. Bells of his remain in three churches of Bucks, three of Beds, and elsewhere. He is not the John de Rufford of Anc. Petitions 10595-6, 10636-7, who had been Common Clerk to the City of York some little time before the date of the attached writ, 11 July, 1380, and probably derived his name from Rufforth in Yorkshire, or from one of the parishes of Rufford in Lancashire or Notts.

37 Fatal to squires!

38 B.M.: Add. ch. 23976-8, and others.

39 Query, a small gatehouse. The only building on the island is a large 18th century brick dove-cote, now used as a pig-stye. The northward extensions of the moat were fish-stews, and the whole retains its full system of sluices. These, though not ancient in their present form, have long been out of use, and are partly broken. Their bricks are not the old thin bricks seen in much of the walling of the tithe-barn. But in one of the banks of the northern "lode" are some mediæval basing stones still in position.

which Rufford broke to get at him, is the great stirrup-shaped moat at the bottom of the slope north of Edlesborough Church. There is still another on the opposite side of the road, once enclosing the manor-house of the Fitz Johns. Smith's moat formerly contained the old Rectory, and is still perfect and full of water; its banks have now a most luxuriant growth of ivy-covered trees, which make it quite a beautiful pool. Outside is an immense many-bayed tithe-barn, some of the timbers of which are possibly as old as this old affray.[39A] But the moat may date from the rectorship of John de Crachale or Crachely,[40] who in 1236, while canon of Lincoln, but not yet rector of Edlesborough, nor Archdeacon of Bedford, nor yet *domini regis thesaurarius,* tried to bring a suit of his concerning the church of *Edelsberg* before Bishop Grosseteste—unsuccessfully, however, because his adversaries objected that he belonged to the Bishop's "household and board."[41] In 1247 he obtained the rectory in succession to Simon de *Edelsburewe*—"et eodem anno . . . . coepit ibidem aedificare,"[42] What he built was certainly not the present church; it is much more likely to have been the rectory. Violence was even then no stranger to the spot, for his predecessor three years before had his house entered by thieves, who stole two silver cups and a spoon,—to which he had every right,—and slew a son of his,—to whom I suppose he was rather less lawfully entitled.[43] Again, in 1260, the year of Crachall's death, his successor, David de "Frisetwyha," archdeacon of Derby, had the deputy who took possession for him forcibly ejected by Walter de Rudham, "superveniens . . . . cum multis armatis." Rudham tempts me strongly to a further digression, but I have fortunately lost my note.

39A This *magnum orreum* is ten bays long, each bay of 16 feet; the roof is supported by immense pillars of squared oak, resting on short wall of stone projecting at right angles to the outer walls. Some of the brick filling in the walls seems to be late 16th or early 17th century work, and probably replaces some older filling.

40 Sometimes written Crakepole or the like, a variant which may have been a (? justifiable) nickname.

41 Roberti *Grosseteste Epistolæ*, Rolls Serr.

42 Annals of Dunstable Priory.

43 *Ibid.*

The Prior of Charterhouse, whose proctor we have seen so opportunely making his call for rent, acquired the rectory in 1382. It had formerly belonged to Bardney, and though that house spared it, it was and still is unusually rich.[44] The new owners accordingly saw to it that their grant included licence to appropriate, and as it beseemed the "religious" clergy to despoil the "lay," they promptly obliged the succession of *vicars* to exist on a much more modest provision. Their "fermour," our ill-used Richard Smith, does not appear to have forfeited the priory's favour, for he and his descendants continue to hold the rectory at farm, and the next vicar they appoint (William Smith, admitted 13 Aug., 1471) was no doubt a kinsman, and possibly a son.

Henceforward the Ruffords and the Smiths in their rival strongholds, farming lands divided only by a hedge and a ditch, kept up a feud which after several trivial but embittering dissensions, ultimately brought the Rufford of the first and second year of Queen Mary to a violent death by assassination, and his contemporary Smith, sadly mis-named Benedict, to the very doubtful honour of a statute all to himself. For in spite of the fact that he was "a ryche man, greatly frended and mayntened in the countye of Bukk.," it was expressly designed to prevent the possibility of his escape from the hangman.

But all this will very well wait another year, together with the peccadilloes of Robert Rufford's brother John, and much else.

FREDERICK G. GURNEY.

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44 In 1875 the tithes amounted to £478 13s. 7d. for the Vicar, and £1,129 19s. 1d. for the Lay Rector (Earl Brownlow).

Town-Hall, High Wycombe

NOTES ON CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO HIGH WYCOMBE.

[By E. Lionel Reynolds.]

Amongst some old documents in my possession relating to the Borough of Chepping Wycombe are three letters which I think may be of interest and worthy of record.

The first two letters were addressed to John, Earl of Shelburne, by his agent at High Wycombe, and the third letter to his son William, Earl of Shelburne, first Marquess of Lansdowne.

John, Earl of Shelburne, succeeded to the Loakes Estate at High Wycombe on the death of his maternal uncle in 1751, and the estate remained in his family until the year 1798, when his son disposed of it (except the advowson of the Vicarage) to Robert, first Lord Carrington, who demolished the Manor House and erected the present building (now Wycombe Abbey School) on the site.

The following extract from the first letter is of interest, as it gives an amusing account of a "Hay Harvest Home" entertainment provided for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Ancient Borough by the Earl of Shelburne's Agent, and, judging from numerous entries in the Corporation Rolls of about the same date which are also in my possession, I feel satisfied that the Mayor and Aldermen at any rate did ample justice to the refreshments provided:—

My Lord.

. . . . . .

Old Mr. Harrises House with two Gardens and the Walnut Tree Orchard is sold to one Halie for lb 220 I told Mr. Peck of your Lordships desire for the orchard and wished him to buy it, the meadow by St Mary Street is soon to be sold I hope he won't let that go to another.

The Gray mare have deceived our knowing ones, but as she took the Quakers horse last night, hope she'l bring a fole next season the young stone colt is the prettyst I ever saw.

I am charmed with the pretty behavour of Mrs. Pratt and the Miss Places, they are extremely civil to Mrs Auld and me they are in good health and I think that they like their situation.

Old Cleek the Burgess is dead.

As it have been a custom with our Esqr the present Mayor and Jo^{s} Shrimpton (1) to have people to Drink strong Beer and smoke Tobacco and play at chuck at Hay Harvest Home I had several hints given me, on which I had the stable by the wheel meadow clean'd out Boards all round for Seats, and Boards for the gouty peopl's feet to rest upon and Boards in the middle for a Table and Treated the Mayor and most of the Aldermen and Burgesses &c. with 3 Dozen of Strong Beer as good they said, as ever they drank, some mild Beer, half a Grofs of Pips, and 3/4 of a pound of Tobacco, all highly pleas'd with the entertainment.

Last Monday I was told that Taylor us'd to sell the Garden Stuff to Lovel's Widow, and she sold them to the Towns people, I have been with Lovel, she owns it, and told me that she thought Taylor had been on the same footing with her husband now. I told her that in respect to her Husband I sh'd overlook this fault, but if ever she brought any thing out of your Lordship's garden, knowing it to be stole, I sh'd send her to Ailsbury. Mrs Auld's duty attend your Lordship and I am my Lord

Your Lordships Dutiful and obt
humble Servt
Saml Auld.

July 30th, 1756.

Mrs Pratt and Miss Places compliments attend your Lordship, they are all well and I hope soon

(1) Mayôr of Wycombe 1740, 1753, 1763, and 1775.

to see your Lp: at Loaks. I dont hear one word of Lady Shelburne's coming to Loaks.
I have made a pretty watring place for yr Lordships Horses and Farmer woosters pretty near the corner house in Eldridgs meadow."

The following extract from another letter refers to the building of the Guildhall, which was erected at the expense of John Earl of Shelburne in 1757 on the site of an old timbered building erected in 1604.

The accompanying illustration showing the Guildhall is from an old water-colour drawing in the possession of the writer's mother.

"My Lord,

I hope your Lordship had a pleasant journey and found everything at Bowood answerable to your Lordships expectation.

The Roof of the Market House is up and part of the Cornish, which looks very pretty and adds beauty to the whole structure, in short everyone is charmed with it, even Jos Shrimpton is in raptures, who till now, never spoke one pleasing word about it. to-day he's mad to have the Roof particularly the East and North Fronts cover'd with glaz'd Tiles, and told me that Glaz'd Tiles were to be sold at Gerrards-Cross for little more than the common price for Plain. I immediately sent and had one of the Tiles brought to me, the maker has non at present of that sort, neither is he desirous of making any more, but if he shou'd will have 32s p thousand which is double the price of plain Tiles. there is no more Glaz'd then what appears in sight, which is about 3 or 4 Inchs neither are they so well Glaz'd as the Plain Tiles and the maker says it is not possible to do them better. Dormer (2) tells me that there must be some new Tiles bought if so, and that handsome plain Glaz'd Tiles could be bought at little more than the comon plain probably it may induce your Lordship to have them. however Mr. Keen (3) is

(2) A Bricklayer.
(3) Probably the architect.

expected here to day and to morrow and shall heare what he says about it . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Since your Lordship went from Loaks we have been employ'd in weeding the quick set, the kitchen Garden Plowing the antelope (4) meadow and are now began to geather apples, to morrow I purpose to begin on the walk where the fence is to be plac'd under the wood.

We have no news here about the Fleet, in short time I think we may expect to hear where they are gon.

My good Lady Shelburne was so kind to give me an invitation to Dine with Her Ladship every day, where I have the hon^{r} to drink your Lordship's health.

The pretty Miss Hort continues her daily employ of feeding the Colts and swans, this day without the knowledge of Miss I pinioned a wing of each of the young ones. All here is well and may pleasure and happiness attend your Lordship on your journey and a quick return is the prayer of your Lordships Dutiful, permit me to say loving

SAMUEL AULD.

High Wycombe.
4 oct^{r} 1757.

The third letter refers to the erection of the handsome iron gates at the entrance of the Manor House in St. Mary Street which were in 1770 (5) removed to the south entrance of the Parish Church, where they now stand. Reference is also made to a visit by "Capability" Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener, who from a lowly position rose to be head gardener at Stowe, and subsequently practised as an architect:—

MY LORD.

Boyce the man sent here some months past by Mr Ryeves, of whom I told your Lordship, came

(4) The Antelope Inn adjoined "The Red Lion" in the High Street, and was subsequently converted into the Royal Military College.

(5) RECORDS OF BUCKS, Vol. VII., p. 270.

IRON GATES. Now at S. Approach to Church

here last Saturday and stayed till Wednesday. He and old Field have been over the Lands and enquired of some of the neighbours the value of the woods, meadows, and arable.

I did not see him. I hope your Lordship either has or will get an exact copy of Mrs. Arsdells Surrender to Henry Earl of Shelburne, for by that they must abide. They are grasping at more than what in my opinion is in the copy of the Court Roll that I gave to your Lordship.

The Tall handsome Elm that grew a little way of Loaks, was Blown down last Sunday night (I dont mean the great Elm in the Courtyard) as also 6 Beeches in Rye ffield wood which I shall sell and place to the acc^{t} of wood cut before of the same Land, also one Beech in Lowground wood, 2 Do in Burlings, 1 Do in Fennels and a young Elm almost blown down which I have set upright.

The Iron Gates is up and much esteem'd by our neighbours as being a great ornament to the Town. I wish your Lordship w^{d} make them a visit. I have regulated the Ground near the Gates. The rest I leave to Mr Brown.

When he come's I shall accommodate him according to your Lordship's direction to me to Day. I hope to profit by him. Jack Clark (6) was Buried last Sunday.

I am, my Lord

Your Lordships most ob^{t} & very
Humble Servt

Saml Auld.

High Wycombe
Octo^{r} 8th 1762.

(6) Mayor of Wycombe 1738 and 1747.

A RECORD OF THE ARCHDEACONRY COURTS OF BUCKINGHAM DURING PART OF 1521, A.D.

[By Rev. F. W. Ragg, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., late Vicar of Marsworth.]

The document here transcribed is the oldest but one extant in the Registry at Aylesbury which gives the proceedings of the Courts of the Archdeaconry.* The oldest is one of the Courts of 1491—1493, and is, like this, composed of fragments, but except for a small proportion of the entries, and the registration of some wills given at full length, it is little more than a bare statement that each Court was held, giving dates and places. Even so, however, it is interesting enough, and its few particulars are important. But, in order to understand it, some idea of the procedure in the ancient courts is necessary, and the best introduction to this is the present fragment of 1521. From various signs in it and the change at times from the third person to the first, it would appear to be the notes made by the Commissary, the Judge, himself, and not the minutes of the Courts transcribed by the clerk for the Registry—which under the name of Acta are mentioned in it. Those minutes may possibly be at Lincoln, though I much doubt their existence there, for I did not find them. Besides giving us glimpses into the procedure of the Court, this MS. opens a vista—indeed, more than one, into customs of the time, especially as regards entering into matrimony, and shows to view utterly forgotten things. The full meaning of the view thus given is not grasped except by careful attention to the fragmentary accounts of the different cases, but the conclusions come to by careful perusal are, I think, clear enough.

The MS. itself consists of leaves of paper of folio size sewed together. The leaves have suffered from age and want of care in the past. The writing is not in itself difficult where not frayed away and not too faded: the trouble to the decipherer, as is still more the case with the document of 1491-3, lies in the contrac-

* These have now been transferred to the Bodleian.

tions and the setting down of a single letter to represent a word. In this MS. of 1521 also the positions of some of the incomplete notes, which are not all in order, give need of further thought. The spelling of the Latin, too, is imperfect, and it is very difficult at times to distinguish c from t; indeed, in most places "ct" is written almost certainly "cc": "eciam" is for etiam also, and there are other like vagaries. I have noticed in dealing with late mediæval documents that not only the spelling but the grammar of the Latin is liable to become faulty after the beginning of the 15th century. The Black Death swept off most of the educated clergy, and the civil wars following the war with France did the reverse of mending the evil.

By much working amongst the law reports of local Courts of mediæval times one realises something of the general procedure. The Courts of the Archdeaconry naturally adhered in much to older forms, and the analogy of procedure, distinct as these courts were from the actual law courts, shows itself in them.

Application was made to the Court for leave to bring in a case, and to have the accused person cited to appear. This being granted, the day was appointed and the citation sent out. If both respondent and appellant then came, the next arrangement was for the beginning of the case between them at some day not far distant, and the defendant (as also the appellant) might ask to put in his place an attorney, a procurator—or proctor—the name varied with the court. In modern days we do not have to go to the court to state the name of the solicitor we wish to employ: in the Middle Ages the court had to have before it, practically almost to sanction, the name of the proctor or attorney chosen. The sanction, given in writing, contained usually a clause granting the right to substitute another proctor or attorney in case of need of any sort, and this was done by a regular formula in the document in order to make it valid. Then the Judge or the Court fixed a day in which both parties were to appear for the first production of proofs or witnesses, and of replies to these.

If neither party came to this opening of the case the Court, with various penalties, required their

attendance at a later date. If the defendant had not appeared, there was penalty in the same way. If the appellant did not come and the defendant did, the case fell through by default.

After the Court had tried the witnesses or considered the proofs at the first hearing, and any further evidence was needed, a second day was appointed for the second stage of prosecution and defence. Supposing that one party or his proctor came and the other did not to this second hearing, then by default of their not appearing the evidence to be produced for this stage had to be set aside. The stage was foreclosed. And if a further day was wanted by either party, a day for the third production of evidence was granted, and it would seem that that stage only could be the business of the Court.

The Commissary is called general sequestrator;—our idea of sequestration is of things only, not of persons, but the MS. shows that he could order the sequestration of persons, as, for instance, of a daughter when there was an action about a marriage contract, and the parents were exercising, or were thought to be exercising, undue influence or tyranny, to prevent her marrying or not marrying as she wished, and to force her to give wrong evidence. The requirement as to testimony which incidentally shows itself that a witness should be free-born is a relic of past days, as we know, and so is the "compurgation"—to our ideas one of the strangest methods of proving "innocence." The accused was allowed to clear himself of any charge by coming forth as ordered and taking a solemn oath that he was innocent, and bringing with him three or four or more, according to the number ordered, persons of good repute and standing, who at the same time took oath that he was of good character and guiltless of the crime. If he did this the Judge could pronounce him a clean character; if he failed to find the required number of "compurgators" he was considered guilty. An instance given in the MS. shows how faulty and how crude this custom was; and we see a priest able thus to clear himself by means of three or four fellow priests; while reasoning from

evidence given in the other part of the case we are left with grave doubts indeed about his innocence.

Less strange, but even more interesting, is the light thrown on the accustomed way of entering into marriage. In none of the cases does the full record of proceedings in Court remain, but from the fragments which exist we realize that the accustomed way was analagous,—I cannot say that it was more than analogous,—to what has so long prevailed in Scotland. If either party to a marriage contract could bring into court proofs unrefuted that certain words of consent, passed between them, had been heard by others from their own lips, or that they had told to others that they had entered into a marriage contract, this was sufficient evidence for the Archdeacon's Court to decree that the contract was made, and was binding. † The solemnization which followed was the sanctifying of the bond, but it would seem that the contract and consent were more than we understand by betrothal, were in effect sufficient, and the man and woman by custom were made husband and wife through the contract. This is, of course, the original of our breach of promise cases, but it is on a totally different plane; the nearest case to these in the MS. is that of John Farynsede, in which it seems as if compensation by money paid was agreed upon. But the case was one in which there could not really be any sanctifying of the union. The most fully-reported case, that of Joan Stevyns, has in it something even pathetic, but we have to reason in order to grasp the situation. She had bound herself to William Stevyns; her parents refused consent, and evidently forced her to take a John Pym, who appears in Court as a rival claimant to her hand, against the claim made by William Stevyns.

The wills scheduled, like other wills of the late Middle Ages in Buckinghamshire, leave a small legacy to the support of the Mother Church in Lincoln Diocese.

F. W. R.

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† Note particularly the words used on p. 315 in the case of William Stevens and Joan Stevyns.

Fol. [1.] [A.D. 1521.]

Fiat procuratoriu(m) pro domino Thoma Ryly rectore de Hockott ad excusandam suam comparacionem etc. T. Jakeman in legib. baccall: D. Wyll'm Everton Vicarius de Wendover Edwardus Standish et David Powell notari. public. D Willmus Leggyngham Vicarius de Kymbell Magna.

Let there be a procuration made for Sir Thomas Ryly, rector of Hulcott, to defend his acquisition of &c. T. Jakeman, LL.B: Sir Will'm Everton, Vicar of Wendover, Edward Standish and David Powell, public notary, and Sir William Leggyngham, Vicar of Kymbell Magna, [the proctors.]

Inqre for the fees of Institution of Ric Ellys par. . . . .

Inquire pro feodis inductionis Johannis Bent, rectoris de Wave[ndon]

Inquire pro feodis induc(t)ionis domini Christoferi Perkyn, rectoris de Bow Bry[khill]

Item for the fees of Induction of Falley & of Sheryngton

Item for the fees of induction of Ivinghow & of Donyngton

Testamentum Johannis Rawnse de Bledelow probatum fuit per ejus uxorem Agnetem.

The Will of John Raunse, of Bledlow, was proved by his wife Agnes.

Testamentum Johannis Loyss probatum fuit de Mursley per Walterum Myllner et Annam ejus uxorem

The will of John Loyss, of Mursley, was proved by Walter Myllner and Ann his wife.

Testamentum Ricardi Hunt de Myssynden parva per Joannam uxorem ejus.

The will of Richard Hunt, of Little Missenden [was proved] by Joan his wife.

on back of fol 1.

balls et hykman Inductio

. . . bailiff and Hykman. Induction.

Fol. 2.

Crendon. Acta habita ibidem coram Magistro Thoma Jakeman co[mmissario] Archidiaconatus de Buk' die veneris quinto die mensis[ ] Anno Dni 1521.

Crendon. Proceedings there before Mr. Thomas Jakeman commissary of the Archdeaconry of Bucks on Friday 5th of A.D. 1521.

Elizab. Shortred. contra Thomas Alsy. In quadam causa matrimoniali prius habita predictus Thomas comparuit [et] mulier non comparuit. Ideo Judex pronunciavit ipsam contumacem et decrevit mulierem cont[umacem] in non comparendo et sic preclusit terminum hujus diei, et dedit parti muli[eris] terminum ad tercio producendum in proxima. Et quia prefatus Thomas Alsy q[ui?]m[odo?] habuit terminum ad purgandum se iiijta manu ut supra; non suffic[ientes] hoc die produ[xit] vicinos suos ad purgacionem faciendam ac defecit in purgacione sua hujusmodi, ideo judex

Elizab. Shortred against Thomas Alsy. In a case about matrimony previously begun. The aforesaid Thomas appeared. The woman did not appear. The judge accordingly pronounced her contumacious, decreed her guilty of contumacy in not appearing, and thus foreclosed her term on this day, giving the woman's side a term for the third process in the next court. And because the aforesaid Thomas Alsy (who now) had an appointed time for clearing himself with the aid of three compurgators, as above stated, did not this day produce a sufficient number of his neighbours

reputavit ipsum convictum et oneravit ipsum jurejurando ad peniten[tias] publicas fac[iendas] prout sequitur.

Willas Stevyns contra Johannem Stevyns.

Eodem die Mr. Johes Oliver nomine procuratorio Willimo Stevyns satisficiendo terminum porrexit Judici quosdam positiones et Articulos in quadam causa matrimoniali prius mota inter Willm Stevyns partem actricem et Johannam Stevyns partem ream, et petit quod pars rea compellatur jurejurando prius onerata ad respondendum personaliter positionibus et articulis predictis, quibus positionibus et articulis mulier onerata jurejurando respondit ut in articulis et positionibus plenius patet. Et Mr Bulkley petiit primum terminum productorium testim[onii] precludi, et judex preclusit primum terminum [et] assignavit eidem secundum terminum productorium in die jovis proximo apud North Merston et monuit partem ream ad interessendum eodem die. Postea partes predicte petierunt publicacionem responsionum ad articulos et positiones, et judex decrevit articulos et positiones publicari et pro?* publicis haberi et copiam tradi partibus.

Et Mr Bulkley nomine procuratorio Johanne Stevens mulieris petit quod Will's Stevyns potest onerari juramento calumpnie et sic Judex oneravit ipsum juramento calumpnie. Ac eciam Mr. Bulkley nomine procuratorio mulieris petit sequestracionem relaxandam, et sic ex consensu ominum partium Judex relaxavit sequestracionem et prohibuit Johi Pym quod non 'adherebit' mulieri nec 'accedat' eedem

to carry out his clearing of himself, and so failed in this 'purgation,' therefore the judge considered him convicted and bound him by oath to undergo public penance as follows:— *

William Stevens against Joan Stevens.

On the same day Mr. John Oliver as proctor for William Stevyns, in satisfying the requirements of the judge for the appointed time † set forth before him certain points and allegations in a case concerning matrimony before brought up between William Stevyns appellant and Joan Stevyns defendant, and petitioned for the defendant to be compelled on oath to answer the points and allegations aforesaid. To which points and allegations the woman having taken the oath responded as more fully appears in the points and allegations. And Mr. Bulkley petitioned that the first time of appointment for producing testimony might be closed, and the Judge consented, and appointed as time for the second production of witnesses the next Thursday, at North Marston, and warned the defendant to be present on that day. Afterwards the aforesaid parties petitioned for the publication of the answers to the points and allegations, and the judge decreed to have them published, held as public and copies to be given to the parties.

And Mr. Bulkley, as proctor for Joan Stevens, the woman, petitioned that William Stevyns might be compelled to answer for calumny on oath. And the Judge decreed this. And also Mr. Bulkley, as proctor for the woman, petitioned for the cessation of the sequestration [of the woman], and so by consent of all parties the Judge released her and forbade John Pym to attach himself to her or approach her illicitly, till the case

* This word is only partly legible.

* The description of the penance does not follow.

† This means that he appeared for the case on the day appointed.

illicite quousque causa inchoata finiatur nec adherebit corsitio* (?consortio) ejusdem mulieris, nec e contra mulier non 'adherebit' consortio viri illicite nec 'habebunt' colloquia adinvicem quousque causa inchoata finiatur sub pena 'excommunicatione majori,' et mulier 'stabit' cum patre ejusdem per decretum judicis.

begun was carried through; he forbade him also to attach himself to anyone belonging to the woman, and on the other hand forbade the woman to attach herself to anyone belonging to the man,* and forbade any intercourse between them till the case was concluded, under penalty of the greater excommunication. And the woman, by decree of the Judge, shall remain with her father.

Testamentum Johannis Cok de Queynton probatur per Margeriam uxorem ejus et Johem filium eorundem. Lincoln iid. fee. null. quia dimittitur in forma pauperis.

The Will of John Cok, of Quainton, is proved by Marjory his wife and John their son. (He devised) to Lincoln Cathedral 2d. There were no fees because the probate was discharged as a poor man's case.

Robertus Broke contra Johannam Est.

In quadam causa matrimoniali. Partes comparuerunt, et predictus Robertus Broke ad probandam intentionem suam allegat quod in domo cu[jusdam] Galfridi Est de Radnage prope festum nativitatis Sti Johis B[aptiste] [ ] per duos annos elapsos communicationem matrimonialem habuit cum eadem Johanna[ ] et tandem cum eadem volens contrahere, dixit mulieri[ ] 'I take the Jone to my wiff as long as our lyves s(hall) endure and ther unto I plight you my traught' et pr[edicta Johanna] dixit eidem Roberto eadem verba vel in effectu consi[milia eandem] sententiam exprimentia et ad invicem osculati [ ]

Robert Broke against Joan Est.

In a case concerning matrimony. The parties appeared; and the aforesaid Robert Broke, in order to prove his intention, alleges that in the house of a certain Geoffrey Est of Radnage, at about the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist two years previously, he had a conference about (their) marriage with the same Joan [Est], and in the end, wishing to bind himself to her, said to the woman 'I take thee, Jone, to my wiff as long as our lyves s(hall) endure and ther unto I plight you my traught': and the aforesaid [Joan Est] replied to the same Robert in the same words or in words to the like effect expressing the same sentiment, and then they kissed each other.

back of folio.

. . .

et mulier negat contractum predictum.

Judex continuavit productionem testium in ista causa quousque potest venire ad propinquiora loca vel viciniora. Ac eciam judex prohibuit et inhibuit partibus predictis quod interim non facient nec contrahant matrimonium cum aliquo alio quousque ista causa inchoata finiatur, et

and the woman denies the aforesaid contract.

The judge put off the further production of evidence in this case until he is able to be in closer or close neighbourhood [to where they lived]. He also forbade and inhibited the aforesaid parties, that they should not meanwhile make nor agree to marriage with any other

* The word seems to read thus—but it has no meaning.

* 'vir' is used as implying the claim to be husband.

potissime inhibuit mulieri quod non contrahat matrimonium cum aliquo alio, pendente lite, sub pena excommunicationis majoris.

parties until the present case was concluded: and particularly inhibited the woman from agreeing to marriage with any other man, during the continuance of this case, under penalty of the greater excommunication.

Inquire de Radulpho Whiler quia recepit xiid de Emma Est ut ipsa dixit.

—Ascertain from Ralf Whiler why he received 12 pence from Emma Est which she herself says he did.

Citetur Johannes Edmundes de Crendon detectus quod 'tenetur'* quod prout fama laborat habet duas uxores ac eciam non facit moram infra istam parochiam tempore Pasche, ac dubitatur an solet recipere eukaristiam, prout tenetur, quolibet anno preterito etc. Judex decrevit ipsum citandum.

Let John Edmundes of Crendon be cited, charged with having, as report says, two wives; also with not staying in this parish at the time of Easter. It is doubtful whether he has been accustomed to receive the eucharist in any previous year, and he is reported as defaulting. The judge decreed that he should be cited.

Elizabeth Adam contra Johannem Farynsede parochie de Crendon. In quadam causa matrimoniali. Continuatur ista causa sub spe concordie usque in proximam curiam viz. diem Jovis prox. tenend. apud North Merston.

Elizabeth Adam against John Farynsede of Crendon parish. In a case concerning matrimony. This case is suspended in the hope of agreement being reached, till the next Court, viz., the next Thursday, to be held at North Marston.

Post consecrationem Episcopi

Ad. Administracio bonorum Jacobi Werner de Chesham ijs iiijd. non. fe.

After the Bishop's consecration.

Ad. Administration of the goods of James Werner of Chesham. 2s. 4d. [devised to Lincoln]:—no fees.

e. de Testamento Ricardi Cok de North Crowley. Lincoln.[ ] non.fe.

e. From the Will of Richard Cok of North Crowley—to Lincoln [ ]. no fees.

T. de Testo. Roberti Adam[s]. de Risborow Principis. Lincoln.[ ] fee. vj s viij d

T. from the Will of Robert Adam(s) of Princes Risborough—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 6s. 8d.

T. de Testo. Willi Hobbes de Okeley. Lincoln.[ ] non fe.

T. from the Will of William Hobbes of Oakley. — to Lincoln [ ]. no fees

T. de Testo. Ricardi Nerfeld de Stowe. Lincoln.[ ] fe. ij s

T. from the Will of Richard Nerfeld of Stowe.—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 2s.

T. de Testo. Isabelle Shawme de Lynchelade. Lincoln.[ ] non. fe.

T. from the Will of Isabel Shawme of Linslade—to Lincoln [ ] no fees

T. de Testo. Johannis Tranell de Lathebury. Lincoln.[ ] f. ij s .iiij d

T. from the Will of John Tranell of Lathbury. — to Lincoln [ ] fees 2s. 4d.

* Evidently a confusion. Tenetur was not intended to stay, and the second quod is redundant.

T. de Testo. Roberti Wellys de Agmondesham. Lincoln.[ ] no.f.

[Ad] Administracio bonorum domini Christoferi Perkyn de Fenny Stratford committitur domino Christofero Perkyn rectori de Bow Brickhill. recepi ij s iiij d. pro feod.

T. (de) Testo. Richardi Smyth de Missenden Magna. Lincoln[ ] f. ij s

T. (de) Testo Johannis Reyner de Hoggeston. Lincoln.[ ] f. ij s.

Ante Consecrationem

T. (de) Testo. Thome Ellys de Queynton. Lincoln [ ] f. iij s iiij d

T. (de) Testo. Willmi Phillips de Hardweke. Lincoln [ ] f. xij d

T. (de) Testo. Johannis Howsse de eadem. Lincoln [ ] f. viij d

T. (de) Testo. Thome Bayly de Codyngton. Lincoln [ ] f xij d

T. (de) Testo. Willi Stevyns de Fenny Stratford. Lincoln [ ] f xij d

T. (de) Testo. Willi Flecher de Newporte. Lincoln [ ] non.f.

T. (de) Testo. Johanis Crassope de Milton Keynes. Lincoln [ ] non.f.

T. (de) Testo. Jacobi Clerke de Newporte. Lincoln [ ] non.f.

T. from the Will of Robert Wellys of Amersham—toLincoln [ ] no fees.

[Ad]. The administration of the goods of Sir Christopher Perkyn of Fenny Stratford is committed to Sir Christopher Perkyn rector of Bow Brickhill. I received 2s. 4d. for fees.

T. from the Will of Richard Smyth of Great Missenden—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 2s.

T. from the Will of John Reyner of Hoggeston.—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 2s.

Before [the Bishop's] Consecration

T. from the Will of Thomas Ellys of Quainton—to Lincoln [ ] fees 3s. 4d.

T. from the Will of William Phillips of Hardwick — to Lincoln [ ] fees 12d.

T. from the Will of John Howsse of the same (parish)—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 8d.

T. from the Will of Thomas Bayley of Coddington—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 12d.

T. from the Will of William Stevyns of Fenny Stratford.—to Lincoln [ ]. fees 12d.

T. from the Will of William Flecher of Newporte—to Lincoln [ ]. no fees.

T. from the Will of John Crassope of Milton Keynes. to Lincoln [ ]. no fees.

T. from the Will of James Clerke of Newport—to Lincoln [ ]. no fees.

Fol 3.

Chesham. Acta habita ibidem coram Mr Thoma Jakeman in legibus baccalaureo, Commissario et officiali Archidiaconatus Buk. die lune prox. post festum Sti Laurencii .Anno Dni .1521.

Ricardus Stonell parochie de Chesham Owborn contra Aliciam Holte parochie de Missenden. In causa matrimoniali. Partes comparuerunt et predictus Ricardus allegat quod contraxit matrimonium per verba de presenti cum pre-

Folio [3].

Chesham. Proceedings there before Mr Thomas Jakeman .LL.B, Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Bucks .on Monday after the feast of St Lawrence. 1521.

Richard Stonell of the parish of Chesham Woburn against Alice Holte, of the parish of Missenden. In a case concerning matrimony. The parties aforesaid Richard peared, and the alleges that he made a contract of marriage by

fata Alicia Holte, sed mulier hoc expresse negavit, et quia prefatus Ricardus Stonell non potuit inducere sufficientes probaciones per testes de matrimonio pretenso inter ipsum et predictam Aliciam Holte; ideo judex oneravit mulierem jurejurando ad informandum animum judicis et ad dicendam veritatem in causa matrimonii predicta, queque mulier expresse juravit quod non contraxit matrimonium aliquo modo cum prefato Ricardo Stonell. Unde judex ad peticionem partium supradictarum reliquit partes predictas suis propriis conscien[scis], per decretum in presentia domini Christoferi Rudde vicarii alterius de Chesham, domini Thome Shepherd capellani, Henrici Arnold et aliorum

the words of the deposition produced, with the aforesaid Alice Holte. But the woman expressly denied it, and because the aforesaid Richard Stonell was unable to bring in sufficient proof by witnesses, of the alleged marriage between himself and the aforesaid Alice Holte, the Judge required the woman on oath to give him right information and to state the truth about the aforesaid case of (alleged) marriage. And the said woman expressly swore that she did not make any marriage contract in any way with the aforesaid Richard. Whence the Judge at the petition of the aforesaid parties left the parties to the (verdict of) their own consciences, by his decision, in the presence of Sir Christopher Rudde, the other Vicar of Chesham, Sir Thomas Shepherd, chaplain, Henry Arnold, and others.

In Dei nomine Amen Nos Thomas Jakeman in legibus baccallaureus commissarius et officialis Archi diaconatus Buk. rite et legitttime proceden[tes].

In the name of God. Amen. We Thomas Jakeman L.LB. Commissary and official of the Archdeaconry of Bucks in due and lawful procedure. . . . . .

Agnes Yve uxor Thome Yve alias Clement detecta quod est communis diffamatrix vicinorum suorum vocando diversas honestas mulieres meretrices et multa alia scandalosa et seminando discordias inter parochianos predictos. Comparuit dicta Agnes ac multe alie honeste mulieres parochie predicte usque ad numerum XL mulierum ejusdem Agnetis noticiam meliorem habentes, que omnes conjunctim, et unaqueque separatim coram judice pro tribunali sedente affirmaverunt famam predictam et quod predicta Agnes Ive est communis diffamatrix vicinorum et seminatrix discordiarum inter parochianos predictos. Et quia prefata Agnes Ive non potuit se purgare super deteccione et fama predictis ideo Ju[dex] reputavit ipsam convictam et oneravit ipsam jurejurando ad penitentiam peragendam modo et forma sequentibus; videlicet quod immediate petat veniam ab[ ] parochialis modo peniten[tis] et quod a "modo" non utet[ur] talibus verbis scandalosis

Agnes Yve wife of Thomas Yve otherwise Clement charged with being a common slanderer of her neighbours by calling divers rightly living women loose women and many other scandalous names and sowing discords amongst the aforesaid parishioners. — The said Agnes appeared and many other women of good repute of the aforesaid parish to the number of 40 who had somewhat intimate knowledge of the same Agnes. And all in a body and singly also affirmed before the judge sitting on the judgment seat that the charge was true, and that the aforesaid Agnes Ive is a common slanderer of her neighbours and a sower of discords amongst the aforesaid parishioners. And because the aforesaid Agnes Ive was unable to clear herself of the charge and accusation aforesaid, the Judge considered her convicted, and bound her by oath to undergo penance in the manner and form following, viz.: that she at once beg pardon from (all) the parishioners, as a penitent,

[ ]ter parochianos
Back of folio.
predictos temporibus futuris. Reservatur michi* ulterior[em] penitentiam eidem injungend. si amplius deliquerit, et sic dimittitur ad presens.

and that henceforth she shall not use such scandalous words (amongst [or about]) the aforesaid parishioners. There is reserved to me the right of enjoining more penance if she is in fault again. And the case is dismissed for the present.

Preterea Judex dedit in mandatum Vicario de Chesham quod vicarius predictus debet injungere parochialis in die dominica proxima quod non ludent infra cimiterium ecclesie paroch(ialis) de Chesham sub pena juris.

The Judge also gave orders to the Vicar of Chesham, that he, the said Vicar, has it as duty to enjoin his parishioners on the following Sunday not to play games in the Churchyard of the parish Church of Chesham under penalty of procedure (against them)—

Testamentum Johannis Baven parochie de Owborn defuncti probatur per Elizab. uxorem ejus et Henricum et Johannem filios eorunden.
Lincoln ii d fe xxiij s iiij d
Testamentum Johannis Lychelad de West Wycom probatur per Margeriam uxorem ejus—Lincoln ij d
. . fe. xij d

The Will of John Baven of the parish of Woburn, deceased is proved by Elisabeth his wife and Henry and John their sons.
(devised) to Lincoln 2d. fees, 23s. 4d.
The Will of John Lychelad of West Wycombe is proved by Marjory his wife—to Lincoln 2d. fees 12d.

* Note the first person used.

Testamentum Johannis Nasshe de West Wycom probatur per Margeriam uxorem ejus. Lincoln i d. dimittitur in forma pauperis.

The Will of John Nasshe of West Wycombe is proved by Marjory his wife.
(devised) to Lincoln 1d. dismissed 'in forma pauperis'

Conceditur citacio usque Margaretam Ocley de parochia de Chesham ad instanciam Johannis Broke generosi in causa diffamacionis

A citation against Margaret Ocley of Chesham is granted at the solicitation of John Broke, gentleman, in a case of defamation.

Conceditur similiter citacio usque Ricardum Pykering de Agmondesham ad instanciam domini Thome Ellu(m) curat(i) ibidem in causa diffamacionis.

A like citation is granted against Richard Pykering of Amersham at the solicitation of Thomas Ellum curate there, in a case of defamation.

Fol [4]

In Dei nomine Amen. Infrascriptas posiciones et articulos coram vobis ve(nerabili) viro Magistro Thoma Jakeman in legibus baccallaureo. Reverendi in Christo patris ac domini [ ] Willmi, Divina providentia Lincoln. Episcopi in Archidiaconatu suo Buck. ( ) generali et sequestratore principali, pars honesti viri Willmi Stevyns

Fol [4]

* In the name of God Amen. The following points and allegations are placed set forth and propounded before you, the Venerable Thomas Jakeman L.L.B. general and principal sequestrator in the Archdeaconry of Bucks, of the reverend father in Christ, and lord, the Lord William by divine providence Bishop of Lincoln, on the part of William

* This is clearly a copy of the deposition brought into Court and laid before Mr. Jakeman, by William Stevyns, the appellant, in the case begun on folio 2 above [p.] and continued below [p.]

contra [ ] Joanne Stevyns in quadam causa matrimoniali coram Vobis pendente dat exhi[bet et] proponit, quas si fuerint negate, probari intendit:—

In primis quod A.D. millimo quingentesimo "vecesimo" prefata Joanna Stevyns tractat[um] atque sermonem de matrimonio contrahendo cum antedicto Willmo Stevyns habuit in domo cujusdam Thome Trasey.

fatetur articulum.

Item quod prefata Joanna Stevyns protulit hec verba antedicto Willmo Stevyns animo contrahendi matrimonium "placet mihi habere te in virum"; et Williamus Stevyns e converso "volo habere te in uxorem."

negat 2dum articulum.

Item quod prefata verba erant probata in domo Johannis Stevyns patris antedicte mulieris.

negat 3ium articulum.

Item quod predictus Wills Stevyns interrogavit antedictam Joannam Stevyns an voluit perseverare et continuare animum suum desuper prefato contractu et ipsa respondebat quod voluit.

negat 4tum articulum.

Item quod prefata Joanna hujusmodi contractum matrimonialem recognovit in presentia Willmi Trasey et Joanis Cope asserendo hec verba feci contractum matrimonialem cum Willmo Stevyns et nolo alium in virum nisi ipsum solum.

negat quintum articulum.

Item quod prefata Joanna imploravit voluntatem parentum super prefato contractu matrimoniali, flexis genibus asserendo quod contraxit matrimonium cum antedicto Willmo et quod nunquam voluit alium nisi antedictum Williamum.*

Item quod cum non potuit habere consensum parentum neque alia bona

Stevyns, of good repute, against the part of Joan Stevyns in a case concerning matrimony pending, before you: and if the allegations are denied he intends to prove them.

Firstly; that in 1520 the aforesaid Joan Stevyns had an engagement and conference about making a contract of marriage with the aforesaid William Stevyns in the house of a Thomas Trasey.

——— She confesses the allegation.

Next that the aforesaid Joan Stevyns used these words to the aforesaid William Stevyns with the intention of contracting marriage "It is my desire to have you for a husband"; and William Stevyns on the other part said "I wish to have you for my wife."

——— This second allegation she denies.

Next that the aforesaid words were said out in the house of John Stevyns, father of the aforesaid woman.

——— This 3rd allegation she denies.

Next that the aforesaid William Stevyns asked the aforesaid Joan Stevyns whether she wished to persevere and continue in the same mind about the aforesaid contract, and she answered that she did.

——— This 4th allegation she denies.

Next that the aforesaid Joan acknowledged the marriage contract in the presence of William Trasey and John Cope, asserting in these words "I have made a contract of marriage with William Stevyns, and I want no other for a husband but him only."

——— This 5th allegation she denies.

Next that the aforesaid Joan begged the consent of her parents to the aforesaid contract, on her bended knees, stating that she had made a contract of marriage with the aforesaid William and that she never wished another for her husband but him only.

Next that when she could not obtain the consent of her parents nor any

* "Vide postea" is here on the margin.

a parentibus ad prefatum matrimonium solempnisandum desideravit dumtaxat benedictionem patriam flexis genibus.

Negat septimum articulum. "quoad sextum articulum fatetur quod flexis genibus dixit patri suo obtinere voluntatem quod [si] potest 'stare cum voluntate'* Si benedictionem patris placuerit sui vellet tunc habere ipsum Willm in maritum suum, et pater dixit incontinenter eidem mulieri in Anglicis 'Voyde harlot owte of my sight.' "

At the foot of this page is written "Note these quyers stand wronge emende [ ]."

The back of this folio is blank.

allowance nor gifts from her parents for the solemnization of the aforesaid marriage, she entreated on her bended knees that she might at least have her father's blessing.

——— She denies the 7th allegation. As regards the sixth allegation she admits that on her bended knees she said to her father if the goodwill—benediction — pleasure—of her father could be obtained she wished to have this William for her husband; and her father said to her in an instant in English "Voyde harlot owte of my sight."

Fol [5]. At the top of this stands the number 34.

Marston Borialis

Acta habita ibidem iiijto die mensis Junii A.D. 1521 Coram Magistro Thoma Jakeman, reverendi in Christo partis ac domini domini Johannis Lincolniensis Episcopi "commissarii" prima curia ejusdem.

Quibus die et loco comparuit Wills Stevyns parochie de Okley et constituit Magistrum Johannem Olyver in legibus baccall. suum procuratorem in quadam causa matrimoniali mota inter prefatum Willmum et quandam Johannam Stevyns, solutam, de Wotton Underwood cum clausula substituendi secundum formam Registri.

Eodem die et loco comparens prefatus Mr. Joh. Oliver nomine procuratorio predicti Willmi. Stevyns proponit quod dictus Willmus Stevyns contraxit matrimonium legitimum per verba de presenti cum prefata Johanna Stevyns, ac eciam prefata Johanna contraxit matrimonium verum et legitimum cum prefato Johanne per verba de

Fol[5].

North Marston.

Proceedings there 4th of June, 1521, before Mr. Thomas Jakeman, commissary of the reverend father in Christ and lord, Lord John Bishop of Lincoln, at his first court.

At which time and place appeared William Stevyns of the parish of Oakley and appointed Mr. John Olyver LL.B. as his proctor in a case concerning matrimony brought between the aforesaid William and a Joan Stevyns, free to marry, of Wotton Underwood, with a clause concerning substitution &c according to the formula of the Register.

At the same time and place Mr. John Oliver appeared as proctor for the said William Stevyns and set forth that the said William Stevyns contracted a lawful marriage by the words of the deposition handed in with the aforesaid Joan Stevyns, and also the aforesaid Joan Stevyns contracted a true and lawful marriage with the said William by the

* These words were crossed through and the interlined obtinere voluntatem and si benedictionem patris and last placuerit substituted for them.

presenti prout sufficienter probare potest, ut asseruit. Comparuit eciam mulier et negat contractum et petiit terminum ad respondendum cum maturo consilio, usque in proximam curiam viz in diem lune proximum sequentem post festum Sti Barnabe Apostoli, tenendam in ecclesia parochiali de Aylesbury, quem terminum Judex admisit parti ree ac eciam Judex injunxit eedem mulieri quod non contrahat matrimonium cum aliquo alio et nec procederet cum aliquo alio ulterius in causa matrimoniali sub pena excommunicacionis majoris donec causa inchoata finiatur.

words of that deposition as could be sufficiently proved, according to his assertion. The woman also appeared and she denies the contract, and petitioned for an appointed time for responding with mature advice in the next court; namely, on the Monday next following the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, which Court was to be held in the parish Church of Aylesbury. This the Judge granted to the defendant and also enjoined the woman not to make a contract of marriage with any one else, and not to proceed further with any one else in a case concerning matrimony till this case was terminated, under penalty of the greater excommunication.

† Testamentum Richardi Wodwalle de Middilton Keynes probatur per Annam uxorem ejusdem — Lincoln ij d.
fe—null quia dimittitur in forma pauperis.

† The will of Richard Wodwalle of Milton Keynes is proved by Ann his wife. To Lincoln 2d.; no fees because dismissed "in forma pauperis."

† Testamentum Johanne Hamond de Akley probatur per Johannem Kempe et uxorem ejus executores nominatos. — Lincoln ij d.; fe—null [quia] dimittitur in forma pauperis.

† The will of Joan Hamond of Akeley is proved by John Kempe and his wife named as executors therein. —To Lincoln 2d.; no fees because dismissed "in forma pauperis."

† Test. Richardi Lucas de Foxcott probatur per Edmundum Walcot et Willm. Reve executores nominatos.—Lincoln i d.; f.—dimittitur in forma pauperis.

† The will of Richard Lucas of Foxcott is proved by Edmund Walcot and William Reve the executors named.—to Lincoln 1d.; no fees—dismissed "in forma pauperis."

† Test. Rogeri Colyns de Brehill probatur per uxorem ejusdem et Ricardum Regate executores nominatos. — Lincoln ij d.; fe. ij d.

† The will of Roger Colyns of Brill is proved by his wife and Richard Regate, the executors named.—to Lincoln 2d.; fees 12d.

† Test. Georgii. Pynnok, parochie de Akeley probatur per Robertum Garret de Morton, executorem nominatum. — Lincoln ij d.; f.—iij s. iiij d.

† The will of George Pynnok of the parish of Akeley is proved by Robert Garret of Morton, the executor named. To Lincoln 2d.; fees 3s. 4d.

† Testam. Willi Fallyate de Dorton probatur per Margaretam uxorem ejus et Johannem filium eorundem. —Lincoln ij d.; f.—xxd.

† The will of William Fallyate of Dorton is proved by Margaret his wife and John their son. To Lincoln 2d.; fees 20d.

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Eodem die Richardus Sergeaunte firmarius Rectorie de Lurdesgassale optinuit citationem contra et adversus Petrum Dormar de Queynton in causa subtraccionis jurium ecclesiasticorum. Ad comparendum apud Aylesbury, in proxima curia tenenda

On the same day Richard Sergeaunte lessee of the Rectory of Ludgershall obtained a citation against Peter Dormer of Quainton in a case of reducing the rights of the Church. He is to appear at Aylesbury in the next court to be held there on Mon-

apud Aylesbury, die lune prox. post festam Sti Barnabe Apostoli prox.

Testamentum Johanne Phillipe parochie de Blecheley vidue probatur per Johannem Phillip(e) filium ejusdem coram Magistro Haget officia(li).

day next after St. Barnabas ensuing.

The will of Joan Phillipe of the parish of Bletchley widow is proved by John Phillipe her son before Mr. Haget, official.

Testamentum Willmi Philipe de Blechilley probatur per Johannam uxorem ejus et Johannem filium eorundem coram Magro Haget officiali

The will of William Philipe of Bletchley is proved by Joan his wife and John their son before Mr. Haget official

Lincoln ij d. fe [ ]
Acta habita ibidem die Lune xviio die mensis Junii A.D. predicto coram Magistro Jakeman commissario Archidiaconatus Buck.

To Lincoln 2d. fees [ ]
Proceedings there on Monday the 17th of June in the aforesaid year before Mr. Jakeman, Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Bucks.

Aylesbury.

Aylesbury.

Quibus die et loco comparuit "Elizabethe" Shortrede, parochie de Wiocmbe magna et "vendicat" Thomas Allsy de eadem pro suo vero et legitimo marito, qui(a) allegat predictum Thomam Allsy "contraxhisse" matrimonium verum et legitimum cum prefata Elizabeth prout probare potest sufficienter per testes, ut asseruit. Et ad hoc probandum mulier allegat quod in quodam die Sabati, ante festam Pentecostes proxime "elapso" in quadam domo cujusdam Matilde Mason infra parochiam de Wicom magna, in aula ejusdem domus prefatus Thomas Alsy communicationem matrimonialem cum prefata Elizabetha habuit, et tandem volens cum eadem matrimonium contrahere, petiit ab eadem muliere 'in aughth may you fynde in your harte to have me to yor husband *utrum potuit in animo suo habere ipsam pro conjuge vel non et ipsa mulier respondit affirmative et e converso eadem verba vel in effectu consimilia mulier dixit viro 'May you finde in yor harte to have me to yor wiff?' Et ipse eciam respondebat affirmative dicendo 'ye by my feith.' Eciam comparuit Thomas Alsy et negat contractum, et judex continuavit causam predictam et assignavit

At which time and place appeared Elizabeth Shortrede of the parish of Great Wycombe and claims Thomas Allsy of the same parish as her true and lawful husband, for she alleges that the aforesaid Thomas contracted a true and lawful marriage with the aforesaid Elizabeth as she asserts she is able to prove sufficiently by witnesses. And for proving this the woman alleges that on a certain Saturday before Pentecost last past, in the house of a certain Matilda Mason within the parish of Wycombe in the hall of the said house the aforesaid Thomas Alsy had a conference with the aforesaid Elizabeth about marriage, and in the end wishing to contract marriage with her asked of the same woman "In aught may you fynde in your herte to have me to yor husband." and the woman herself answered in the affirmative and on her part in the same words or in others to the same effect said to him "May you finde in yor harte to have me to yor wiff?" And he also answered affirmatively saying 'Ye by my feith.' Thomas Alsy also appeared and he denies the contract. And the judge deferred the case and gave the

* Interlined here and left with a line drawn through as if erased.

mulieri terminum ad primo producendum in proxima curia, viz. apud Bekynsfeld in die jovis prox. ante festam Appostolorum Petri et Pauli, et etiam monuit prefato Thome Alsy ad interessendum ibidem in eadem curia

woman an appointed time for the first production of evidence; the holding of the next Court at Beaconsfield on Thursday next before the feast of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and he warned the aforesaid Thomas Alsy to be there.

fol [6]

Bekynsfeld. Acta habita ibidem die Jovis xxvij die Junii coram Magistro Jakeman commissario.

Beaconsfield. Proceedings there on Thursday the 18th of June before Mr. Jakeman Commissary.

Christoforus Adby et Lucia uxor ejus parochie de Iver 'detectus' quod communiter fovet lenocinium in domo sua hospitando et fovendo quandam Elizabetham Hyll de eadem impregnatam per Thomam Coles de Trinitate London. Habet terminum ad purgandum se iiijta manu honestorum vicinorum apud Crendon in prox[ima]

Christopher Adby and Lucy his wife of the parish of Iver are charged with encouraging lewdness in their house by sheltering and entertaining a certain Elizabeth Hyll, of the same parish, who is with child of Thomas Coles of Trinity, London. They have an appointed time for clearing themselves by means of 3 neighbours of good repute in the next Court, at Crendon.

citetur iterum

*sus. Henricus Warryn parochie de Chesham detectus quod tenet Isabellam Hill in amplexibus adulterinis.

Henry Warryn of the parish of Chesham is charged with adultery with Isabel Hill—case retained—let him be cited again.

sus. Ricardus Edlyn, parochie de Chesham detectus quod tenet Margaretam Clerk in amplexibus adulterinis.

Richard Edlyn of the parish of Chesham is charged with adultery with Margaret Clerk. The case is retained.

sus. Thomas Neele parochie de

citetur iterum

Chesham tenet eciam Agnetem Ive de eadem in amplexibus adulterinis ut patet plenius per detecciones factas per parochianos ibidem in quadam billa porrecta.

Thomas Neele, of the parish of Chesham, also, is charged with adultery with Agnes Ive of the same parish, as appears more plainly by detections made through parishioners of the same parish, in a certain 'bill' produced. Case retained.

Elizab Shortrede contra Thomam Alsy. In causa matrimoniali prius habita. Partes comparuerunt et mulier habet terminum ad secundo producendum testes in proxima curia apud Crendon die Veneris prox. ante festam Sti Thome Martyris, et 'monuit' Thomam Alsy ad interessendum similiter et ad purgandum se iiijta manu ibidem super crimine 'incontentia,' commissa cum eadem Elizabetha.

Elizabeth Shortrede against Thomas Alsy. In a case concerning matrimony already in court. The parties appeared, and the woman has an appointed time for the second production of witnesses in the next court at Crendon, on the Friday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr. And [the judge] warned Thomas Alsy to be present there also, and to clear himself by means of 3 compurgators of the charge of incontinency with the same Elizabeth.

* sus is case suspended for further trial.

Robertus Broke contra Johannam Est.

In causa matrimoniali prius habita. Mulier non comparuit, ideo Judex decrevit citacionem versus eandem vij s, et modis quibus melius etc. ad comparendum apud Crendon die veneris proxim. ante fest. Sti Thome Martyris.

Robert Broke against Joan Est.

In a case concerning matrimony already in Court. The woman did not appear, therefore the Judge decreed to issue a citation against her [fees?] 7s., and means to be arranged which should ensure her attendance.—To appear at Crendon on the Friday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr.

dominus Willus Barton contra dominum Nicholaum Brokylbank vicarium de Upton.

In quadam causa subtraccionis jurium ecclesiasticorum continuatur ista causa sub spe concordie, et partes "predicti" compromiserunt omnes(fide media) causas inter eosdem pendentes a principio mundi usque in diem confeccionis presentium in manus Vicarii de Langley Vi[carii] de Stokbogy et rectoris de Wexham arbitratorum indifferenter electorum, sic quod imponatur citra fest. Sti Jacobi Apostoli

Sir William Barton against Sir Nicholas Brokylbank, Vicar of Upton.

In a case of reducing the rights of the Church. This case is deferred in the hope of agreement, and the aforesaid parties arranged honourably to place all matters between them pending, from the beginning of the world to the day of this arrangement, in the hands of the Vicar of Langley, the Vicar of Stoke Poges and the rector of Wexham, as arbitrators chosen by both parties for their award by which they would abide if it were made before the feast of S. James the Apostle

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Testamentum Johannis Wylly alias Harding parochie de Wyrardsbury probatur per Richardum Mowse (?) et Julianam uxorem ipsius defuncti

Lincoln i d fe. viij d

Testam. Thome Johnson parochie de Langley probatur per Agnetem uxorem ejus.

Lincoln ij d fe—dimittitur in forma pauperis.

Testam. Thome Nasshe de Agmondesham probatur per Ricardum Nasshe filium ejusdem.

Lincoln ij d fe. xij d

Inquire pro testamento cujusdam [ ] de Chesham, bene valet. non registratur. *

Conceditur "litera" administracionis bonorum Johannis Kene nuper de Marlow Magna, ab intestato decedentis, quibusdem Johanne Kene et Willmo Pryste de eadem ita quod facia[n]t compotum super adminis-

The will of John Wylly otherwise Harding, of the parish of Wyrardsbury, is proved by Richard Mowse (?) and Julia wife of the deceased.

To Lincoln 1d. fees 8d.

The will of Thomas Johnson of the parish of Langley is proved by Agnes his wife.

To Lincoln 2d. fees (none)—dismissed "in forma pauperis."

The will of Thomas Nasshe of Amersham is proved by Richard Nasshe his son.

To Lincoln 2d. fees 12d.

Make enquiries for the will of a certain ( ) of Chesham which is valid and is not registered. Granted are letters of administration of the goods of John Kene late of Great Marlow who died intestate, to Joan Kene and William Pryste of the same parish, with the condition that they produce an account of the

* This is clearly a note made by the Commissary to remind himself of the matter.

tratione predicta citra fest. Sti. Michaelis Archangeli jam proxim. futur.

Fol [7]

Johannes Hewes de Charneden parochie de Twyford Lincoln: dio[ces.] XLta annorum etatis vel circiter; libere, ut asserit, condicionis ubi mora[tus est] in ax [ ] per spacium XI annorum et ulterius, et ante illud tempus in Dydershyll ubi [ ] fuit oriundus testis productus admissus juratus et diligenter examinatus de m[ ] p[ ]exceptionibus per partem Alicie Hickman contra testes per partem Willi Sawfeld in quadam causa matrimoniali contra dictam Aliciam producta et eorum dicta etc.

Ad primum articulum dictarum exceptionum respondet et dicit quod nescit deponere.

Ad secundum articulum respondet et dicit quod nescit deponere.

Ad tertium articulum respondet et dicit quod nescit deponere.

Ad quartum articulum respondet et dicit quod "continnet" in se veritatem et hoc se dicit scire quia* novit Willm Hewes perjurum in alia causa et quod solet inebriari et quod est levis persona, et sic reputatur inter vicinos, et dicit iste juratus quod amicus patris istius mulieris et dicit quod audivit dictum Willm quando dixit dicte mulieri verba in Anglicis sequentia vel saltem alia in effectu consimilia "Alice if ye will plight yor feyth and traught to Thom. Hewes my kynsman I will discharge you from William Sawfeld for on halpeny worth of ale and iff thou wilt not I shall make the to trote aboute," et pertulit ista verba in domo sua propria et in domo Thome Hikman patris dicte mulieris.

Ad quintum respondet et credit per eum credita et dicit quod fama laborat prout deposuit, in parochia de Twyford.

aforesaid administration before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing.

Fol[7]

John Hewes of Charneden in the parish of Twyford in the diocese of Lincoln of 40 years of age, or thereabouts, of free-born condition, as he asserts), where he has lived in . . . . for the space of eleven years and more; and before that time lived at Dydershil where . . . he was born, is produced as a witness, is admitted and sworn and carefully examined about . . . . exceptions made on the part of Alice Hickman against the witnesses on the part of William Sawfeld in a case concerning matrimony produced against the said Alice; and against their statements.

To the first article in the said exceptions he answers and says that he cannot say.

To the second article he answers and says he cannot say.

To the third article he answers and says he cannot say.

To the fourth article he answers and says that he sticks to the truth, and he says that he knows that William Hewes perjured himself in another case and is accustomed to get drunk and is a loose character and is so held amongst his neighbours; and he says that he is a friend of the woman's father and that he heard this said William when he said to the said woman the words following, English or others to the same effect "Alice if ye will plight yor feyth and traught to Thom Hewes my kynsman I will discharge you from William Sawfeld for on[e] halpeny worth of ale, and iff thou wilt not I shall make thee to trote aboute." And he repeated these words in his own house and in the house of Thomas Hikman father of the said woman.

To the fifth article he answers that what he believes is credited and he states that report is as he deposed in the parish of Twyford.

* As in other places, "quia" is used for "quod."

Thom. Hewes de Edrop parochie de Waddesdon xxiiij annorum etatis vel circiter libere ut asseruit condicionis &c. et ante illud tempus in Lee ubi fuit oriundus testis productus, etc.
Ad primum et tercium articulos dictarum exceptionum respondet et dicit quod nescīt deponere.
Ad quartum respondet et dicit quod cont[inet] in se veritatem et hoc se dicit scire quia est sic reputatus inter vicinos suos prout continetur in articulo, et concordat cum conteste suo quoad verba contenta in Anglicis in depositione contestis sui.—
Ad quintum respondet et credit per eum credita et fama laborat inde in parochia de Twyford.

Thomas Hewes of Eythorp in the parish of Waddesdon 24 years of age or thereabouts, of freeborn condition as he asserts, etc., and before that time in Lee where he was born is produced as witness, &c.
To the first and third articles of the said exceptions he answers and says that he cannot say.
To the fourth he answers and says that he sticks to the truth and that he knows that [the defendant] has the reputation amongst his neighbours which is contained in the article, and that he agrees with his fellow witness about the words contained in English in the deposition of his fellow witness, and believes them credited; and that report so says in the parish of Twyford.

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[William Saw]feld contra Ali[cia]m [Hickman] in causa matrimoniali.

In primis interrogatus an inter predictum Willum et Aliciam fuerit sepenumero communicacio et tractatus de matrimonio inter eosdem contrahendo —— Fatetur.
Item quod post hujusmodi communicacionem et tractatum predicti Williamus et Alicia matrimonium contraxerunt per verba de presenti hinc inde eorum mutuum consensum exprimentia, videlicet per hujusmodi verba vel consimilia in Anglicis the foreseid William asked the foreseid Alice whether she myght find in here hart to love hym above all other men and to have hym to here husbond. And she answerid and seid 'Ye by my traught I may fynd in my hart to have you to my husband,' et incontinenter ipse Williamus dixit dicte Alicie 'I may finde in my harte to love you Alice above all other women and to have you to my wyff.'
'Negat.'
Item quod hujusmodi verba matrimonialia inter partes predictas fuerint prolata coram testibus fidedignis A.D. 1519 die sabbati afore

William Sawfield against Alice Hickman in a case concerning matrimony.

Asked first whether there had been communication between the said William and Alice about a marriage between them.

He answers 'Yes.'
Next whether after this communication and engagement the aforesaid William and Alice contracted a marriage (engagement) by the words of the deposition produced expressing mutual consent; that is to say whether by words the same as these or like in English the foreseid William asked the foreseid Alice whether she myght find in here hart to love hym above all other men and to have hym to here husband, and she answerid and seid 'Ye by my traught I may fynd in my hart to have you to my husband'; and instantly he, William, said to the same Alice 'I may finde in my harte to love you Alice above all other women and to have you to my wiff.'
———This he denies.
Next whether the words concerning marriage spoken between the two were told out to trustworthy witnesses in 1519 on the Saturday before

Seynt Towsey day ultimum preteritum apud Aylesbury in domo Johannis Hewes:—

St. Towsey* day last past at Aylesbury in the house of John Hewes.

Respondet et dicit quod dependet a superiori articulo negat(o).

He answers and says that this article depends on the former just denied.

Item quod de premissis laborat publica vox et fama in villa de Twyford ac in aliis villis et locis vicinis et circumvicinis.*

Also whether public report and rumour in the township of Twyford and in other townships adjacent and around is full of this . . . . .

Folio [8]. [A folio seems to have been lost between [7] and this]

quibus die et loco Johannes Pym de Brehill constituit Mrm. Arthurum Bul[kley] procuratorem in quadam causa matrimoniali movenda inter prefatum Johannem [Pym] et quandam Johannam Stevyns cum clausulis substituendi secundum formam R[egistri]. Ac eciam prefata Johanna Stevyns constituit prefatum Mrm. Bulkle[y] procuratorem contra Willm Stevyns in causa matrimonii prius p[ ] cum clausulis substituendi secundum formam Registri.

At which time and place John Pym of Brill appointed Mr. Arthur Bulkley as proctor in a case concerning matrimony brought between the aforesaid John [Pym] and a certain Joan Stevyns with clauses concerning substitution [of proctor] according to the formula of tne Register and also the aforesaid Joan Stevyns appointed the aforesaid Mr. Bulkley her proctor against William Stevyns in a case concerning matrimony already in the court, with clauses of substitution according to the formula of the Register.

Eodem die Mr. Johannes Oliver nomine procuratorio Will' Stevyns pet[iit] Johannam Stevyns sequestrandam fore et pon[endam] in aliquo loco honesto ob metum parentum: quam peticionem Judex "admissit" quatenus de jure et mon[uit?] prefatam mulierem esse sequestratam stare in domo "cujuscundam' Thome Eversdon de Aylesbury 'consanguinii' dicte mulieris quousque causa inchoata finiatur, et habebit ibidem victualia expensis petentis quatenus de jure per decretum judicis et Magr Johannes Oliver nomine procuratorio etc petiit terminum ad ponendum et articulandum in proxima curia et Judex assignavit 'sibi' terminum in proxima quem terminum assignavit parti adverse personaliter ad respondendum et ad primo producendum.

On the same day Mr. John Oliver as proctor for William Stevyns petitioned for the 'sequestration' of Joan Stevyns that she might be removed to some secure and proper place, because of the overbearing of her parents. This petition the Judge granted and ordered the woman to be 'sequestrated' and to remain in the house of a certain Thomas Eversdon of Aylesbury, kinsman of the said woman, until the case in process should be concluded, where she is to be entertained at the costs of the petitioner, so far as the Judge had right to order this removal, and Mr. John Oliver as proctor &c. petitioned for a time appointed to be given for the articles to be drawn up in the next court; and the Judge appointed a time in the next court and warned the adverse party to be present in person.

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*At the foot of this page is written upside down fene stratford capella.

*Is this St. Osyth's day, Oct. 7? She was reputed to have been buried at Aylesbury.

— Eodem die Mr. Bulkley nomine procuratorio Johannis Pym optulit libellum in causa matrimonii habita et pretens[a] cum eadem Johanna Stevyns, in quo libello continetur ejusdem peticio quem Judex admisit quatenus de jure. Et mulier respondit libello affirmative. Et ad probandam intentionem suam produxit in testes pro matrimonio predicto in presentia Mri Johannis Oliver procuratoris alterius partis, Thomam Brokke de Brehill et Thomam Rede de Wotton Underwod quos Judex admisit et eos jurejurando oneravit ad dicendam veritatem quam sciverunt in causa matrimonii predicti. Et Mr Johannes Oliver nomine procuratorio alterius partis protestatus est de dicendo ? contra testes et eorum dicta tempore et loco oportunis et monuit omnes partes ad interessendum in proxima curia tenenda apud Crendon, videlicet in die [crastino*] prox[imo] ante festum translacionis Sti Thome Martyris.

On the same day Mr. Bulkley as proctor for John Pym produced a 'bill' in the case of matrimony held and put forth with the same Joan Stevyns, in which 'bill' is contained the petition which the judge granted as far as he had power. And the woman answered the charge in the affirmative; and for proving her intention produced as witnesses for the marriage contract aforesaid in the presence of Mr. John Oliver the proctor for the other side,—Thomas Brokke of Brill and Thomas Rede of Wotton Underwood; whom the Judge admitted, and caused to take oath to speak truth about the matter of the case. And Mr. John Oliver, as proctor for the other side, stated his intention of speaking against the witnesses and their statements, at fit time and place, and cautioned all parties to be present in the next court, to be held at Crendon; viz., on the day before the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.

Robertus Broke contra Johannam Est in causa matrimoniali.

Eodem die comparuit Robertus Broke de West Wicombe et petit Johannam Este de Radnage in uxorem legitimam quia, ut asseruit, contraxit matrimonium cum prefata Johanna Est per verba de presenti. Et Judex decrevit prefatam Johannam Est citandam fore erga diem Jovis proximum ante festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli tenend. in ecclesia parochiali de Bekynsfeld.

On the same day appeared Robert Broke of West Wycombe, and he petitions to have Joan Est of Radnage as his lawful wife, because, he asserted, he contracted a marriage with the foresaid Joan Est by the words of the deposition presented. And the Judge decreed that the aforesaid Joan Est should be cited to appear on the Thursday next before the feast of the Apostles Paul and Peter [at the court] to be held in the Parish Church of Beaconsfield.

Robert Broke against Joan Est in a case concerning matrimony.

vaccat quia stant in Jurisdic. doctorum Lond.

continuatur causa immediate sequens sub spe concordie †

Eodem die comparuit Robertus Spragon de Aylesbury et petiit Agnetem Charresley parochie de Hartwell sibi in uxorem legitimam adjudicari, quia dixit se [matrimonium] contraxhisse cum eadem Agnete per

On the same day appeared Robert Spragon of Aylesbury and petitioned to have Agnes Charresley of the parish of Hartwell adjudged to him as his lawful wife, because, he said, he made a marriage contract with the same Agnes by the words of

Annulled because in the jurisdiction of London.

* Crastino erased.
† Thus interlined.

verba de presenti ut per testes sufficientes probari potest, ut asseruit, dicendo in domo Johannis Duffold apud Aylesbury contraxit matrimonium per hec verba 'I Robert take the Agnes to my weddid wiff for better for worsse and ther to I plight my traught'; et e converso mulier eadem verba dixit viz. 'I Agnes' ut supra.
Et Mulier respondit negative et Judex assignavit terminum prefato Roberto ad primo proband[um] in crastino Sti Thome, et monuit mulierem ad interessendum eodem die.

the deposition handed in, as can be proved by sufficient witnesses, he asserts,—by his saying in the house of John Duffold at Aylesbury that he made this contract by these words 'I, Robert, take the, Agnes, to my weddid wiff for better for worsse and ther to I plight my traught'; and on her side the woman spake the same words, namely, 'I, Agnes'—as above. And the woman denied this. And the Judge appointed a time for the aforesaid Robert for the first production of proofs, namely, the morrow of St. Thomas; and instructed the woman to be present that day.

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at the top of the page is

ad comparend apud Crendon, &c.

to appear at Crendon, &c.

[Cren]don. Eodem die Ricardus Best de Ludgarsalle queritur contra Guidonem Stacy et Wilm. Addinggrove executores testamenti Alicie Senfy vidue in quadam causa impedimenti ultime voluntatis dicte Alicie. Unde Willus Addingrove alter executor testamenti predicti introduxit quoddam testamentum predicte Alicie defuncte probatum Mro Hawarden quinto die mensis May A.D. 1508, in quo continetur ponitur et probatur quod Alicia Stanton uxor Ricardi Best debet habere per legationem dicte Alicie Senfy vidue unum vitulum, unde Judex injunxit prefatis executoribus ad deliberandum predictum vitulum infra viij dies sub pena excommunicationis, vel ad ostendendum causam defectus(?) &c.

[Cren]don. On the same day Richard Best of Ludgershall lays complaint against Guy Stacy and William Addingrove, executors of the will of Alice Senfy, widow, in a case of causing impediment to the last will of the said Alice. Whereon William Addingrove one executor of the aforesaid will brought in a will of the aforesaid Alice proved by (?) * Mr. Hawarden on the 5th day of May, 1508, in which is contained set down and proved that Alice Stanton the wife of Richard Best ought to have by legacy of the said Alice Senfy, widow, one calf. Whence the Judge enjoined the aforesaid executors to deliver the aforesaid calf within 8 days under penalty of excommunication, or to show (good) cause for default, &c.

[Willia]mus Grove parochie de Risborow principis contra Edmundum Benell de Bledlow. In quadam causa correctionis (?). Nota quod Benell procuravit inhibitionem in causa a Curia de Arcubus et inhibuit Judicem, et non stabam.*

[Willia]m Grove of the parish of Princes Risborough against Edmund Benell of Bledlow. In a case of correction? — Note that Benell obtained an inhibition in the case from the Court of Arches and inhibited the Judge, and I did not proceed.

* Note the first person.

* probably 'coram' is missed, and it should read proved before Mr. Hawarden.

Thom. Appulby de Radnage contra Agnetem a-Towne de eadem vidua.

In quadam causa impedimenti ultime voluntatis Willmi a Towne defuncti &c.

Thos. Appulby of Radnage against Agnes a Towne, widow, of the same parish.

In a case of obstructing the last will of William a Towne deceased &c

Comparuit prefata Agnes et Judex injunxit partes predictas ad comparendum apud Bekonsfeld die Jovis proxim. ante fest. Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ad respondendum positionibus et articulis, quia dixit se non fuisse oneratum jurejurando. Et postea Judex oneravit ipsam jurejurando ad execucionem testamenti predicti Willi a Towne. Predicta Agnes satisfecit legat[o] prefato Thome per relacionem Willi Hester de Radnage et sic partes dimisse sunt.

The aforesaid Agnes appeared, and the Judge enjoined the aforesaid parties to appear at Beaconsfield on Thursday next before the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul to answer the points and allegations, because she said she was not sworn. And afterwards the Judge bound her by oath to execute the will of the aforesaid William a Towne. The aforesaid Agnes satisfied the legatee, the aforesaid Thomas, by means of the account* of William Hester of Radnage and so the parties were dismissed.

Testamentum Johannis Bowdon parochie de Ocley probatur per Johannem Bowdon filium suum et Johannem Holyoke de eadem.
Lincoln ij d. fe. ij s. iiij d.
et registratur apud Acta.

The will of John Bowdon of the parish of Ocley is proved by John Bowdon his son and John Holyoke of the same parish.
To Lincoln 2d. fees 2s. 4d.
and it is registered in the Acts of the Archdeaconry. †

Testamentum Johannis Hunte parochie de Hucchendon probatur per Thomam Lane executorem in dicto testamento. Lincoln ij d. fe ij d.
Registratur apud Acta.

The will of John Hunte of the parish of Hughenden is proved by Thomas Lane (appointed) executor in the said will—To Lincoln 2d. Fees 2s.

It is registered in the 'Acts' [of Court].

Folio [9]

North Marston.

Acta habita die Jovis p[ost] coram Mro. Thoma Jakeman commis[sario].

Fol[9]

North Marston.

Proceedings on Thursday after [ ] before Mr. Thomas Jakeman commissary.

Elizab Adam contra Johannem Farynsede.

In causa matrimoniali prius pretenss. Partes comparuerunt. [Judex] injunxit prefato Johanni Farynsede sub pena excommunicacionis majoris [ ] contrahat matrimonium cum aliqua alia muliere quousque ca[ūsa] [ ]

Elizabeth Adam against John Farynsede.

In a case concerning matrimony already in Court. The parties appeared. The Judge enjoined the aforesaid John Farynsede under penalty of the greater excommunication not to make a contract of marriage with any other

i.e., Computation.

†From this it seems clear that there was a formal registry of Acts of Court other than these notes.

finiatur: ac eciam idem Johannes confitetur se suscitasse et ge [ ] de muliere de partibus borialibus infra dioces. Episcopi Ebor et qu[erit?] Judic. an peragit (?) penitentias publicas necne pro suo i[ ] predicto. Ideo Judex injunxit eidem ad inducendum testimonium suffic[iens] quod peragebat penitentias predictas citra fest. Nativitatis beate Ma[rie][sub] pena predicta et ad comparendum etc.

woman till the case was terminated; and also the same John confesses that he has issue by a woman of the North Country within the diocese of York, and he puts question to the Judge whether he has or has not been undergoing public penance for the [misdemeanour] aforesaid. Accordingly the Judge enjoined him to produce sufficient testimony that he was undergoing the aforesaid penance, before the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, under the aforesaid penalty, and to appear etc.

dominus Jacobus Baxter de Hoggeston, capellanus.

Detectus quod suscitavit prolem de Agnete Ryder, parochie de Wo[ughton].

Mr. James Baxter, of Hogston, chaplain.

Charged with having a child by Agnes Ryder of the parish of Woughton.

Mulier comparuit et confitebatur crimen in forma predicta [ ] quo Judex injunxit eedem mulieri ad peragendas penitentias publicas in parochiali ecclesia de Woughton antecedente: processionem per iij dies solempnes et cum nudatis pedibus t. b. [ ] et capite. Et sic ipsa fecit penitentias predictas ut per testimonium Thome Water apparitoris. Comparuit etiam presbiter et negat articulum et petiit terminum ad purgandum se super articulo predicto. No[m]i[ ] compurgatorum ipsius presbiteri: dominus Johannes Truman, rector de Walton, magister Patricius Hogeston, rector de Wulfston magn[a]. dominus Christopher Perkyn, rector de Bow Brickhill, et sic fecit su[am] purgacionem legitimam super articulo precedente, et Judex restituit partem predictam presbiteri ad bonam famam suam modis et vijs quibus melius poterit etc. Et sic dimissus est.

The woman appeared and confessed the charge as stated above. . . . wherefore the Judge enjoined the same woman to undergo public penances in the parish church of Woughton aforesaid pacing there on three days of solemnization and with bare feet head. And these penances she went through as Thomas Water the apparitor attests. The priest also appeared and he denies the allegation and pleads for an appointed time to clear himself of the charge. [For the purpose of] compurgators of the priest are [named] Sir John Truman rector of Walton, Mr. Patrick Hogeston rector of Great Woolston, Sir Christopher Perkyn rector of Bow Brickhill; and he thus went through his clearing of himself in legal form. And the Judge restored him to his good reputation. [Fees for *] and for ensuring of the proper performance 7s. And he is thus dismissed.

Henricus Waren parochie de Chesham antea detectus quod tenet Isabellam Hill de eadem in amplexibus adulterinis. Comparuit et negat articulum. Unde Judex dedit 'sibi' terminum purgandi se super isto articulo die Jovis proximo coram domino Episcopo Lincolniensi apud Bekynsfeld iiijta manu honestorum

Henry Waren of the parish of Chesham already charged with adultery with Isabell Hill. He appeared and he denies the charge. Whence the Judge appointed him as time for clearing himself of it Thursday next, before the Bishop of Lincoln, at Beaconsfield with 3 men of his neighbours of good repute as compurga-

* The amount is missing.

vicinorum. Postea idem Henricus Waren recognovit quod cognovit prefatam Isabellam carnaliter in quo[dam] die lune per unum mensem preteritum in campo ejusdem parochie sed nescivit nomen predicti campi et dixit se solomodo cognovisse ipsam unica vice tantum. Unde Judex injunxit eidem penitentias publicas.

tors. Afterwards the same Henry acknowledged misconduct with the aforesaid Isabel on a Monday in the past month in a part of the same parish the name of which he does not know, and once only. Whence the Judge enjoined on him public penances.

Eodem die Johannes Farynsede petiit quod imponatur finis in predicta causa matrimoni[ali], et Judex continuavit causam sub arbitrio Abbatis de Noteley et Willi Bie[ ]; et ambe partes predicte fide sua media compromiserunt in manus predictorum Abbatis et [ ] et ad standum laudo et arbitrio eorundem, sic quod arbitrium detur in f[ ] re[ ] in casu quo judicant pro 'matrimonii sui' autem ad comparendum coram [no]bis [ ] uro in proximo die juridico post festum Nativitatis Ste Marie prox.

On the same day John Farynsede petitioned to have a money settlement of the aforesaid case concerning matrimony, and the Judge allowed the case to be proceeded with under the arbitration of the Abbot of Notley and William Bie[ ], and both parties were pledged to put themselves in the hands of the aforesaid Abbot and William Bie[ ] and to abide by their award and arbitration, provided that the award was give in the feast of [ ] and in case that they decide for the marriage

to

appear before us ? . . . . on the next day of Court after the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary next ensuing. —

back of folio

back of folio

[In causa matrimon]iali prius habita comparu[erun]t partes: scil Mr. Johannes Oliver [ ]o satisfecit secundo termino productorio in causa predicta sed petiit tercium terminum productorium in causa predicta. Unde Judex preclusit 2dum terminum et dedit prefato Mro Johanni Oliver 3tium terminum productorium testimon: viz. in proximo die juridico post fest. Nativitatis beate Marie Virg. ex consensu partium.

In a case concerning matrimony already in court. The parties appeared; namely Mr. John Oliver [by appearing] satisfactorily carried through the second term of production of witnesses, in the aforesaid case, but petitioned for a third appointed time for production in the case. The Judge thereupon decreed the second time of production over, and gave to the aforesaid Mr. John Oliver a third appointed time for production of witnesses, namely on the next Court day after the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary the Virgin; by consent of the parties.

Joh. Cope contra Johannam [ ].

In quadam causa diffamacionis. Idem Johannes Cope constituit Mrm Johem Oliver. in legibus baccalaur[eum], suum legitimum procuratorem in ista causa cum clausula substituendi secundum formam Registri.

John Cope against Joan [ ].

In a case of defamation. The same John Cope appointed Mr. Oliver LL.B as his lawful proctor in this case, with a clause about substituting another for him (in case of need) according to the formula of the Registry.

s. Eodem die conceditur administracio bonorum Henrici Sulbury parochie de Sulbury ab intestato decedentis Richardo Hardyng et Johanni Caynow de eadem, ad faciendum compotum et ad inducendum inventorium citra festum Sti Michaelis Archangeli.

s Conceditur eciam administracio bonorum Willi Smyth defuncti nuper de Hoggeston ab intestato decedentis, Edwardo Smyth Nicholao Carter et Johanni King ad reddendum compotum indo citra festum Sti Michaelis jam proxime futurum

s Conceditur etiam administracio bonorum Johannis Bunsse de Akley ab intestato decedentis domino Ricardo Shawe curato de Akley Henrico Bunsse et Olivero Bunsse ad compotum reddendum citra festum Sti Michaelis Archangeli jam proxime futurum

† Testamentum Johannis Stok parochie de Thornton probatur per Willm Ruffe.

Lincoln ij d f—dimittitur in forma pauperis

† Testamentum Johannis Tailour de Morton probatur per Agnetem uxorem ejus.

Lincoln iij d f. viij d

† Testamentum Henrici Balle de Brickill magna probatur per Johannem Balle et Nicholaum Balle de Broughton.

Lincoln iiij d f. ij s iiij d

† Testamentum Willi Parsons de Sympston probatur per Aliciam uxorem ejus. Lincoln iiij d f. ij s registratur.

† Testamentum Johanne Arden de Addynton probatur per Willm Arden filium ejus.

Lincoln ij d ffe null dimittitur in forma pauperis

† Testamentum Thome Norman de Bletchilley probatur per Isabellam uxorem 'meam' et Robertum Norman fratrem ejusdem.

Lincoln ij d f. xx d

† Testamentum Roberti Burdewes de Newporte probatur per Aliciam uxorem ejus.

Lincoln ij d ff ——

s On the same day is granted the administration of the goods of Henry Sulbury of the parish of Soulbury who died intestate, to Richard Hardyng and John Caynhow of the same parish: they are to draw up an account and bring in an inventory [of goods] before the festival of St. Michael the Archangel. ——

s Also is granted the administration of the goods of William Smyth late of Hogston who died intestate to Edward Smyth Nicholas Carter and John King: they are to render account before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing. There is granted also the administration of the goods of John Bunsse of Akeley, who died intestate, to Sir Richard Shaw curate of Akeley, Henry Bunsse and Oliver Bunsse. They are to render account before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing

The will of John Stok of the parish of Thornton is proved by William Ruffe.

To Lincoln 2d.—dismissed as a poor man's will [no fees].

The will of John Tailour of Morton is proved by Agnes his wife.

To Lincoln 3d. fees 8d.

The will of Henry Balle of Great Brickill is proved by John Balle and Nicholas Balle of Broughton

To Lincoln 4d. fees 3s. 4d.

The will of William Parsons of Simpson is proved by Alice his wife—

To Lincoln 4d. fee 2s.

This is registered.

The will of Joan Arden of Addington is proved by William Arden her son.

To Lincoln 2d. no fees because it is dismissed 'in forma pauperis.'

The will of Thomas Norman of Bletchley is proved by Isabel "my wife" [wife of the testator] and Robert Norman his brother.

To Lincoln 2d. fees 20d.

The will of Robert Burdewes of Newporte is proved by Alice his wife.

To Lincoln 2d. fees [ ].

† Testamentum Johannis Neele de Fenny Stratford probatur per uxorem ejus.

Lincoln ij d

dimittitur in forma pauperis

† Testamentum Johannis Syveer alias Fuller de Stony Stratford probatur per Isabellam uxorem ejus.

Lincoln iiij d f. ij s viij d

† Testamentum Johannis Shipley de Hardwick probatur per Johannam uxorem ejus.

Lincoln ij d dimittitur in forma pauperis.

† Testamentum Willi Cok de Whitechurche probatur per Agnetem uxorem ejus et Wllm May

Lincoln ij d dimittitur in forma pauperis.

† Testamentum Willi Gefford, parochie de Whitechurche probatur per Margaretam uxorem ejus.

Lincoln ij d f—dimittitur in forma pauperis.

The will of John Neele of Fenny Stratford is proved by his wife.

To Lincoln 2d.

dismissed 'in forma pauperis.'

The will of John Syveer alias Fuller of Stony Stratford is proved by Isabel his wife.

To Lincoln 4d.—fees 2s. 8d.

The will of John Shipley of Hardwick is proved by Joan his wife.

To Lincoln 2d.—[no fees]—dismissed 'in forma pauperis.'

The will of William Cok of Whitchurch is proved by Agnes his wife and William May.

To Lincoln 2d.—[no] fees—dismissed 'in forma pauperis.'

The will of William Gefford of the parish of Whitchurch is proved by Margaret his wife.

To Lincoln 2d.—[no] fees—dismissed 'in forma pauperis.'

Folio [10]

Ubi moram traxit per spatium [ ]* Robertus Todde de Stuckley in "testis" productus in quad[am] inter quendam Johannem Ball et Aliciam Hyckman, juratus et diligenter [ ]; etatis xxvj annorum bone fame et libere ut [asseruit] deponit super vim sacramenti.

Interogatus de noticia personarum deponit quod no [vit per] spatium duodecim annorum et mulierem per unum annum tantum. Interrogatus an cognovit [ ] contractum matrimonialem inter predictas personas, dicit quod in quodam campo ejus[dem] audivit quedam verba matrimonium concernentia inter predictas personas, et predictus dep [onens?] protulit eis talia verba. " well overtake [ ] and wiff." Et vir respondet 'nay and it please God I wold yt rather [?] so.' 'Et mulier [ ] yt ys so and iff ye will.' Et deponens inquisivit eos si aliquis contractus matrimonialis inter [ ]

Folio [10]

Robert Todde of Stewkley (where he has lived for a space of [ ]) produced as witness in a case [of matrimonial contract] between a John Ball and Alice Hyckman, sworn and carefully examined; of the age of 26 years, of good reputation, and free-born, as he asserted, makes his depositions on oath.

Asked about his knowledge of the parties, he states that he has known [the man] for the space of 12 years, and the woman for one year only. Asked whether he knew [or &c. of any] contract of marriage between the aforesaid persons, he says that in a certain open ground of the [same parish?] he heard certain words concerning marriage spoken by the aforesaid persons [and he deposed that such words as these were said by him] '. . . . well overtake . . . . and wiff.' And the man to this answers 'Nay and it pleased God I would yt rather so.' And the woman . . . . . 'Yt ys so and if ye will'* And the deponent enquired of them whether there was a marriage con-

* Interlined.

* That shall be so if you are willing.

es demonstrarent. Et tunc mulier accepit virum per manum dexteram et protulit talia verba 'By my feyth and my troth I wyll have you to my husband affor all other so that I may have my father gode will and my mother.' Deinde vir respondit 'And I wyll take you as my wiff.'

tract between them [to which they assented]. And then the woman took the man by the right hand and spake out such words as these 'By my feyth and my troth I wyll have you to my husband affor all other, so that I may have my father good will and my mother.'† Then the man answered 'And I wyll take you as my wiff.'

Interrogatus de quo die, et dicit quod contractus erat celebratus in die dominico Trinitatis. A.D. 1519.

Asked on what day this happened he states that the contract was made on Trinity Sunday 1519.

Interrogatus in qua parochia erat contractus [ ] et dubitat et dicit quod dies erat serenus

Asked in what parish the contract was made . . . . he hesitates—but says that the day was fine.

Interrogatus utrum carnalis copula inter [ ] inter partes predictas et ille respondit quod publica vox et fama ita laborat.

Asked whether sexual union had taken place between the parties aforesaid, he answers that report and public rumour say so.

Interrogatus utrum erant aliqua donaria, dicit quod predictus Johannes dedit mulieri [ ] uno tempore xij d et dicit preterea quod audivit predictum Johannem dicentem quod predicta [mulier] transmisit ei angelum aureum postea.

Asked whether any gifts passed between them, he says that the aforesaid John gave the woman [ ] at one time 12d. and besides that he heard the aforesaid John saying that the aforesaid woman sent him a gold angel* afterwards.

Interrogatus de fama dicit quod major pars vicinorum dicit communiter quod sint vir et uxor. Dicit tunc quod non? novit? † majorem partem ita sentire. . . .

Asked about the report of them in general, he says that the greater part of their neighbours commonly states that they are man and wife. [Asked if this was the real opinion he answers that it is].

'to abyd in ca.'

De consensu partium Judex admisit public[acionem] horum testim[oniorum] et eorum dicta, et pro publico habit[a] et decerni.

By consent of the parties the Judge allows the publication of the attestations, and of what was stated,

Habent ex 'concensu' partium ad concludendum in prox[ima] in utraq[ ]ca casu quo tunc proposita non obstiterint.

By consent of the parties the case is to be terminated in the next [Court] . . . . . on either part . . . . . in case that opposition ceases.

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† A confusion in the MS. not corrected.

† *i.e.*, if only I may have my father's goodwill and my mother's.

* A coin probably of the value of 10s.

THE ICKFORD COMMUNION-PLATE.

[By the Rev. Vernon Staley, Rector of Ickford.]

The village of Ickford, in the county of Bucks, is famed as being the scene of the ministerial labours of Gilbert Sheldon, the donor of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. In March, A.D. 1635, Sheldon became Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford: in the following year he was presented by King Charles I. to the benefice of Ickford, a village ten miles from Oxford. This benefice he held, not reckoning his ejection during the Commonwealth, until the closing months of 1660. In this year he was nominated by King Charles II. to the See of London: in 1663 Sheldon became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was consecrated Bishop of London on October 28, 1660, the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The next year Sheldon presented massive Communion-plate to his old parish of Ickford, which is now in the custody of the present Rector. A description of this plate is subjoined, with photographs.

The sacred vessels are of silver. The Cup is $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, with a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lip: the depth of the bowl is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside measurement. Round the outside of the lip is engraved: "Ex dono Gilberti Episcopi Londini nup. Rectoris de Ickford in Com. Bucks." From the measurements given above, it will be seen that the Cup is of extraordinary size, and would hold a sufficient quantity of the Sacred Element to communicate over 100 persons. The date of the year-letter is 1661. In considering the unusual size of the Cup, it is to be remembered that the rubric directing "every parishioner to communicate at the least three times in the year," was at the time rigorously enforced. At the period of Sheldon's incumbency of Ickford, the number of adult parishioners was probably between 100 and 150: hence the large capacity of the Cup.

The Paten, used also as a cover to the Cup, rests on a circular foot: it measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the surface, and stands $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height. Under the

ICKFORD COMMUNION PLATE.

foot on the base is engraved—"Ickford Communion Plate."

The hall-marks upon both the Cup and the Paten are "R.F." (the maker's initials, with pellets above and below); leopard's head crowned; lion *passant;* and "D" in Old English type, on a shield, the year-letter of 1661.

The weight of the vessels is set down in the Ickford Register, under Oct. 20, A.D. 1730, thus—"*Cup,* 23 oz. 10 dwt. 12 grs. *Cover,* 9 oz. 3 grs."

The photograph is by Messrs. Taunt, of Oxford.

I have communicated with Mr. Krall (of Barkentin and Krall, Regent Street, W.), with a view to ascertaining the maker's name in full. On applying to the Assay Office, Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C., he received the following reply:—"I beg to say that, unfortunately, "our Registers of Name-marks do not go back to "1660-1. I find, however, that there was a plain "Tankard in the Dunn-Gardner collection 1655-6, "with 'R. F.' between the pellets, but even then the "name of the maker to whom it belonged is unknown: "Yours, etc., H. W. ROBINSON, Deputy Warden."

AN EARLY GEORGIAN TABLE IN THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, LITTLE HORWOOD, BUCKS.

[By H. Clifford Smith, M.A., F.S.A.]

Lovers of antiquity have many causes to regret the work of the church restorers of the 19th century. So thoroughly was this "restoration" carried out, and so strong the feeling against anything that savoured in particular of the 18th century, that almost every vestige of the church furniture and fittings of the period has been swept bodily away, and it is by chance only if objects of the kind have occasionally been left undisturbed. Moveable furniture thus alienated from the church during the course of "restoration" was usually disposed of by the contractor. Sometimes it found its way in to the parsonage, and disappeared on the death or departure of the incumbent. Cases in which such furniture has been allowed to remain as a "fixture" are probably rare; but I have lately had the good fortune to come across an instance of the kind in a vicarage in Buckinghamshire.

During a recent visit to Little Horwood the Vicar of the parish, Rev. L. G. P. Liesching, was kind enough to invite me into his vicarage to see a table which he found there when he assumed the living a year or two ago, and which he understood had belonged to the church, and had on some occasion been moved from it. The table proved to be none other than a small and sumptuous specimen of early Georgian furniture in the form of a carved and gilt side-table, of a rare type, dating from about the year 1720. The table is 3ft. high, 3ft. 4in. wide, and 1ft. 10in. deep. On the top is a slab of white marble resting on a frame carved on the front and sides; above is an egg and tongue moulding and a band of shallow dentils; in the middle is a bold key pattern with a bead and billet moulding below; and under this is a scrolled border with plumes, the front centring in a shell. It is supported on four

cabriole-shaped legs in the form of terminal female figures; the scrolls behind the shoulders end in whorls with acanthus below; the fronts, which terminate in scrolls, are decorated with pendant husks. The gilding, of which the ornamental parts are slightly burnished and the background granulated, is the original, though somewhat worn, and the marble top is the old one.

There can be little doubt that the table was removed from the church during the drastic alterations which the chancel underwent in 1889. Mr. C. E. Keyser, writing in the "Archæological Journal" in 1893, says: "The Church of St. Nicholas, Little Horwood, is situated about 2½ miles from Winslow, and has recently been carefully restored. . . . . The chancel, which had previously been much churchwardenized, has been greatly improved." No record exists of the actual position of the table in the chancel, but it is believed to have been used either as an altar-table or as a credence to place the elements on before consecration. There is no evidence to show that it was made for one or other purpose, and it is more than likely that a vicar of the early eighteenth century pointed out to the lay rector his need, which the latter supplied from his own house. I have consulted the Vicar as to whether the Churchwardens' Accounts or the Vestry Minutes contain any entry to that effect, but he is unable to furnish me with any information on the subject. A hiatus occurs in the list of vicars between the year 1709, when Samuel Foster resigned the living, and 1754, when Purchase Denchfield is found in possession of it. But the rectors of that date were the family of Adams: their residence, the Rectory (now Horwood House), was acquired about 1660 by John Adams, whose great-grandson is mentioned as living there in 1734. The house passed successively into the possession of Sir Stephen Langston, High Sheriff for Bucks in 1788 and 1796, and of Philip Dauncey, on the death of whose widow in 1911 it was purchased by the present owner, Mr. F. A. Denny, by whom it was re-built.

Gilt furniture, of which this table is a striking example, made of soft wood, carved and heavily gilt on a gesso *(i.e.* plaster) ground, was in chief vogue

during the reign of George I. (1714-1727). Carved and gilt console or side tables with marble tops were a prominent feature of the reception rooms of rich town and country houses at this period, and usually occupied the space between the windows, while above, though not forming part of them, were often hung tall mirrors mounted in richly-carved and gilt frames of similar design. This type of gilt furniture, remaining as it did in fashion for a comparatively short time, and being confined to a limited patronage, is naturally now of considerable rarity, and is eagerly sought for by collectors.

The Little Horwood table offers an interesting comparison with an altar-table, dating from the same decade, in the Parish Church of Rye, in Sussex. This magnificent table is of solid mahogany sumptuously carved. Like that at Little Horwood, it is entirely secular in design, and is carved with the lion mask and lion paw which were then the most fashionable motives for mahogany furniture. But the winged cherubs, though used both for ecclesiastical and domestic decoration, which are combined on the front with wheatears and grapes, have presumably a religious significance, and tend to show that this table was made for the church, and was the gift of a wealthy citizen. It is illustrated in "Country Life," Vol. XXIX., p. 856.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the fine and valuable example of old English gilt furniture thus alienated for upwards of a quarter of a century from the service of the church has, with the consent of the Vicar and with the assistance of the Lay Rector, Mr. F. A. Denny, been replaced in the chancel of Little Horwood Church.

EARLY GEORGIAN TABLE IN LITTLE HORWOOD CHURCH.

PLEISTOCENE MAMMALS IN BUCKS.

Although the geological map of the county shows a patch of valley-gravel to the S.W. of Aylesbury, I do not know of any definite record of the remains of Pleistocene Mammalia having been found in this district prior to the early part of the present year.

In February, 1914, one of the workmen at Mr. Locke's brickfield, which adjoins the road between Aylesbury and Hartwell, brought me the right lower canine tooth of a cave-bear, which he had found that day.

From what he told me I think it certain that the greater part of the jaw was found, but as it was rather broken all except this tooth was thrown into a pit of water with the waste earth which the workmen were removing, to expose the clay of which the bricks are made.

The men described the tooth as coming from the gravel between the clay and upper earth.

The clay which is worked here is the well-known Hartwell Clay, and is overlain by about five feet of Pleistocence deposits. These are composed largely of local Portlandian material containing casts of typical Portlandian fossils, and phosphatic nodules which have been derived from the basement bed of the Upper Portland limestone.

The deposit is a light-coloured calcareous sand which contains an extraordinary variety of pebbles—pieces of limestone, flint, etc.—and in places is cemented into a conglomerate. Here and there towards the base of the Pleistocene deposits are shallow bands of gravel, and in these the mammalian bones are found.

I asked the men to save me even the smallest fragments of bone or tooth, and visited the spot myself, almost daily, for several weeks. During this time I obtained further specimens, some of which I found *in situ* myself.

On examination these specimens proved to consist of fragments of bone or tooth from the following animals:—

Mammoth (Elephas primigenius).
Woolly Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros antiquitatis).
Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius).
Urus (Bos primigenius).
? Bison (Bison bonasus).
Cave-bear (Ursus spelœus).
Spotted Hyæna (Hyæna crocuta).

All the bones are much broken, and therefore difficult to identify with certainty, and although no doubt water-borne to their present position, they cannot have travelled far, as the fractures show no signs of wear, and in two cases where more than one piece of the same bone have been found the edges fit perfectly. Mr. A. H. Cocks has suggested to me that the way in which one or two of the bones are broken suggests that it was done by man for the purpose of extracting the marrow.

If this is the case it is important that a close watch should be kept here when further digging takes place. The discovery of even very fragmentary remains of man in conjunction with the remains of these mammals would be of very great interest.

I may say that the men have promised to let me know when next they start digging on this site.

The surface soil is only removed from a sufficient area each year to expose enough clay for the year's work.

E. H.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

St. James', Bierton.

The Vicar issued an appeal last March for help from outside his parish, which has no wealthy residents, for funds for the repair of this 14th century church. The tower is reported to be in an unsafe condition. The appeal is backed by the Bishop of Oxford and the Bishop of Buckingham.

St. Peter's, Medmenham.

The sub-committee of this Society was consulted last February as to some proposed embellishment of the chancel of Medmenham Church, and reported through their Hon. Secretary, Mr. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A.

SS. Peter and Paul, Ellesborough.

Familiar to us all from its prominent site and its nearness to the Great Western Railway, Ellesborough Church was very much restored in 1854 and 1871,* when this process was commonly more drastic than now; "The walls were almost entirely re-faced outside, the chancel, tower, and south aisle were partly re-built, vestry and organ chamber added, and the building generally restored. The chancel is modern except the chancel arch. . . . ."† Happening to have a drawing of this church by J. Buckler, dated 1837, a wash drawing in Indian ink, carefully executed by this well-known artist, I have thought it might be interesting to compare this with the building as we see it now and as shown in a recent photograph.

The R. Com. Report, in its description of the church, states that "the tower is almost entirely modern," but a comparison of the two views raises some doubt as to the truth of this, the similarity,

* P.O.D. † R. Com: Report, South Bucks, 1912.

even to the weatherings of the buttresses (where the modern architect often fails) being so great. The chancel, as shown in the old drawing, was probably, from its small size, of earlier date than the 15th cent. chancel arch, which might, likely enough, have taken the place of a smaller opening of the 12th century. The flat-headed windows shown in the drawing may have been 17th century renewals. Of alterations and destruction here before 1854 Lipscomb ‡ tells us that a north porch was taken down in 1828 and the doorway closed. . . . . "One of the windows on the south side has been closed for the erection of a monument" (to Lady Bridget Croke, 1638). . . . . "Between the nave and chancel are remains of an old carved and gilt oak screen, with four cinque-foil headed and crocketed arches, under a pediment; and in the spandrils of the central arch, on each side, a swan. . . . . The north side of the nave was formerly fitted up with pews, but the opposite side retained the old open seats of the time of King James, with folding or moveable stools fastened to the ends of the seats, capable of being drawn out for the accommodation of persons in the middle of the nave. These have been lately removed and another range of pews substituted. . . . . In the chancel are three very ancient chests." . . . . . Possibly some view may exist of the fine screen described above and thus barbarously removed.

W. N.

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‡ Hist. of Bucks, 1847, II., 183.

ELLESBOROUGH CHURCH Before the Modern Alterations

Ellesborough Church. As Now.

MEMORABILIA MCMXIV.

Our resident Curator reports the number of visitors to our Museum as follows:—

In 1912	7,165
In 1913	7,488
In 1914 (first six months of)	3,667

The War has caused some falling off, but many recruits, here for training, came in during their stay at Aylesbury.

That Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., &c., has written that he is preparing slides for a lecture on Bucks Brasses for next year.

Also, that a bronze scelt has been found at Deep Mill Farm, Great Missenden, which the finder will give to the Museum.

Some of our newspapers, last October, reported the finding of mysterious tunnels in the Chilterns. The suspected Germans were in this case innocent. The tunnel at Shillington and the cave at Totternhoe date from at least as far back as 1618—probably much further, for, according to the Victoria History of Bedford, neolithic implements have been found both within and without this clunch quarry whence the tunnel starts, the existence of which seems almost to have been forgotten owing to the entrance having been blocked by fallen *débris* and only recently opened by an enquiring American, Mr. Safford, who found what he described as emblems, but have rather the character of the *rebus*, one a cask and mug, and date 1618, the other cross keys. Of these the *Observer* of Nov. 8, 1914, gave photo-prints.

West Wycombe.—Re-opening of the Church Loft.

The Bishop of Buckingham performed this ceremony June 16th. The Rev. W. Upton Wooler, vicar, welcomed the Bishop, regretted the unavoidable absence

of Mr. W. Niven, whom he had first consulted as to the best way of treating the old building, and acknowledged their indebtedness to him.

A description, with illustrations of this unique building, will be found in Records X., 160-166. Reference to the plans there will show the positions of the partitions which divided the four cells, and we fear little else remains to show this curious arrangement. The building, or rather the ground floor, has no doubt been made more convenient by sweeping away these cells, but as an Archæological Society we can only regret this part of the recent alterations.

The architect employed, Mr. W. D. Caröe, as reported in the *Bucks Herald*, said: "It seemed a sad task to remove the wattle partitions, but if the building was to be brought into a fit state for modern use it was inevitable."

Neglected Historical Material.

It seems well that local Archæological Societies should ponder some remarks made by Prof. Sidney Webb in his evidence before the R. Commission on Public Records last October. He emphasised the importance of preserving and bringing to light parish records other than those relating to baptisms, marriages, and burials. In the course of his researches he never found inventories of these records. "Though every one of the ten thousand old parishes of England and Wales must possess Churchwardens' accounts from the 14th century at least, Surveyors of Highways' accounts from the 17th, Vestry minutes possibly from the 16th, and certainly from the 17th and 18th centuries, Poor Relief accounts of at least a couple of centuries, besides other records, what he discovered in each case consisted usually of only odd volumes or loose sheets of manuscript or print in the worst possible condition." . . . . Parish documents were, he believed, legally the property of the parish, not of the incumbent, and by law they should be in the custody of the Parish Council.

German Barbarity.

Rheims Cathedral, in addition to being a most imposing creation of 13th century Gothic art, was the shrine and token of the aspirations of the French people, the focus of the French national spirit, the reason presumably of its being the special object of German spite. What we, or students generally, have chiefly to deplore here is much of the finest sculpture ever produced since the Greek; stained glass second only to that of Chartres. Less imposing, the older church of S. Remi is hardly less to be regretted. It contained some of the earliest glass that had come down to us.

The Cathedral is said to have contained something like 2,500 statues and statuettes. The Burlington Magazine, in its November issue, has a good account of these sculptures and those of the north transept, and the rather later work of the western porches are illustrated.

At Louvain shells and fire have probably left nothing of the treasures preserved in the Library. And presumably the superb sacrament-houses of the churches of St. Pierre and St. Jacques have been utterly destroyed.

Lierre suffered terribly. The church of St. Gummaire was not spared. Let us hope that the Colibrandt Triptych was rescued in time.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JAMES THOMAS HARRISON.

Died April 8th, 1914, aged seventy-one. According to our List of Members, he was elected in 1860 (at the early age of 17). He had thus been a member of our Society for 54 years, and for 16 years was a member of the Committee. He was the eldest son of the late Alderman Jas. Harrison, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, auctioneers and estate agents, which was established in the town in 1813, the firm having celebrated its centenary last year. The deceased had been associated with practically all the institutions in Buckingham. Until recently he held a seat on the Buckingham Town Council, his term of service extending over thirty years, half of the time in an Aldermanic seat, and he had served the office of Mayor. Although not an active player, there was no organisation with which he was associated in which he took keener interest than in the Cricket Club. In everything affecting agriculture Mr. Harrison was deeply concerned. He was a practical member of the Chamber of Agriculture and Dairy Farmers' Association, and his experience and advice was always welcomed. The deceased took great interest in the preservation of local buildings, etc., and one of his latest benefactions was to defray the cost of the exterior renovation of the Old Gaol, and a few years ago he published an illustrated "History of Buckingham." *

THE LATE CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, B.A., F.S.A.

Though not a member of our Society, Mr. Martin had of late years, since his retirement from the Public Record Office, dwelt amongst us and made friends of

* *Bucks Herald*, April 11 1914.

all his neighbours. He was a contributor to our last issue of RECORDS, so that a brief tribute to his memory will not be out of place. He was a prominent Fellow of the Antiquaries, and his working life was spent at the Public Record Office, where he served no less than 45 years. He was associated with the late Dr. Brewer and Dr. James Gairdner in the preparation of a Calendar of Papers of the reign of Henry VII.;† edited Wright's Courthand Restored, and in 1910 produced a "Record Interpreter," very useful to the student of old documents. He was Hon. Secretary of the Pipe Roll Society; a keen fisherman, a good swordsman. Those who had the privilege of his intimacy will not forget his personal charm.

W. N.

† *S. Bucks Free Press*, May 22, 1914.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

For the Year 1914.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The extreme south of the county was visited this year; the district lying, excepting Stoke Poges, to the south of the main line of the G.W.R., including Dorney, in the quiet stretch of the Thames in its bridgeless length between Maidenhead and Windsor.

According to the *Aylesbury News* (July 19, '56), in 1856 "The Annual Excursion" was held the preceding "Tuesday and Wednesday at Eton, Iver, etc." (indicating that though this was the first report of it in Records, the custom of an annual excursion had previously been established). In 1891 two excursions seem to have been held; the first (August 4th) to Slough, Upton, Langley. In 1899 Taplow, Hitcham, Burnham, Slough, Langley, and Upton were visited. In 1906 Slough, Upton, Eton.

This year Slough Station at eleven was the rendezvous, and the programme was:

Stoke Poges—Church, Manor House.
Langley Marish—Church, Almshouses.
(Lunch at Slough).
Burnham Abbey.
Huntercombe.
Dorney—The Church, Dorney Court.

Mr. E. L. Reynolds, by his local knowledge, was able to give our Hon. Secretary valuable assistance.

Perhaps instead of going out of the way northward to the rather hackneyed Stoke Poges, it might have been better to have kept to the south of the railway entirely, and to have included Horton and Datchet.

STOKE POGES.

The church of St. Giles is a building of many dates which has suffered much at the hands of its friends. It has been frequently described, but the most careful account will be found in the R. Com. Report, where a small plan is given. Originally a 12th century church, it indicates work of two periods in the 13th century, had windows and doorways inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries, and a large chapel built south of the chancel in the latest Tudor. The position of the tower at the east end of the north aisle is unusual. Presumably the 12th century chancel arch was too narrow for the good people of 1844, so they took it down and built the present one. The 14th century south porch is perhaps now the most noteworthy feature of this church. In Records X., 63, will be found a description and illustration of the altar-cross stand which is believed to have formed part of the furniture of the Chapel of the Hospital, founded here by Edward Hastings, standing close by the church, and removed in 1765 by Mr. Thomas Penn, of Stoke Park. This interesting piece of church plate is now preserved in a case in the chancel.

The Manor House, about 150 yards north from the church, was next visited. It may be described as the gutted remainder of a large and important house of about the middle of the 16th cent. Of the original building, which seems to have been H shaped,

what now remains is the west wing and part of the central block, and it has fine chimney stacks in brick. The R. Com. Report notes that since their survey was made "some of the mural paintings have been destroyed." "Sigma," in the *Bucks Herald* of July 11, 1914, writes: "It was here, perhaps, that the early Saxon settler fixed his modest home, fortifying it with a stockade from which the village derived its name. Walter, the Domesday subtenant, no doubt resided here, and so did the De Stokes and the Poges, the manor passing by female heirs—Amicia de Stoke carried it to the Poges, Egidia Poges to the Molyns. Sir John Molyns, who came into possession in the early part of the reign of Edward III., had permission to embattle his mansions here and at Ditton, from which we may reasonably infer that Stoke House at that time was a building of some importance. Robert Hungerford, who married the heiress of the Molyns, became Lord Molyns in right of his wife, but was taken prisoner by the Yorkists during the Wars of the Roses, and beheaded in 1463. His son Thomas also suffered death as a traitor in 1468, but Henry VII. reversed the attainder of Lord Molyns and his son, and restored their confiscated lands to the family. Lady Mary Hungerford, daughter of Robert, afterwards married Lord Hastings, the King's favourite, and their son George became Earl of Huntingdon. In 1555 Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, pulled down the castellated mansion of the Molyns, and in its place erected a large house which is said to have extended right up to the Cloisters adjoining the church, so that the family could pass from the house to their seat without having to go out of doors. Towards the close of the 16th century Sir Edward Coke, the Lord Chief Justice, purchased the house from the third Earl of Huntingdon, and in it he entertained Queen Elizabeth sumptuously in 1601, and presented her with jewels to the value of £1,000. In 1598 Coke married the widow of Sir William Newport, sister's son to Lord Chancellor Hatton, and it was a sorry day for the Chief Justice when he brought Lady Hatton, as she insisted upon being called, home to Stoke House. The ill-assorted couple had one daughter married to Sir John Villiers, who was created Baron Villiers of Stoke Pokes, but she deserted him for Sir Robert Howard. Sir Edward Coke died Sept. 3rd, 1634, aged 84, and there is a monument to his memory in the park, erected in 1800 by Mr. Penn. In 1647 Charles I. resided here a short time when a prisoner in custody of the Parliamentary army. Another family connected with the manor were the Gayers. Sir John Gayer, Lord Mayor of London, was knighted by Charles I. in 1646, and resided at Stoke House for a short time. He is best known as the founder of the 'Lion Sermon,' which is preached every year in the Church of St. Katharine Cree. He left money for the purpose in gratitude for having escaped being devoured by a lion when travelling in India. His son, Sir Robert Gayer, a strong supporter of the Stuarts, refused to admit William III. to the house when he visited Stoke. The house was a long, rambling building, full, as Gray described it, of 'passages that lead to nothing.' The greater portion of the house erected by the Earl of Huntingdon was pulled down in 1798 by Thomas Penn, who had purchased the estate in 1760."

LANGLEY MARISH.

The church of St. Mary is one of the most interesting in South Bucks. It has the unusual feature of an oak colonnade between nave and aisle, and a Library, both of the 17th cent. The numerous brasses and other materials seem to show that Langley formerly had an importance which afterwards forsook it.

Our Society visited this church in 1891, when Mr. Russell gave a brief description of it (RECORDS VII., 79), but a much fuller and

more complete account of its architectural history is given in R. Com. Report. This gives also a good view of the interior of the church, and also of the more picturesque of the two sets of Almshouses which flank the churchyard. We may regret the absence of a plan, which is given in the Report of less interesting churches. Specially worthy of note are the Sedilia, Credence, and Piscina, of the best work of late in the 13th cent.

The Report is commendably complete in describing not only fabric and fittings, but furniture also. Adherence to the hard and fast date 1700 has excluded from the list of the latter the fine hanging chandelier of twelve lights in the nave, of the "spider" kind, and which I find, by reference to my note-book, bears the date 1709. The Kederminster Pew and Library were admirably illustrated in "Country Life," July 31, 1909.

BURNHAM ABBEY.

After lunch at Slough, Burnham Abbey was next on the programme. These most interesting ruins of a small monastery of Augustinian Canonesses were so admirably described and illustrated by Mr. Harold Breakspear, F.S.A., in RECORDS VIII., 517—540, that no attempt will be made here to go over the ground again. Previously the history of the Abbey had been treated in Vol. V., 47—71, by Mr. W. L. Rutton, C.E.

The ownership of this property has lately changed hands, and the new proprietor has already made some alterations. These consist chiefly in the removal of lean-to's and other modern farm buildings. We may regret, however, that the investigations included the violation of the interments of three canonesses in the choir of the church. The intention is, it is reported, to make even the ruinous parts of the buildings habitable. These buildings have been scheduled for protection under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

HUNTERCOMBE.

Only a lane separates the remains of the abbey from Huntercombe, where the owner, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, in her absence, had invited us to visit the famous gardens. The manor-house itself, though not included in the programme, is of considerable interest, and goes back to the 14th century, while each succeeding century seems to have written its own page upon it.

"Days and Hours in a Garden," by "E. V. B.," first appeared so long ago as the close of 1883, and was hailed with delight by all true lovers of the poetry of a garden, and might be said to have been almost the first of many similar books by garden amateurs dealing not only with gardening from its artistic side, but also giving many useful practical hints and suggestions. It must not be forgotten that it is not the professional gardener who has brought the garden of to-day to the perfection quite commonly seen, but the amateur. The professional, especially the older sort, the man of the bedding-out recipe of scarlet geraniums, yellow calceolaria and blue lobelia in their respective lines, was withstood or at least much guided by the amateur; and although one may notice foolish things done now—a new fashion followed because it is the fashion, but its application quite unsuitable—there can be no doubt that a great advance in taste has been made during the last 25 years. Reading this charming little book one gathered that "E. V. B." (Mrs. Boyle) was especially fortunate in her head gardener, a man of taste as well as knowledge. For a garden that is as flat as any in Holland it would be hard to imagine a more lovely one than this. It would seem to have been a gradual development of what the present owner originally found here rather than a new "lay out;" and probably much of its charm is due

(if the garden-architect will pardon the remark) to this. The combination of trim lawn with its enclosing walls of yew with luxuriant and uncontrolled growth of shrubs, creepers, and masses of old-fashioned perennials is quite charming, backed by old timber trees at a sufficient distance. No doubt much of the charm here is due to what Ruskin called "mystery," for it is a series of gardens enclosed by walls or hedges, so that while enjoying the beauty of one a glimpse is caught through old wrought-iron gates of further delights beyond.

Later Mrs. Boyle produced "Seven Gardens and a Palace," 1900, wherein another Bucks garden is described, namely, Dropmore, of wider extent and more generally known from the liberality by which visitors have been allowed to pass through and view the splendid banks of rhododendron and rare exotic trees. About the beginnings of Dropmore Mrs. Boyle tells us that Lord Grenville, then Foreign Secretary, bought a small house and thirty acres of land, and at once began planting lavishly and all he planted seems to have flourished exceedingly. The Pinetum was planted in 1830. Lady Grenville continued this work, and is said to have "lived in her garden." . . . . . "The ornamentation in antique marbles, statues, fountains, and vases is noble enough to grace a palace garden in the Italy of other days."

DORNEY.

Church of St. James.

The first impression one gets on entering this little church is of a delightfully unspoilt and unmodernised interior, retaining its quaint 17th century fittings which thirty years ago, in the course of "restoration," would certainly have been destroyed, but a closer scrutiny causes some disappointment, revealing the fact that much of its quaintness is the result, not so much of fortunate inheritance as of modern study and contrivance. Thus we find on enquiry that the pulpit, which certainly looks very much at home, is a fairly recent importation from Somerset, that the high turned baluster altar rail which might have been supposed to have protected the altar and supported infirm communicants of the parish since fairly early in the 17th century is in reality the *third* rail which has served within quite recent years; that the charming 15th century choir desks on one side of the chancel are *not* a product of South Bucks craftsmanship, etc.

This church, like so many in South Bucks, carries us back to the 12th century both in chancel and nave, although not very much obviously of that period now remains. It is without aisles, but a north chapel which seems to have been built as a mortuary chapel for the Garrard family breaks the wall on that side. Clunch and flint are the materials used, and the western tower, of Henry VIII. time, is of brick with stone quoins, and has diagonal buttresses. Here is a "low side window" in the usual position. Of fittings the 12th century font should be noted, also some remains of 16th century seating, and the west gallery, which bears the inscription: HENRY FELO: 1634, interesting local work. On the north wall of the chancel is a memorial to a daughter of Sir James Palmer, Gentleman Usher to Charles I. and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, 1663, an ancestor of the present 'Squire. To William Garrard, 1607, is a large rennaisance monument in the chapel. To Anne Palmer, 1774, is a curious lead tablet, rare in this neighbourhood, about 16 inches high by 12 wide, with an ornamental border enclosing the inscription.

DORNEY COURT.

Almost adjoining the little church to the eastward is an interesting old house of the early part of the 16th century, originally of timber, with the walls containing fireplaces of brick. The best account of it is to be found in the R. Com. Report, S. Bucks, 1912, where a plan and view are given.

As was generally the case in houses of the importance of this, there was formerly an enclosing wall and a gate-house, which seems to have stood fronting the entrance to the hall from the "screens," that flank of the hall with its wide chimney breast being formerly an outer wall. Here, as in the church, the student must beware of assuming that all he sees is of old local construction. Great alterations were made here in the 18th century, which no doubt justified some "restoration" to its older and more picturesque character; but not only has 18th century disfigurement been removed, but much old work has been brought hither from elsewhere, with the result of detracting from, or at least of casting some doubt upon, genuine and interesting features. Thus the Report referred to above tells us that some of the old timber framing and the oak oriel window above the porch, the north entrance inner doorway of the 15th century, the oak window and carved beam above and doorway, the old stone fireplace in the hall, the linen pattern panelling, and the 17th century screen all come from "elsewhere."

Since writing the foregoing I find my view on this subject more ably expressed by Mr. Avray Tipping (in "Country Life") in describing a West of England house where this kind of improvement had been carried out on a much larger scale than here: "It was transformed into a confused pot-pourri of collector's fragments; a bewildering 'omnium gatherum' of building materials; an unconvincing assemblage of structural and decorative parts, brought together from all quarters, where much that was original to the house is no longer in its original position, and still less with its original environment. There is no end of good stuff; but it tells no sympathetic tale, teaches no lesson, satisfies no intelligent enquiry. The fashion of tearing interesting old work from its proper historic moorings and anchoring it in distorted form in an alien port is unhappily even more prevalent now than when ——— was "restored" eighty years ago. . . . . Exactly what was done then—how much that was in the house was "re-arranged" and how much was brought from other houses—is forgotten; there is no sign or record to assist in forming a correct mental picture of what this old home was really like in the 15th, 16th, or 17th centuries."

Here at Dorney we were most kindly received by Major and Mrs. Palmer and hospitably entertained, and the many interesting things in the house gave the greatest pleasure.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Bucks Archæological and Architectural Society was held at the Church House, Aylesbury, on Friday, November 13, Sir Arthur Liberty presiding. There were also present:—Colonel T. Horwood, Lady Smyth, Canon C. O. Phipps, Dr. J. C. Baker, Messrs. J. Berry, C. H. Riley, A. H. Cocks, Dr. Bradbrook (hon. secretary), and Mr. C. G. Watkins (hon. treasurer).

Apologies for absence were received from the Rev. J. J. Atkins, and Messrs. F. Skull, W. A. Forsyth, G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, and W. Niven.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. Bradbrook presented the Annual Report of the Council, which referred with regret to the loss by death of one of the Society's oldest and most esteemed members, Mr. J. T. Harrison, of Buckingham, of whom an obituary notice will be found elsewhere. Only one lecture had been given during the year, this being on "Corstopitum," by Mr. R. H. Forster, when a full attendance showed the interest felt in Roman antiquities. A new departure was made in the "walks" arranged in April and May. A geological ramble was conducted by Dr. Morley Davies, and a geological ramble by Mr. Reeves; both were so successful that it was hoped others might be arranged. The thanks of the Society were due to the members who conducted them. On April 25 the Selborne Society visited Aylesbury, the Curator arranging a suitable programme, which included an inspection of the Museum. The excursion was held in July, and was not so largely attended as had been the case during the last few years, but in archæological interest the day had seldom been equalled. The consent of the Custos Rotulorum and the Clerk of the Peace having been obtained, a scheme was partially prepared to deal with the County Records, and to take steps to calendar, index, and in other ways render accessible to research the mass of historical documents preserved in the Aylesbury Record Room. The Hon. Secretary, with the permission and help of the Clerk of the Peace, had made some progress with the scheme, but unforeseen events had caused the work to be discontinued—temporarily only, it was hoped. This was now brought to the notice of the members, with the hope that there might be found those who were willing to help, under direction, in the extensive, useful, and interesting work. Since the last Annual General Meeting about 400 acquisitions had been added to the Museum and Library, and had been catalogued in the register. The most important of those was the Lipscomb MSS., 13 vols. of Bucks Biographies, the gift of Sir Arthur Liberty. The collections had been also enriched by many gifts by Lady Smyth, who had added certain prehistoric objects to the Egyptian case. Other donors were Earl Temple, Messrs. Crouch, F. H. Parrott, Miss Payne, Dr. Z. Scruby, etc. Early in the year there was issued to the members a printed list of the brass-rubbings required to complete the collection, this being done at the expense of one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. James Berry. The response had been most gratifying, and led to large additions to the collections, the correction of some errors, and the discovery of a good deal of information. The Society owed it to Mr. Berry that the brass-rubbings collection was singularly complete and perfect. The increasing extent and value of the contents of the Museum were rendering it widely known, and the appreciation of the public was maifested by the steady increase in the number of visitors. From January to the middle of October, 7,502 people had been recorded as entering the rooms, or 9,000 since the last Annual General Meeting, the total for the preceding year being 7,500. The war was having its effect upon the Society, as on everything else, the Curator (Mr. Hollis) having been taken by the military authorities as a musketry instructor. The Museum was let to the Grammar School as a temporary school-house, and would not be open during the tenancy of the Grammar School. The Library could still be used for borrowing purposes, and arrangements were being made to receive and store additions to the collections as usual. The Council considered that the record of the activities of the Society and the educational efforts made by it showed that it merited far better support than it received, and the members were asked to induce others to become subscribers.

At the instance of Dr. J. C. Baker, seconded by Canon Phipps, the report was adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. WATKINS reported that the financial statement for the year showed total receipts amounting to £388 18s. 10d. (including a balance in hand on January 1st, 1913, of £171 5s.), and a total expenditure of £363 0s. 7d. At the close of the year there was a balance in hand of £25 18s. 3d. With regard to 1914 the receipts from January 1st to date, including the balance in hand of £25 18s. 3d., amounted to £159 0s. 2d., and the payments £169 16s. 3d., leaving a deficit of £10 15s. 6d. During the year 197 subscriptions had been paid, as against 208 for the corresponding period of last year. About 60 subscriptions remained unpaid. Outstanding accounts amounting to about £30 should be met before the end of the year, and if RECORDS similar to those supplied last year were issued, there would be an additional expenditure of about £50.

On the proposition of Mr. BERRY, seconded by Canon PHIPPS, the report was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Watkins for the very efficient discharge of his duties.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Earl of Rosebery; Vice-Presidents, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Burnham, Lord Boston, Viscount Hambleden, the Bishop of Buckingham, Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Sir Arthur Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. James Elliman, Lady Smyth, and Mr. James Berry; Council, Sir Arthur Liberty, Colonel T. Horwood, Messrs. G. Weller and E. Wilkins, Canon C. O. Phipps, Dr. J. C. Baker, Messrs. E. L. Reynolds, F. Skull, W. A. Forsyth, G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, J. C. E. Bridge, Dr. Leonard H. West, Messrs. T. Thurlow, and F. W. Bennitt, and Colonel John Day.

It was decided to ask Mr. Walter Hazell to join the Council, and, after discussion, Mr. JAMES BERRY proposed the re-election of Dr. W. Bradbrook as Hon. Secretary for the coming year.

Dr. BAKER seconded, and Canon PHIPPS, in supporting, said he thought a special vote of thanks should be passed to their Secretary for the excellent work he had done in the past.

Mr. W. Niven was re-elected Editor of the RECORDS; and Mr. Watkins Hon. Treasurer, with appreciative remarks as to his past services.

Colonel Horwood and Dr. Leonard H. West were re-appointed Auditors, and Mr. A. H. Cocks and and Mr. W. Niven delegates to the Central Council of Archæological Societies.

The following trustees were re-appointed:—Sir John Kederminster Library, Langley Marish, Mr. E. L. Reynolds; Milton Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles, Mr. G. Weller.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding concluded the proceedings.

ACQUISITIONS TO MUSEUM.

[Only a selection of some of the more interesting can be noted.]

Fragments of ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, from railway cutting (G.C.R.), Haydon Hill, Aylesbury. (Miss Payne).

4 BRASS RUBBINGS, Great Missenden. (Lady Smyth).

Various MAMMALIAN BONES (Haydon Hill, as above). (Miss Payne).

8 BRASS RUBBINGS, Dinton; 3 DITTO, Stone. (Lady Smyth).

MS. TRANSCRIPT, Aylesbury Register, 1564-1812. (Mr. E. Hollis).

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of eminent persons connected with the County of Bucks. Unpublished MS. by Dr. George Lipscomb. 12 vols. 4to., and 1 vol. 8vo. Index. (Sir A. Liberty).

2 BRASS RUBBINGS, Burnham. (Mr. W. H. Williams).

PLASTER CAST OF EGG of *Æpyornis maximus*. (Mr. A. Longley).

WATCH in embossed silver case, made by W. Private, London. Hall-mark 1763. (Lady Smyth).

34 Photographs of local subjects. (Mr. H. P. Bartlett).

TILE (? 14th century), near Whaddon Church. (Mr. A. Wiltshire).

BRASS RUBBING, Stoke Mandeville. (Do.)

Portion of perforated STONE AXE-HAMMER, Rectory Garden, Hulcott. (Rev. E. B. Butler).

BOND of 1699, "Burneham"; do. 1738, "Slow." (Mr. E. L. Reynolds).

QUARTER SESSIONS RECORDS, 1699-1812; MS. Poll Book, Aylesbury Election, 1780; INSTRUCTIONS for the use of Commissioner for Sale of Land Tax, 1798. (Bucks County Council).

Portion of PLASTER FRIEZE, 17th Century, from Old Brew House, Fenny Stratford. (Mr. F. H. Parrott).

3 BRASS RUBBINGS, Great Missendén. (Miss Routh).

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. (Lady Smyth).

2 BRASS RUBBINGS, West Wycombe. (Rev. W. Upton Wooler).

1 DITTO, Halton. (Mr. E. Hollis).

4 Etchings. (Etched and presented by Col. J. Day).

Large number of PIECES OF POTTERY, Iron Key, Spoons, Tiles, etc., Broughton, near Aylesbury, on reputed site of Monastery. Objects identified and dated by Victoria and Albert Museum. (Mr. Fowler).

1 BRASS RUBBING, Little Marlow. (Mr. T. Hansford White).

3 DITTO, Amersham. (Miss M. Ford).

PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE, 1792. Delivery of standard Winchester bushel measure to Aylesbury Market.

DITTO, 1793. Delivery of a set of standard weights to Churchwardens of Beaconsfield. (Mr. J. T. Armstrong).

6 DRAWINGS, 1 PRINT. (Miss F. E. Green).

5 BRASS RUBBINGS, Chalfont St. Giles; 1 DITTO, Little Missenden; 1 DITTO, Chesham Bois. (Miss M. Ford).

RUDDY SHELD-DUCK (*Tadorna casarca*), ♀ Caldecote, Newport Pagnell. Received in the flesh, 14th March, 1914. (Mr. T. M. Blagg).

An ACCOUNT of the Parish of ELLESBOROUGH, by G. E. Eland. (The Author).

BRASS RUBBING, Brill. (Dr. Maclure).

FLINT IMPLEMENTS and Flakes, The Chilterns and S. Downs. (Miss C. Payne).

MAMMALIAN BONES, Haydon Hill Railway Cutting. (Do.)

BRASS RUBBING, Wendover. (Mr. E. Hollis).

Piece of BUCKS LACE, 1st Prize at Velvet Lawn, 1898. (Mr. W. Franklin).

Various NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS, 1 PALÆOLITHIC. (Rutland Collection, not previously recorded).

BRASS RUBBING of Boarstall Horn. (Mr. E. Hollis).

19 FLINT IMPLEMENTS. (Miss C. Payne).

BRASS RUBBING, Winslow. (Mr. R. McCorquodale).

COMMON TERN (*Sterna fluviatilis*), Windsor, 1911. Miss Stevenson).

CROW (*Corvus corone*), ♂ Sherington. Received in the flesh, 9th April, 1914. (Mr. T. M. Blagg).

"THE RACES OF BRITAIN," by J. Beddoe, M.D. (Rev. T. W. Martyn).

BRASS RUBBING, Great Hampden. (Miss Z. M. Scruby).

Collection of Bucks POLL BOOKS and ALMANACKS, etc. (Received in exchange).

MS. TRANSCRIPT OF REGISTER of Prince's Risborough, 1561-1628. (Miss M. E. Mander).

BRASS RUBBING, Chesham. (Miss M. Ford).

8 DITTO, Wooburn and Radnage. (Mr. R. H. Berney).

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus minor*), ♂ Kimble, 25th April, 1914. Received in the flesh. (Mr. C. Stephens).

2 BRASS RUBBINGS, Great Hampden; 2 DITTO, North Marston; 2 DITTO, Denham; 1 DITTO, Winslow; 1 DITTO, Worminghall. (Miss Z. M. Scruby).

3 DITTO, Chalfont St. Peter. (Miss M. Ford).

1 DITTO, Drayton Parslow. (Mr. E. Hollis).

PHOTOGRAPH OF NEST AND EGGS of Stone Curlew (*Œdicnemus scolopax*), Saunderton, 1914. (The eggs were reported to have subsequently hatched safely). (Mr. Stratfold Read).

BRASS RUBBING, Shenley. (Rev. J. R. Vincent).

DITTO, Soulbury, Beaconsfield, and Hampden (one each). (Miss Z. M. Scruby).

DITTO, Winslow. (Mr. G. Pass).

ENAMELLED BRONZE PENDANT, 15th century. Described by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., as:—"Subject, a demon's face with red tongue"; "supposed to belong to horse harness." Nr. Aylesbury. (? Donor).

"PENN'S COUNTRY," by E. S. Roscoe. (The Author).

IRON KNIFE-BLADE, tanged, probably Roman; surface, Pulpit Hill, Little Kimble. (Miss C. Payne).

4 VASES, Hazareh, Egypt, XIIth. Dynasty; 1 ditto, prehistoric. (Lady Smyth).

ORDER remitting sentence of whipping on Jas. Parry, prisoner at Aylesbury. Signed by Queen Victoria. (Mr. W. Crouch).

FOSSILS from glacial clay, Wing. (Mr. E. Neaverson).

2 BRASS RUBBINGS, Stoke Poges. (Mr. C. Hartley).

1 DITTO, North Crawley. (Rev. J. H. Harvey).

A. H. C.

THE ARCHITECTURAL AND A
COUNTY

SUMMARY OF R

for Year e

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d
SUBSCRIPTIONS—			
Arrears (6 at 10s.; 1 at 10s. 6d.)	3	10	
Current (1 at £2: 2)	2	2	
,, (15 at 10s. 6d.)	7	17	
,, (199 at 10s.)	99	10	
,, (1 at 9s.)		9	
,, (1 at 5s.)		5	
Commuted (15 at £2)	30	0	
For 1915 (1 at 10s. 6d.; 4 at 10s.)	2	10	
DONATIONS—			
Dr. Berry	1	8	
Anonymous	1	1	
Mr. Cuthbert Plaistowe (Research Fee paid to Curator)	1	1	
Mr. J. L. Keir		10	
Contents of Collecting Box	1	18	
Sales (Records and Sundries)	6	6	1
Balance of Excursion Account		10	
Balance in hand 1st January, 1914	25	18	
Bank Overdraft	10	7	
	£195	5	

MASWORTH

BUCKS COUNTY LIBRARY
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MASWORTH CHURCH

AND DEDUCTIONS FROM DISCOVERIES MADE THEREIN DURING THE WORK OF REPAIR, 1881—1906.

[BY THE REV. F. W. RAGG, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.].

The church with its once fine interior and ceiling was described with enthusiasm, except for its neglected condition, by J. Hassell in his "Tour of the Grand Junction," 1819. From this book, and from recollections of aged parishioners in 1880, when I became Vicar, it was possible to conjecture what it must have been before the repairs of 1828. After that time, but before 1854, when the Chancel was taken down and an entirely new one built, the visit of architectural experts to the churches of Bucks took place. Their report is embodied in the Notes published by J. H. Parker in 1849. These give the impression of a "plain, principally Perpendicular Church" with very little of interest apparent. Evidently what had caused Hassell's enthusiasm was already gone. The impression in 1880 was that of a partially old church in 19th century new disguise. This was the effect of the work in 1854 and 1860, as well as that of 1828. Modern tiles paved the floor at one level throughout, to the step before the Altar, except where slabs, at the same level, lay covering the graves of the family of West, and some near them; and this pavement buried to a depth of five inches the bases of the pillars between Nave and Aisle. The South doorway, re-opened about 1860 after being closed time out of mind, had a new exterior of modern moulding, and new door. The doorway of the Tower had apparently been repaired on the old lines. The West window of the Tower had tracery which perhaps was a copy of the old. A new North Porch, already closed and used as a Vestry, had a fine inner doorway to the Nave, of Perpendicular times, mutilated for the building of this Porch, which partly also built it in. The Font was new and plain, of 1860 work and design. The pulpit was new, of deal, set up on a very plain stone base, replacing, I was told, an old oak pulpit carved and canopied. The seats were all new, mostly deal. A screen of iron uprights fixed into a modern oak partition was placed

in the two arcade arches which separate the Chancel and the Chantry. New Altar rails, inconveniently high, stood on a step too narrow for anything but painful kneeling. Still, though almost everything was new, there were still left the arcade with its part-buried bases, the doorways in the N. wall of the rood-loft stair, old jambs and arches and mouldings in the windows of Nave and Aisle, some of them truly fine, a niche containing a quotation from Sternhold and Hopkins, with jambs evidently older than the arch which topped them; the interior jambs and arches of the doorways and the lofty Tower Arch with its responds whose outer ribs had never been carried round the arch. Of the Perpendicular ceiling, the original moulded purlins remained, but the tie beams and corbels had been replaced by new pine beams plainly chamfered, and brackets unadorned. This ceiling was carried across the upper part of the opening of the Tower Archway—and in fact the top outer rib of that arch was outside the roof. Hence leakage in storms of rain. A few relics of old beauty were two stones, one adorned with rosebud and leaf, the other with vine and oak leaves, exposed in the South porch, both of them 14th century work; a companion to the former of these was (and is) in the North outside wall of the junction of the Nave and Chancel. It was partly hidden by a spout and spout-head. The stone, carved with vine leaves, is mentioned by Hassell as on the Tower floor, "most ruthlessly knocked about." Rain came in also at the junction of the Nave and Chancel, which had no gabled end, and only match-boarding as a finish. The larger window of the Nave North wall, its arch, and the rubble wall above, were too far gone in parts for anything but setting in new stone. The battlements ended abruptly with the Nave and Aisle; the lead covering of the chantry roof, carried over eaves above a willow wall plate, curled up, and gave trouble in stiff south-east winds. The Tower had still its original plinth and string courses, and its battlement coated with plaster and cement.

Had the fabric been sound there would have been little incentive for any undertaking; for the parish,

in my state of health, was sufficient, and even more. But needs must, and I began. The East window of the Chancel had been erected, as I knew afterwards, with neglect of all rules of the mason's art, and its tracery was already broken through the shoulder. The South wall was leaning outwards, and the buttresses built for its support still more so. There was a bulge in this wall in the interior which needed attention. Inside the church was an offensive odour when doors and windows were not open, and an unsoundness in portions of the platforms which upheld the seats. The "roughcast" exterior coating of the church was ineffective and unsightly, and was always giving trouble and causing expense.

At first I did not realise all that was wrong, and I had everything in building to learn; and had it been possible to collect funds sufficient for repair by architect and builder this would have been done.

The chief fault in the past attempts to remedy the result of long neglect and the evil of non-resident incumbents (few had resided in 250 years) had been covering the sores and fancying that this made the fabric sound—errors, not vandalism, which was left for 1912.

This general description of the church in 1880 is necessary for the elucidation of the repairs.

The Parish did not claim the fabric of the Chantry, nor did the Impropriators. The ownership was lost amongst the heirs of the family of West. The East wall of this, which, as I found afterwards, must have been rebuilt some inches further westward than the original wall, was in good condition, except at the corner and near the roof. The window opening was of very usual width for a four-light window, but new tracery for three lights had been inserted. The South wall of the Chantry, stripped of its roughcast, showed above the plinth a wall which needed no more than pointing for effective mending. All below had to be entirely re-faced. Further west this whole wall and its buttresses (built against it without a single tie) were decaying alike. The only weatherings left of the buttresses were two-inch slabs of stone placed sloping, and kept from falling by nails covered in

the plaster. The effect of the gap between these heavy-looking buttresses and the wall was to enhance decay. The string course under the battlements throughout was simply an attachment of 19th century Roman cement; no remains of any original were left. The plinth of the aisle was only mortar or plaster; the battlements themselves were 19th century red bricks cemented over—except one solitary coping stone cemented in part in the N.E. corner of the Tower. The South buttresses had been built to keep the wall from falling when it was ominously leaning outwards, but when this took place could only be conjectured from discoveries made in the progress of repairs. I took the buttress of the North Nave wall, which was evidently built with that wall, as my guide in re-constructing, it being original. For the type of re-facing to last, I took the pattern of that Nave North wall, which is of blocks of stone and intervals of flint arranged in chess-board fashion. But for economy I had the blocks (Hartwell stone) broken into lumps corresponding in size with the flints—there were no funds to spend much on Hartwell—and I thus gained more surface covering. For the lost plinth I copied that in the North wall. The South wall thus faced had to be re-built to some 18 inches' depth. The battlement was shored up with timber while the work went on below. Setting the foundation of this new surface several inches out brought it perpendicularly under the battlement, but left the westernmost of the three windows recessed at its lower portion, since it leans with the old wall. The windows I renewed outside to the glass line, except the middle unfoliated window, parts of the mullions and tracery of which had been laid as building material under its arch, and above a square-headed and small three-light window of 17th century work. This, finding the opening and jambs and rear arch of it good, and clearly co-eval with the wall with which it exactly leaned, John Beeby, my good old mason, and I copied in Bath stone. Its style indicates, though the window itself shows no pretence to belong to, the disguised and forgotten age of that South wall. The heads of the small window taken out I left affixed as a memorial

to the interior of the East Chantry wall, north of the tomb of Edmond West.

The decayed buttresses below the plinth had only rubble and perished stones left. I therefore purchased Hartwell stones from the old Long Marston Church, then just pulled down, and re-worked them for these bases.

An irregular line of larger stones, both outside and in the interior, near the Sternhold and Hopkins niche, told of re-construction of some settlement or defect, which various trains of reasoning suggested must have happened at about the time when the buttresses were first built. Of these stones, those from the outside which for preservation were removed, and some from the buttresses also, are now inside the Tower, affixed to a part where a gallery had been removed and the wall loosely re-built; one of these is a portion of an Early English or Early Decorated Gable Cross, another the gable point on which it had stood, both broken, found inside the buttress next the porch. These afforded part of the accumulative evidence which settled the period of the building of these buttresses. The cross could have belonged only to the chancel which visitation reports tell was ruinous in 1491 and in 1520, and was after that re-built. The gable point and this cross are of Totternhoe stone, and would not remain long without perishing, exposed on the ground to damp and frost. Hence these buttresses must have been built soon after. The remains of a plinth found in one of the buttresses, which had a section like that of the Tower, but was less heavy, seems to point to the same conclusion. Other stones discovered there, were fragments of coffin tops with floriated crosses (stowed in the loft of the Tower), and a broken corbel of stiff-leaved foliage, placed in the South wall of the Chancel above the middle capital. Some of the fragments set thus in the place of the gallery in the Tower wall are of windows of earlier date than any existing, and one of them has a hole for shutter bar, but no glass groove. The West window of the Aisle showed traces of insertion in a pre-existing wall—but this and the smaller North window of the Nave needed little repair, and contain their original bars.

The Tower and its buttresses I underpinned, more especially on the North-West and North. In its stairway, dark and dangerous through worn and broken steps, I inserted two extra small lights, and then could repair the steps. The buttresses of the Tower, of Hartwell stone, only needed the joints making good, which I did with good mortar and flint chippings. Original weatherings had been replaced with bricks and sloping tiles covered with mortar-plastering. For these, through insufficient funds, I substituted castings of cement concrete. When pointing up the Tower on its East face we found plain traces of the attachment of the original Nave steep-pointed roof, but no remains of the usual projection to cover the joint.

The Nave North wall was in good condition up to the thin continuous line of stone, containing no flints in its course a little above the buttress. This line I intended to show the level where the decaying rubble which had to be all re-faced began. It would seem to be an indication of the height of the old Nave wall when the steep roof was still in existence—but only approximately that. The roof of the 19th century North porch I raised by screw jacks (as I had done to the Nave roof), and thinned its East wall to clear the inner Perpendicular doorway of it and repair its mutilation. A portion of the 1854 East window of the Chancel, re-moulded inside, forms its North window. The iron spout-heads, which kept the stack-pipes close to the walls, and caused decay thereby, I replaced in most instances with stone, arranged to keep the stack-pipes clear of the walls, and these heads I carved.

For the chantry I erected a parapet to end the trouble caused by the south-east gales. This was a new feature, and I kept it by style distinct.

In order not to disturb the ceiling of the Nave I screwed the Nave roof up by means of screw-jacks, by the invaluable help of Mr. Job Gregory, carpenter, of Long Marston—now gone to his rest—and built the Nave walls up to the new position 4ft. 1½in., having a line of bricks along both sides of the interior, placed to show where this heightening began. By this eleva-

tion the Tower arch was brought altogether under the roof, its full height exposed, and, as I had intended, the leakage was stopped, and the way was also clear for the erection of a chancel arch and gable. Up to that time I had found no pieces of the original arch so long ago removed, but traces enough of its removal; and as the whole work of substitution was new I was left to my own devices for shape of arch and section of its stones and plan of capitals. To prevent blocking of the view at the end of a narrow Nave I set up corbels, not piers: these and their columns are portions of pillars and bases which were taken out of Tring Church, at that time under repair, adapted and re-cut. These corbels and caps I carved, designing as I went on. The suggestion of the capitals was first taken from the stone which I brought in from the South Porch to serve as the pedestal of the pulpit. I did not copy, but followed its general scheme. I was careful to do my carving only in new work where that had to be put in and represented nothing old which was in existence where it was placed. All simple repair was, I think, clearly discernible by intelligent eyes. The arch was worked and erected by the help of farm labourers, who finished the wall above it by my directions when I was too ill to leave my bed. The erection of this Chancel Arch led, without my intending it, to the erection of its corresponding arch in the South Aisle, when I discovered that the dry rot had reached the ends of the tie beams of that ceiling, and that there was a risk of insufficient support for the leaning pier against which the Chancel Arch rested, though I kept it under observation by means of an old opening in a joint, and saw no sign of its opening wider. A transverse section of masonry there I knew would give much additional strength. The Aisle is 18 inches wider than the Nave, but by means of successive corbels I narrowed the opening of this arch, and directed its thrust to the part best calculated to support the pier and the chancel arch, as well as on its South side, to the inside of the aisle wall.

The Tower Arch needed repair in its North limb, where the early settlement had crushed one of its

stones whose place was filled with mortar and rubble; these I replaced with stone. The tiles which paved the Nave and Aisle, but did not extend under the platforms of the seats, I took up, dissolving the joints with acid solution, but broke some. However, by relaying these on the level of the original floor, which was very easily discovered, in a pattern which caused Bishop Leslie Randal to remark "This is the proper use of tiles," and by the use of a few paving stones, I was able to do without the broken ones. The tiles in the chancel I left as they were.

Lowering the nave and aisle floor afforded relief to the bases of the arcade, which I caused to be repaired, and it revealed the cause of the dry rot and evil odour. The joists of the wooden platforms of the seats had been laid in earth, and without arrangement for ventilation. I had the earth cleared away and concreted the floor, and planned a new platform without joists arranged in such sections that it could easily be removed, if needful, and placed back again, and to this I fitted new seats of oak, shaped to give a chance for carving the ends, which never came. The work at the floor also revealed the existence of the top and base, both broken, of the stone altar, which lay under it. These, by advice of Bishop Randal, I buried under the present Altar, and thereby raised it up a step. Two early stone coffin tops, one a child's, found also there, thrown in upside down, I placed in the chantry near the tomb of Edmond West. The few mediæval tiles found in the process I fixed in the South side of the Chantry floor.

In the leaning pier which is now buttressed by my new arches I discovered the opening perhaps to connect two rood lofts, but bricked up. For this I had to devise new arches—none remained. This pier on the South side I underpinned, finding its foundation stone very much decayed. Later on, in stripping the plaster from the walls above the arcade, I discovered plain signs that the pillars and arches had once been of the same height from the West wall of the Nave to the East wall of the Chancel throughout, and that two had been lowered by truncating the pillars in the Chancel portion. Stones which had been set in over the

original position of the more Western of these two arches showed the curve of their original setting, and the more clearly so because of their having been hacked away to bring them nearer to the upright on the south side of the portion which still leans. These traces were clear when I left. I do not know whether they now appear, or are hidden behind new organ pipes. This discovery led me to scrutinize the arch stones and spandrils of that lowered arcade carefully, and I was able to discover that the arch stones had been pieced, and that the capital of the middle pillar, especially, showed re-working in its top mouldings. In the spandrils and wall above I found on the chantry side, stones that had been moulded inserted as ordinary building material; pieces of old arch stones I found them to be, portions of capitals of responds and old windows also. I merely probed, took their evidence, and left them further undisturbed. But the conclusion was obvious, taken in connection with the evidence of truncation of the pillar and responds of the portion of the arcade between Chancel and Chantry, and the disappearance of the Chancel arch, which no doubt opened out disastrously because of the leaning of that pier, and was taken down. This 16th century re-built Chancel was longer by about one foot than the present one of 1854, for I found a portion of its South wall above the respond in the East gable of this Chancel evidently *in situ*. And it was not so high; for in repairing that South wall over the arches I came upon a portion of the "rough-cast" outer wall of the chantry and the bottom of the old channel between the two roofs.

In the South (Aisle) wall, which bulged badly in the interior, and had been inefficiently made up, I discovered behind the plaster the remains of the arch which presumably marks the founder's tomb. This I repaired, and underneath it placed pieces found in the East Chancel wall, used as building material, of the 16th century East window of the Chancel. The bracket below the niche represents a bracket of the same section, which had been hacked away; its fitting and cramps joining it to the sill are evident. No trace of stoup existed. The piscina in the Chantry had been

buried under Roman cement, forming a shelf; this I carefully repaired, and the repair also is evident. Its arch had been partially built in inside the re-constructed East wall. I merely opened it out, and, to keep it open affixed over a small recess one of the 14th century carved stones which had been exposed in the porch. The North side of the pier, where the respond of the Chancel arch had been removed, had to be re-faced; the south side is as it was.

The North wall of the Tower had been partially re-built, and the foliation of the capital partially buried in the process. The re-building must have been before the North-East buttress was constructed, and is accounted for by the traces of settlement above the arch and the leaning outwards of the North respond. I merely cleared the foliation by a slight recessing of the wall at that part.

Clearing away the internal plaster gave help in showing the history of the fabric. The West respond of the Nave Arcade was found to show a straight joint all the way up against that of the Tower; and probing showed that it had no tie below the level of the capitals. Moreover, I found that the lower part of that Tower respond was built in to a depth of nine inches inside the West Nave respond, and, higher up, that, built in it to the distance of 16 inches from the North face, was a portion of plastered wall. I did not follow this further. It was evidence of a Nave West wall existing before the Arcade was built. I could get light enough to see this, but not to scrutinize the marks made by the mason's tools at the back of the pillar stones. This I did by means of putty squeezes on the Tower side and on the Arcade side. The result was a revelation. These stones, which could never have been touched since their first erection, showed tool marks essentially different in character. The one sort I was able to trace in the fabric of the Tower piers and arch, where they were out of reach; the other I found characteristic of the Nave Arcade and the South Aisle, except where signs of later disturbance were clear. I took careful rubbings and notes of these, and also of those parts where I suspected hacking away.

The earliest tooling was made with a tool that had a long edge—too long for mason's bolster or chisel, and it was worked parallel with the edge of the squared stone. It looked like hatchet work. This tooling is found also in the fragments of early windows found as building material in the Aisle South wall. The mortar which accompanies the masonry which has this tooling and remains *in situ*, is distinct, good, and sharp. The other seems to be late 12th century work.

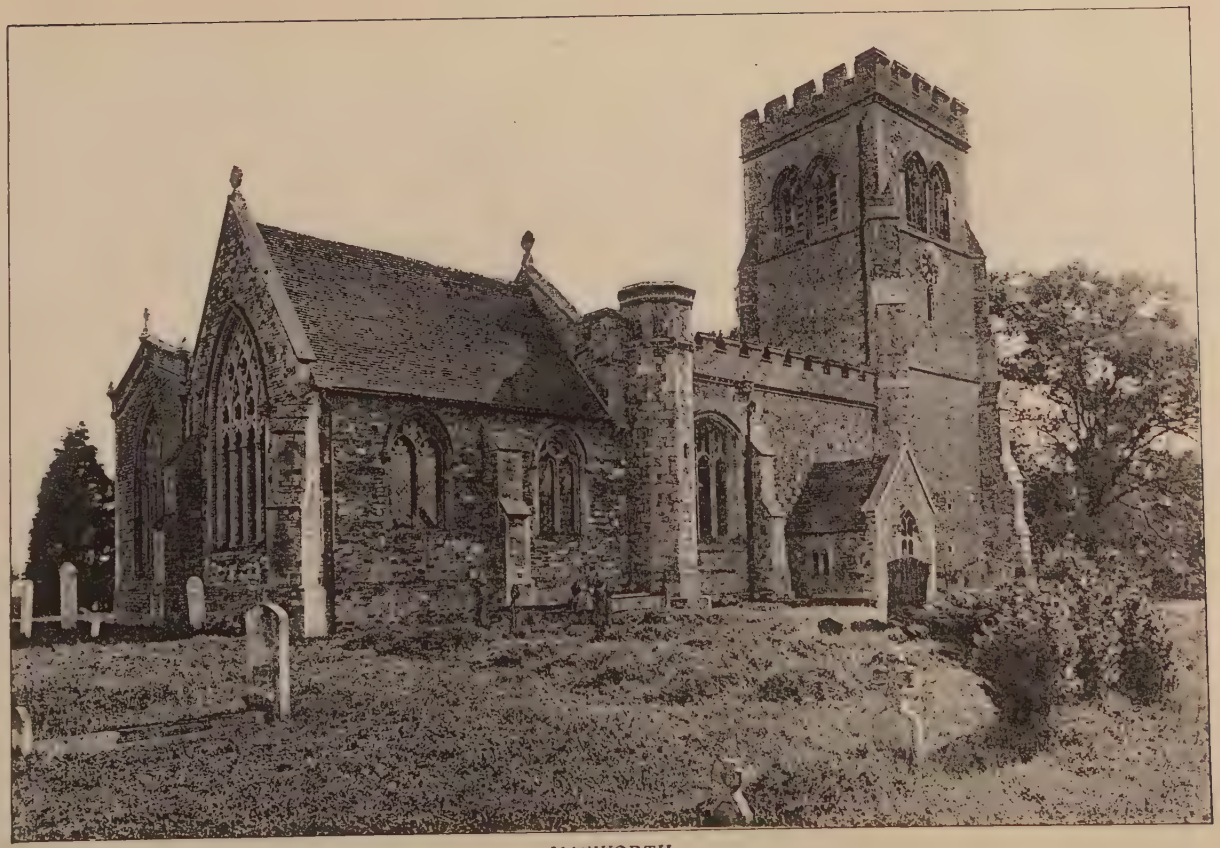
The other tooling shows either a notched chisel or a narrow tool, both for clearing; and the rough clearing was done diagonally, not parallel with the sides of the squared stone. In facing, after clearing, the tool was worked from the squared side, but not seldom the marks of the clearing tool were not all cleaned away, and in the portions not intended to show were not cleaned away at all. The mortar which accompanies this masonry is made of the local gravel, is yellowish, and is not so hard as the earlier mortar. The masonry thus characterised belongs to the portions whose architecture is of the 13th century. In that century Thurstan Basset (the last sole owner of Masworth), as witness Bishop Hugh's* Liber Antiquus) gave the advowson to Caldwell Priory. The arrangements began in 1215, but the transfer was not effected till 1253. Caldwell was not rich, and when the advowson came into the Priory's possession an attempt was apparently begun to evade the arrangements made.† The Priory was not likely therefore to enlarge the church by the erection of an aisle, and we hear little of what they did all through, except neglecting repair. In these West and South walls where later windows were inserted the marks of the disturbance were clear and the difference of the mortar marked. The one window opening remaining of that date is that of the unfoliated window in the chantry which follows the outward leaning of that wall throughout, and does not project at the upper part as do the Perpendicular windows of that South wall, to keep to the upright. The mortar and the tooling of the Perpendicular windows is different, as is the

* Hugh Wellensis, Bp. of Lincoln.
† Annales de Dunstaple, 1253.

mortar also of the wall above the two easternmost arches of the arcade (16th century work). The tooling of the unfoliated window is the 13th century tooling. Thurstan Basset, I take it, built that aisle, and the Founder's tomb presumably was his.

The tooling of the Nave North windows and the mortar are again different from those of the Tower Arch and Responds, and of the arcade of the Nave. A straight joint also marks the junction of the Nave North Wall and Tower, and there were no marks of disturbance above the windows. The Rood Loft turret, and the difference of the plinth also, are among the signs of a later date for this wall. And reasoning from these, and the traces found when under-pinning, of a Nave North wall which had been further out; and from the fissures, by settlement in the Tower wall above the arch, and from the heavily-constructed buttress, it looks as if there had been collapse and crushing and re-construction. The oldest Nave, before construction of the Aisle, judging from the tale of the arcade stones and the traces found in under-pinning, was some four feet wider than the present Nave. From the portion of a doorway arch found in the rubble of the top of this North wall, when I raised the roof, it would seem as if the re-building had taken place when the Decorated style was merging into the Perpendicular. I fixed it in the Tower where the gallery had been. It has ball flower and four leaved flower both. The present Perpendicular doorway may have replaced it, or it may have been an old priest's door where the rood turret is now.

Of the Decorated period few traces exist. The carvings already mentioned and the portion of tracery found embedded as material in the 1854 East Chancel wall which I completed to form a window near the reading desk are nearly all. The Tower lights are later than the fabric, as is its battlement. The put-log holes discovered I left apparent for the very interest they give. The Chantry ceiling is, I understood, 19th century work of about 1860. The earliest traces of the mason's drag, but of a tool much finer in teeth than the usual drag, I found shown by the



MASWORTH.

SHOWING MR. RAGG'S ALTERATIONS.

rubbings of the Perpendicular window toolmarks which I took. Some of the pillars and caps have 19th century drag marks—but they are none of mine.

I ought to add that all work to the fabric of the Chancel was entrusted to me by the Bursar of Trinity College, the late Dr. W. Aldis Wright.

All this is but a record and bare outline: the reasons for the work and the reasonings by which it was carried through, and the plain deductions which careful probing led to. The work of 25 years of one who was observing and learning all the time cannot all be compressed into a few pages. The result is tantamount to this: the church which in its 19th century disguise gave the impression of a Perpendicular Church, scarcely interesting, is revealed as an originally Early English fabric, Tower and Nave and Chancel repaired, enlarged, and partially re-built at different later times, which from its own stones can now reveal its own growth. If I adorned the 19th century portions and repaired the mutilations of its older parts, I did what I could to let the process be clear. Conservation for use in the living Church of England is what I believe in. When our churches are merely unused relics of a lost religion their mutilations may perhaps be left untouched. But nature will then robe the mutilations with her garb of lichen moss and flower.

Description of what the Church was when I left in 1906:—

Early 19th = repairs of 1828.
Mid 19th = repairs of 1854—60.
Late 19th = my own work.

EXTERIOR.

Tower: Fabric mostly late 12th century, upper lights 14th—15th; West window tracery mid 19th; door 15th (?), repaired mid 19th; Battlement, 15th, covered with cement early 19th; repairs to corners, weatherings, and buttresses, late 19th; N.E. buttress, 14th—15th; others, late 12th.

Nave: North wall, 14th—15th; in the upper portion refaced late 19th; repairs of windows late 19th; carvings, stringcourse, and completion of turret,

late 19th; Battlement, early 19th, repaired and replaced late 19th, with slight alterations.

Vestry: Mid 19th, repaired and altered late 19th.

Chancel: Fabric, 1854; N.E. window, 1854; N.W. window a 14th century fragment utilised and completed and set in, late 19th; carved corbel, 14th century; E. window, late 19th; West gable and cross, late 19th.

Chantry: E. wall and window opening (a re-setting), mid 19th; tracery, late 19th; S. wall, Perpendicular window, 14th—15th, renewed at glass line late 19th; unfoliated window, restoration in Bath stone of 13th century original, in late 19th; stringcourse, parapet and carvings, late 19th.

S. Aisle: Wall, 13th century, re-faced late 19th; buttresses, late 19th; window, 14th—15th century, renewed at glass line late 19th; outer mouldings of doorway, mid 19th; battlements, early 19th, repaired and slightly altered late 19th; stringcourse, late 19th; W. window, 14th—15th century, repaired late 19th.

Interior.

Tower: Arch and doorways, late 12th century; fabric, where disturbed for gallery, repaired late 19th; floor and screen, mid 19th; walls, except on North, late 12th century; North wall, in part, 14th—15th.

Nave: North wall, 14th—15th century; vestry doorway, 15th (?); ceiling, late 15th containing early 19th century repairs; rood loft doorways, and stairs, 14th—15th century, repaired late 19th; windows, 14th—15th, nearly entire; walls, heightened late 19th; S. wall, except at top, 13th century; floor tiles, mid 19th, re-laid late 19th; pulpit base, 14th century carving utilised; front rail of pulpit, portion of 13th century screen found used as joist in the old Church House and utilised—both in late 19th; pier of Chancel and Nave Arcade repaired late 19th.

Aisle: W. and S. walls chiefly 13th century. The corner stones had evidently been used before; one of them has a figure on it, which is now inverted. Inner doorway 13th century; jambs of niche 15th (inser-

MASWORTH.

INTERIOR AFTER RESTORATION.

tion); arch of niche, 17th century; bracket restoration, late 19th; windows, 14th—15th century, repaired a little late 19th; S. wall repairs, late 19th; Founder's tomb (?) archway, 13th century, repaired late 19th; tracery under this, 16th century; font bowl, 14th century, from Shenfield, Essex, a discarded Font presented by the late Canon Quennell, to replace the 19th century Font now erected in St. Martha and St. Mary, a new church, Tring; pedestal of font, late 19th; arcade and wall above and responds, 13th century, repaired slightly late 19th.

Chantry: Unfoliated window arch, rear arch, and jambs, 13th century; S.E. window, 14th—15th century, partially repaired late 19th; carved corbel (not *in situ*), 14th century; East window tracery, late 19th; ceiling, mid 19th; piscina and credenza (in one), 13th century, repaired late 19th; arcade separating chantry and chancel, lower part 13th, upper part 16th (13th century work re-set), somewhat repaired, late 19th; arch and corbels between S. Aisle and Chantry, late 19th.

Chancel and chantry screens, late 19th, made from oak taken out of buildings existing in the 17th century and portions of old bell hangings, which I renewed. Carved by my wife and me. The rood is made of the only fragment good of the old bell loft floor.

Chancel: N. and E. walls fabric 1854; all facings, carvings, and mouldings, and the arch and corbels, late 19th. Stones of the facings from Tring Church and the outer walls of Masworth utilised, and arcades in them cut by me *in situ*. Reredos formed of alabaster and of marbles brought from Italy by Lady Marion Alford given to me by Earl Brownlow to be used in the church, flanked by the portions of a reredos of about 1860 that were undecayed, with a portion added. Widening and frontage of altar rail step with inserted porphyries late 19th (the porphyries a portion of Lord Brownlow's gift). Tiles as laid in 1854, except those under the altar.

The account is taken from notes which I made during the work and before resignation. I could not trust to memory alone.

HITCHAM.

Notes on the 14th Century Glass in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church.

[By the late James C. Powell, F.S.A.]

The remains of ancient painted glass in Hitcham Church seem to belong to the time of Edward III., and are interesting from many points of view.

When I visited the Church in July, 1906, I found the windows in a ruinous and jumbled state, and it was difficult at first to discover what was the design of the windows and what the figures represented. Heads, hands, wings, and texts had been displaced during previous repairs. But with careful study the design seemed to become clearer, and, after drawings had been made of the glass as it was, it was possible to piece the figures together and bring order out of chaos.

In the XIVth century few colours were used, and in these windows there are not more than six different glasses: white, ruby, yellow, blue, green, and flesh colour.

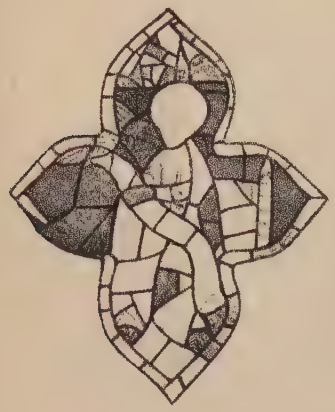
The windows of the Chancel consist of a four-light East window and tracery, and four two-light windows with tracery, two on either side.

Each side window has a quatrefoil piece of tracery, and the four quatrefoils contain figures of the Evangelists, each holding a scroll of his own writings. The figures are seated on white thrones, with scrolls across their knees, and their symbols are placed behind them, as though inspiring them. The figure of St. John is missing. Each figure is robed in gold and white, and their "creatures" or symbols are golden, with green wings. The ground work of the quatrefoils is ruby, and there are remains of labels with the names of the Evangelists.

When I first saw them, S. Matthew had a quotation from S. Mark, and S. Mark had none. On looking over the collection of antiquities in Mr. Rutland's house at Taplow I found the missing text from S.

S. MATTHEW WITH ANGEL.
TEXT. VS: EST ING: IN: BETH DE IN DIEBVS: ERODIS: REG
S. MATTHEW II. I

S. MARK WITH WINGED LION.
TEXT: RECVMBENTIBVS: VNDE CIVM DISCIPVLIS: APARVIT IL
S. MARK XVI. 14.



STAGS HEAD

TRACERY FROM EAST WINDOW

HITCHAM

14TH CENTVRY GLASS IN CHANCEL

S. LVKE WITH WINGED BVLL.
TEXT: MIS: SVS: EST ANGELVS GABRIEL: AD: MARIAM: VIRGINEM
S. LVKE I. 26.

SIZE OF LIGHTS 5'.4"× 1'.10½"
TRACERY 2'.9"× 2'.2"

Matthew, and Mr. Rutland very kindly gave it up, so that it might go back to the Church. The two scrolls are of exactly the same shape, and could easily be transposed.

S. Matthew's text is . . . . . us est in Beth
. . . . . da in diebus — erodis Reg.
S. Matth. ii. 1.

S. Mark's: . . . . . recumbentibus unde
cim discipulis apparuit il . . . . .
S. Mark xvi. 14.

S. Luke's: missus est Angelus
Gabriel ad Mariam Virginem.
S. Luke i. 26.

Each of the main lights of the windows contains the figure of an angel placed under a canopy, and is surrounded by a border of natural foliage. Each angel has six wings, and, with flat, splayed feet, stands on a wheel, which is also winged. The winged wheels are unusual: the artist no doubt wished to illustrate the words of the Prophet Ezekiel: "When the living creatures were lifted up from the earth the wheels were lifted up . . . . . for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels." Ezekiel i., 19, 20.

The angels are designed in pairs, gold-winged and white-winged. Two gold-winged angels are placed on blue grounds, and have ruby nimbi. The canopies under which they stand are white, with an inner shafting of green, and the borders are formed of white leaves on a ruby ground. The drapery round the neck of the angels is white. The wheels are golden, with white wings. In the next pair the colouring is reversed; the wings are white with eyes inserted in places. The nimbi are blue. The draperies of the necks have been gold, but little remains. The ground work is ruby. The wheels are white with golden wings: the canopies are gold with green inner shaftings. The borders are of white leaves on blue grounds. There are remains of an inscription under each figure, which suggests the words "Seraphim," "Dominationes," "Virtutes;" these, with Cherubim, Throni, Potestates, Principatus, Archangeli, Angeli,

would make up nine orders of angels, which un doubtedly were originally illustrated in the East and side windows. In the window nearest to the East on the North side are remains of a figure with fragments of borders and canopy. The borders are larger in scale, and therefore probably belonged to the East window.

The remains of 14th century glass in the East window are in the tracery lights. The central panel at the top contains a seated figure of Christ with a cruciform nimbus of gold and ruby drapery. The hands and feet show the stigmata with streams of blood issuing from the wounds. In the four cusps of this tracery-piece are remains of the symbols of the four Evangelists, the head of the eagle of S. John and the angel of S. Matthew being still visible; the blue ground-work is richly patterned. The two quatrefoils, on either side, have six-winged angels with golden wings, and white draperies round their necks. One holds a green cross, on which a delicate pattern is painted; the other holds a staff in one hand, and in the other a crown or wreath of green colour.

One more piece of old glass in the East window is a small triangle in the centre of the tracery above the large lights. It contains a stag's head affronté. gold on a ground of ruby glass. This piece of glass, when first removed, was so coated with whitewash and plaster that it was impossible to decipher the design. It is of importance, as it gives a clue to the date and to the donor of the windows.

In the book of "Standards," at the Heralds' College, is the badge of Sir Andrew Wyndesore (gules, a stag's head argent). This Sir Andrew was of the time of Henry VIII., but his ancestors had from early times been Wardens of the forests of Berks and Castellains of Windsor Castle, from which they took their name. They lived at Stanwell, which is about six miles as the crow flies from Hitcham, five from Windsor, and 2½ north of Staines. The ancestor of Sir Andrew in the time of Edward III. was Richard de Windsore of Stanwell, M.P. for Berks and Middlesex. Richard was three times married, and his second wife was Julian, daughter and co-heiress of James Molyns, of

Hampshire. The arms of Molyns are a cross moline, and this appears on some of the old tiles remaining in the Chancel, together with the cross of S. George and the arms of Merton Abbey. To the Priory of Merton was attached the right of presentation to Hitcham from 1167 to its dissolution. There are also tiles with hunting subjects, suggesting the neighbourhood of forest-land. The following points are worthy of consideration:—

1. Did the above Richard de Windsore, whose badge was a stag's head, build the Chancel as a memorial to his wife Julian, who was the mother of his son, James de Windsore, who succeeded him?
2. Were the windows made by glaziers from Windsor Castle, who were working under William of Wykeham, who had been appointed surveyor of the works at Windsor in 1356?
3. Thomas, the glazier, working under William of Wykeham at New College, Oxford, introduced the Nine Orders of Angels in the tracery lights of the ante-Chapel.

In re-leading and repairing the windows I was anxious to add no new coloured glass or imitation of ancient painting, and for this reason filled all vacant places with plain glass. This arrangement no doubt weakens the rich colour effect of the original design, but adds to the historical interest of the windows by calling attention to the genuine 14th century glass that remains.

WING.

Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts.

Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., has favoured us with transcripts of the two following MS. Inventories of Church goods here. The earlier is of the year 1527, and is a fuller list than the subsequent Inventory of Edward VI., taken under the commission of May 16, 1552, with a view to raising money for the King, and although the later list has been printed (Alcuin Club Collections, IX., 1908), I have thought it would be interesting to print both together for comparison. Mr. Blagg writes that he did not himself make either transcript, and does not know by whom they were made, and that he feels certain that the earlier has never been printed. The later list contains slight variations from the printed version referred to above, which was from a transcript by the Rev. J. E. Brown.

The 1527 Inventory in the Churchwardens' Accounts is now preserved in the British Museum, where this transcript was made. Mr. P. T. Ouvry, a former vicar, referred to it in his paper "The Parish of Wing" (Records III., 88): "There is an ancient book of the Churchwardens' accounts till the year 1723, beginning in the year 1527 with a list of the church furniture. When I came to Wing in 1850 I found this book without its covers, and in a very dilapidated state in an old chest in the church." With the concurrence of the Churchwardens it was sent to the binders at the British Museum, who did wonders for it.

Comparing these two lists we find that the earlier has 37 "items," the later 18; that instead of the five chalices of the former only two remained; that a silver-gilt pax has disappeared, and a silver parcel-gilt "sensour." The list of service books given in the earlier inventory is interesting, and includes no less than twenty, of which more than half were "wrytt." This suggests the reflection that if one

parish church of no special importance had so many service books, presumably of no value in the eyes of Edward VI. commissioners, why have so few come down to us? Puritanical zeal of the following century no doubt destroyed many; the dampness of our churches still more of those on paper—we do not know what proportion were on vellum—but the destruction from one cause or another is sad to think upon.

W. N.

B.M. MSS. XIX. 31998 pres. by A. R. Gardner 20 Dec. 1882.

Md that theys be the ornamentes off the peryche churche off Wynge A.D. Mo dc xxvijo die vero mensis Junii vigesimo secundo.

In primis fyve chaleyces off sylvyr too thorow gylde and thre parcell gylde.

Item pyxys one sylver ungylde and the other copper and gylde somtyme off the gyveytt[1] off Joane Foonbans.

Item one pax sylver and gylte and too olde paxys.

Item one sylver sensours ungyle savynge the towars and pennacklyes[2] off the same with other ceyrtayne places.

Item too crossys cooper and gylte and other too olde crossys.

Item thre crosse staveys one copper and gylte and too off woode.

Item thre crosse clothys one offgreane sarsneytt and too olde.

Item syx banner clothys and foure streyners and eyghte pools too the same.

Item too canopey kyrchevys one off neidle worke and the other off lawne.

Item a clothe for the canopy off satteyne the color off vyelett with fore stavys unto the same.

Item too coopys one of blew welveytt [another of wyte] and other course coppe.

Item too hangynges are off blew for the bye alter and an other off wheytt fustayne for our Ladys Alter.

Item a borther of clothe off goolde for the hay Alter off the givett off Sir Radulphe Werney.

Item a paylle for the Sepulcher off brauncheyde worke.

Item a gyrdeyll off neidleworke for the Sepulcher.

Item foore corpraxys and foore caysys too the same.

Item too qwheyshynges[3] for the Alters.

Item thretteyene Alter clothys good & badde off the wyche fyve be payntyde.

Item syx westmentes wythe theyr albys and all other thynges parteynynge thertoo one off blew welvett and an otheyr off greyue the thyrde off blew danmaske braunchyde the foorte of reide satteyne wyth a tronyckle[4] too the same off the same sorytt for a deeane the syxt off whytt satteyne.

Item thre course vestmeyntes one for every Sondey and too for every worke day.

Item too chesabyls wythout albeys.

Item ix dryynge towells for the alters good and baidde.

Item syx cruettes and three sacrynge bells and a lavour too weishe wyth att the crystynge off chylther and too hande bells.

Item too reyve surpleys for prestes and syx playne for clarkes and other syx olde surpleys for scolers.

Item a vayle cloth for Lent and other thre one for our Ladys Alter and an other for our Lady and the thyrde for Sancte Johne off Baptyste.

Item syx curteyns too for wheyr too for rude loveytt[5] and too off dyapper for Sancte Kateryns loveytt.

Item a coverlett for the heyrsse the color greane.

Item too standers off lattyne for the hey Alter and two smalle lattyn kandylstyckys for the same.

Item too candylstycks off latyne for Sancte Cateryns Alter and six for the heyrse.

Item too standynge deskes too reide lessons off.

In bookes.

In primis the cheve Antiphoner wrytt.

Item fyve antyphoners besydes too prynte and three wrytt.

Item thre Graylls[6] too Manuells one legent[7] prynte too hymners wrytt for messe books thre wrytt and one prynte and syx precesyoners foor wrytt and too preinte.

The nappery weyr beinge in the custody of the Churchewardeyns.

In primis thre dyapper towells and too off playne cloothe.

Item one dyapper table clothe and syx playne cloetheys.

Item one payre of sheytes and too halfe sheytes.

Item a clothe for the rude.

Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo septimo die Vero mensis Junii xvi. Finis.

---

1 *i.e.* ... ... Gift.
2 ,, ... Pinnacles.
3 ,, ... Cushions.
4 ,, ... Tunicle.
5 ,, ... Rood-loft.
6 ,, ... Graduals (?).
7 ,, ... Lives of the Saints.

List of Church Goods made by Edward vi's Commissioners at Wing in Buckingham shire (Cotteslowe Hund) and left in charge of Henry Nicholes & Thoms Mayne
P.R.O. 6 Edw. 6
Church Goods. Bucks [1]

In primus ij Chalice wth their patence of silver gilt.
Ite^m a pyxe of latten: a paxe of copper.
Ite^m iij crosses of copper: ij pyppes of copp for the cross staffe.
Ite^m ij candilstyk of brasse for to (?) Tappers & upon the aulter.
Ite^m in the steple iiij grait bells & a saunctis bell: one hand bele & ij sacrynge bells
Ite^m iij hanapier[8] clothes to hange aboute the pyxe, ij of needle worke & one of pleyne clothe.
Ite^m one sute of vestmynts for the prist [9] & [9] of whyte damaske.
Ite^m ij redd vestmynts of silk both for prists.
Ite^m a blewe vestyment of sylke.
Ite^m ij vestym^ts of grene silk for the prest.
Ite^m an olde vestymt ow silke almost rottyn.
Ite^m iij coppes whereof one of white damaske another of blewe velvet the iij^de of silk almost rotten.
Ite^m vj albes.
Ite^m vij corporas cases & fyve corporas clothis.
Ite^m ij aulter clothes hangyng before the aulter one of [10] silk the other of whit ffustain.
Ite^m vij aulter clothes yt gold[11] & other ffyve broken.
Ite^m a payer of organs.
Ite^m a holy water stope of brasse.

8 Or *canopy*, as in earlier list.
9 Brown transcript supplies these blanks as "*deacon* and *sub-deacon*."
10 Brown transcript supplies this blank as "*chungeable*."
11 That be old (?). Brown transc., "*that be sold*."

WOTTO

Reproduction (slightly
Sir Jame

N HOUSE
educed) of a Drawing by
Thornhill.

MR. WELLER'S COLLECTION OF BUCKS PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

View of Wotton House by Sir James Thornhill.

While staying last summer in his neighbourhood, Mr. George Weller very kindly showed me his collection and allowed me to carry off some drawings for re-production in "Records." Of the three included in this issue the most interesting and important is a sepia wash drawing entitled "The East Front of Esqr. Grenville's house att Wootton in Com: Bucks—wth a view of ye South End." Near the bottom left hand corner is the signature J.Th., and near the right hand bottom corner someone has subsequently written "Sir J^s. Thornhill fe." (now very indistinct). There can be no doubt that the *drawing* is by Thornhill himself. Is the *design* also by him? Biographical dictionaries tell us that "he was occasionally employed as an architect." I do not know of any architectural work by him, but Horace Walpole tells us * that "in 1724 he opened an academy for drawing at his house in Covent-Garden, and had before proposed to Lord Halifax to obtain the foundation of a royal academy at the upper end of the Mews, with apartments for the professors, which by an estimate he had made would have cost but £3,139, for Sir James dabbled in architecture, and stirred up much envy in that profession by announcing a design of taking it up, as he had before by thinking of applying himself to painting portraits." Walpole also says that he was employed at "More-park, Herts, as *surveyor of the building*," in addition to the decorations which he painted there and for which, after a law suit, he received £3,500. The Bucks histories tell us that Thornhill was employed here to decorate the saloon and staircase, and that some of the other apartments were enriched with carvings by Grinling Gibbons. † Of course while employed as noted above Thornhill might naturally have made this drawing of the outside architecture without having been the author of it. The paintings are said to have occupied

* Anecdotes of Painting in England, vol. IV., 2nd Edit.
† Gibbons died 1721.

him for three years, during which he was paid £1,000 per annum "and his board."

Unfortunately the great central block of the mansion (1704-1714) with its valuable contents was destroyed by fire October 29th, 1820. Soon afterwards it was rebuilt, very much as before, as will appear by comparison of this drawing by Sir J. Thornhill with the excellent photo-views which appeared in *Country Life*, January 23rd, 1904. The chief variation being that the re-built house had no attic storey above the main cornice, windows being squeezed into the frieze instead. It will be seen that the stately row of chimneys appears again, that on the parapet vase replaces vase (which are shown much too large in the drawing) and sculptured figure over the intermediate pilasters. Happily the wings escaped the fire, and may be seen in the *Country Life* views just as shown by Thornhill, as also the beautiful wrought iron screen and gates and the superb piers (from which we should like to see the ivy removed) which are surmounted apparently by the same vases which are indicated in Thornhill's drawing,

Two River Views at Marlow.

These small river views rather suggest that they may have been done as book illustrations, but if so I have not seen them in print, and at present my health will not allow me to go to London to search. They are water-colours in a low key—sepia, indigo, etc., and may be said to be superior to the ordinary run of topographical plates. They are unsigned.

At my request my friend Mr. Alfred Cocks has written some notes to accompany these reproductions. I begged him to make them as discursive as he pleased; so we are favoured with some interesting local notes and personal recollections.

W. N.

Plate I. (looking about W. by S.) represents The Complete Angler Inn (now called The Compleat Angler Hotel) on the Berks bank of the river, and on the W. side of the old bridge, which at its Bucks end joined Duck Lane, Great Marlow; having on its E.

GREAT MARLOW

Part of Weir and Old Bridge with Inn on Berks Side

C. 1810

side at that end the Waterman's Arms beerhouse; and on its W. side Church Passage, leading to the Church on the left hand, and the Causeway and High Street on the right. Behind (= E. of) The Waterman's Arms was a barge wharf; the lodge and entrance gates to my old home, Thames Bank, lay just N. of it, and the drive bounded the wharf on that side, and a further portion of our garden its E. side also. My father purchased the wharf and the Waterman's Arms, and threw the former into the garden, while the latter was adapted, from the plans of the late Richard D. Coad, an assistant of Sir Gilbert Scott, to form bachelors' quarters as an overflow from the house, and coachman's quarters; and the barge-horse stables were revolutionised into entrance lodge, the direction of the drive being slightly altered, and the old lodge pulled down.

In the Plate the bridge appears on the right side of the picture, but is nearly hidden behind the eel-bucks. The black mass in the extreme right foreground is the Lion's Mouth, near which as a boy I involuntarily spent an hour on one occasion when the river was high and the tackle out, being caught by the strong suck as I was crossing by punt to The Angler's; and only "by the skin of my teeth" escaped being drawn down it, getting away eventually very gradually, by gaining inch by inch. Many spectators assembled at the water side in Duck Lane, and a few at The Angler's, but nobody had sufficient pluck to come to my rescue.

The building appearing behind, and to the left of the picture, was, if I remember right, a barn, and marks the approximate position of the present "New Town."

In Ireland's "Picturesque Views of the River Thames," published in 1792 * (Vol. I., opposite p. 195) is a view taken from some few yards further south, showing practically the whole length of the bridge. The portion of The Angler's, nearest to the foreground in Plate I., having the two small windows

* Among numerous later illustrated works descriptive of the River, this, and especially Boydell's "Scenery and History of the River Thames," with 76 coloured plates, 2 vols. folio, published 1794-6, stand out pre-eminent.

on the first floor, with the sign-board at the angle to the right, is alone shown in Ireland's view; all the rest of the building is out of the picture, while just beyond the sign-board comes the Church on the Bucks side.* The tops of the cottages in and about Church Passage appear over the Bucks end of the bridge.

I possess a print, showing a very similar view to the last-mentioned, cut from a book, "Drawn by S. Owen, Esq.," "Engraved by W. Cooke." "London, Published Dec. 1, 1809 by Vernor Hood and Sharpe, Poultry, and W. Cooke, 2 Clarence Place, Pentonville." This must have been taken from a spot a few feet further south than Ireland's view; the sign-board angle of The Angler's is again the point nearest to the centre of the picture; all the remainder of the inn comes to the south, while the W. end of the church is, in this view, actually behind the sign-board gable. The greater part of the bridge is shown, and the upper parts of the pair of cottages formerly at the extreme S.W. corner of Duck Lane.

Plate II., Thames Bank and the weir, Great Marlow; probably taken from the old bridge, about the end of the 18th century; but the date is a little puzzling, as the house has still three storeys, and I have always been told that the upper one was removed by an old lady who was very nervous of fire (the idea no doubt being that while escape from a first-floor window would be fairly practicable, a second floor might present fatal difficulties). This lady I have always identified in my mind with Miss Winford, who lived here through the greater part of the second half of the 18th century. She is alluded to frequently in "Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys, of Hardwick House, Oxon, 1756—1808." Edited by Mrs. E. J. Climenson (of Shiplake), (Longmans, 1899). This interesting book is not at hand to refer to, but Miss Winford is not, I think, mentioned after 1798 or thereabouts; and I believe that she died before the close of that century. The house passed into the hands of a Mr. Foster, about whom I know nothing, except that he drove a team, and built the existing commodious stables. If he left

*The old Church projected about 15ft. further west than the present building.

GREAT MARLOW

The Weir and Thames Bank as formerly.

a widow, and she happened to be nervous of fire, the difficulty is at an end!

In 1811 the property was purchased by a great uncle of mine, Vice-Admiral Sir James Nicoll Morris, K.C.B., who had commanded H.M.S. Colossus, 74, in the Action off Cape Trafalgar.* At any rate the third storey was gone before his time, but the tow-path then ran in front of the house, and did so until the level of the river at this point was raised some 5ft. by the construction of the lock † just below, the exact date of which, however, I have forgotten—if I ever knew it, but it must have been about 1830, or shortly before. In Plate II. a notch or gap appears in the river-wall opposite the centre of the house, and it is not unlikely there may have been a flight of steps here down to the tow-path. With a lens, I fancy a gate can be detected at the low level, but I know no other evidence for this detail. A somewhat irregular line just above the water level may—or may not— represent the tow-path.

A print in my collection (engraved surface 1ft. 6in. wide, by 11¾in. high), lettered: "A View near Great Marlow, Bucks." "Published according to Act, April 5, 1810." (no artist's or engraver's name), shows the house almost precisely similar to Plate II. with the third storey, but certainly no tow-path. This print is interesting as showing a portion of the old mill buildings timbered perpendicularly, with picturesque cottages attached, instead of the hideous red brick villas that have replaced them. It is perfectly possible that this view may have been drawn several years before it was engraved; but the absence of the tow-path is a difficulty—perhaps its omission is a "poetic license" for the sake of appearance?

A coloured print in my collection (engraved surface 1ft. 7½in. wide, by 1ft. 2in. high), lettered: "The Weir from Marlow Bridge." "Drawn by Wm. Havell." "Engraved by R Havell." (The

* Another great uncle of mine, Admiral Sir William Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H., commanded H.M.S. Belleisle, 74, in that action. When the Right Hon. W. H. Smith was First Lord of the Admiralty, at my father's request he re-introduced these two good old ships' names to the Navy.

† *I.E.* the modern *pound-lock*, the *flash-lock* in the weir had existed for centuries.

Christian name has probably been printed in full, but if so, it is now rubbed out.) "London, Published August 1, 1818, by Thomas McLean." The house has only two storeys as now; the still existing verandah is shown, and the shades to all the upper windows, which were removed within my recollection. Though the view is stated to have been taken from the bridge, it must have been from quite the furthest extremity of the approach on the Berks side, because the left foreground of the picture shows only the east edge of the campshedded ground outside the roadway alongside The Angler's, as far as the eel-bucks.

A barge and several punts are introduced, and men are repairing the weir. The growth of trees on the lawn of Thames Bank is even more luxuriant than in Plate II. A noticeable feature, more or less evident in all the prints here mentioned, but especially in this later one, is the high level of the water in the pool, though the river is not represented as in flood. The normal level of the pool was no doubt higher before the lock was made and the weir raised in correspondence; but the absence of the tow-path co-existent with the high level in the pool, is difficult to explain unless as an inaccuracy.

Thousands of persons have crossed the Thames by swimming, and hundreds have walked (or skated) across it on the ice. Though in most winters it is possible to find ice on the river that will bear for a few yards, it is only in exceptional seasons that persons can fairly walk on at one side and walk off again at the opposite side. But I am not aware that any other person has ever crossed the Thames by wading. On one occasion there had been a serious burst or "blow" of a lock or weir somewhere in the Windsor direction —I forget the exact particulars—and in order to repair the extensive damage, the river on an ensuing Sunday afternoon was run lower than it had been at any time during the last 50 years. The effect was very curious. Putting on a pair of high sea-boots, I started off from our lawn in the direction of the weir, but had not proceeded very far before I hopelessly "stuck in the mud," or rather I believe in an outcrop of very adhesive clay, and at the same time realised that the water

further on would be much too deep for my boots. It was only after a considerable struggle that I worked free again, and was able to retrace my steps. I then exchanged my sea-boots for salmon-waders, reaching to about the second button of one's waistcoat, or about the level of one's arm-pits, and having provided myself with a boat-hook, started afresh. Sounding continuously ahead with the boat-hook, I was fortunate enough to find a lane of hard, firm gravel, running directly across the river-bed. When I had gone about three-quarters of the way across, the water was only an inch or two below the tops of my waders, and a very slight increase in the depth would not only have filled my waders, but have carried me off my legs; water-weeds whose tops do not normally reach much above the water level were now lying in long festoons, and wrapped themselves round my body, and impeded progress to such an extent that it became doubtful whether further advance was possible; added to this it was the month of August, long subsequent to the date when steam-launches first became common, and I was a little nervous that some of them in their customary reckless style of navigation (at that time, though no doubt this is all quite right now!) would run me down, but luckily the larger ones at any rate ran aground one after another, just in time to keep clear of me; I was however passed by some smaller launches, and rowing boats.

The weir, when reached, towered high above me—quite a novel aspect—and entailed a climb to ascend. The return journey was eventually, thanks to the help of the boat-hook, successfully accomplished.

Living almost constantly actually in sight of the river, I made an original observation, and have never found anyone else to whom it had occurred, though those to whom I have mentioned it have assented to its truth. I learnt to recognize, simply by looking at the surface of the river, without reference to any landmark or other guide, whether the water (especially during floods) is rising or falling. When the water is rising, the surface appears convex; when falling, concave. Two or three of the friends to whom I have

mentioned this, thinking to be very sharp, have asked: "What about when the surface looks neither convex nor concave?" The answer is perfectly simple: When one cannot perceive that the water looks either convex or concave, the level is, for the time being, steady—neither rising nor falling.

A lithograph in my collection adds a little to the present subject. The actual picture measures 1ft. 4⅜in. wide, by 11½in. high, and is lettered: "View of the Suspension Bridge now erecting over the River Thames, at Great Marlow, Bucks, Under the direction of W. Tierney Clark, Esqr. Civil Engineer. Total Length 426 Feet.—Carriage-Way 20 Feet.—Foot-Paths 5 Feet.—Height above Water 12 Feet." "From a Drawing by A. Mee." "R. Martin, Lithog. 124, High Holborn." (Undated). Plate III. is a reduced reproduction of the more interesting portion of this view.

It gives probably the most accurate view extant of the western half of the old Church, and to a great extent indicates its position. The S. tower transept (= the Dead House), is unroofed and in ruins. A lamp-post stands (as I think is still the case) on the parapet of the bridge at the extreme N. end of the E. side; this appears to be less than 6ft. from the line of the S. wall of this transept, and barely so much as 15ft. to the W. of these transepts and the tower between them.

The spire apparently terminated in a point, without finial or vane. This view makes it rather squat and dumpy, instead of the well-proportioned, graceful form shown in most pictures. Shegmond's model (see Records, VI. 326) measured without removal of the glass case, makes the tower (to lead flat) about as 14 to the spire's 13. Browne Willis records (*tom. cit.* 331) "a square Embattell'd Tower . . . supporting a low Wooden Spire ribbed with Lead, at the top a Weathercock," showing the dumpy representation to be correct, and that there was formerly a Weathercock, as shown in the older prints.

When writing the above quoted account of the old Church (*tom. cit.* 329) the date of the spire was unknown

GREAT MARLOW.

View showing relative positions of present Bridge and Old Church.

From Mr. Cocks's Collection.

to me, but Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, Vol. 1, Bucks, 1801 (some copies with additions, are dated 1813 *) p. 600, mentions "a wooden spire, erected in 1627." This is likewise mentioned in a fragment consisting of three unpaged 8vo. leaves, which are perhaps from *Ancient Reliques:* or *Delineations of Monastic* (&c.) *Architecture*. 2 vols. London 1812-13.* (Unseen).

Ireland's view, mentioned above, shows the "Impropriators' Chancel," or "Town Chancel," or "Lady Chapel," extending several feet further E. than the "Parish Chancel," or "Communion Chancel," but in reality they were co-extensive. This is correctly shown in an old coloured print (9¾in. by 6¾in.), one of a framed pair I purchased many years ago from Wm. Smith, tailor, of Great Marlow, in whose possession they had been since 1818. This view is taken from the Long Meadow; from further to the east, and a little further towards the north, than Ireland's view: it shows the whole length of the old bridge, and the Church behind it; the cottage on the west side of the Bucks end of the bridge is shown plainly, and the beginning of Church Passage is visible, but the Waterman's Arms on the opposite side is just excluded. On the Berks side the sign-board angle is again the nearest point of the Angler's to the centre of the picture, while the rest of the inn rambles away with numerous gables, apparently covering a large extent of ground. Towards the foreground, four Cadets from the Royal Military College, wearing extremely tall shakoes, are introduced; two are sitting on the edge of the bank fishing, and the other two, also rods in hand, are talking to some ladies. Mr. Smith believed these sketches to be by J. C. Schetky, Drawing Master to the R.M. College, † and pasted on the back of this one, a newspaper cutting, announcing his death in 1874:—"SCHETKY.—Jan. 29, at Kent-terrace, Regent's Park, in his 96th year, John Christian Schetky, Esq."

The companion picture represents the exceptionally

** Gough's *Bibliotheca.*

† A later Drawing Master of the R.M.C. at Great Marlow is mentioned in my account of the old Church, in RECORDS VI., 326 (1890), and is buried in the Churchyard.

pretty view from "Miss Winford's Seat" in Quarry Wood, as the foreground, with the beautiful "river-scape" seen from it looking up stream; the river winding from immediately in front of the Seat past the eyots, the mill, the old bridge, and the Angler's, to the Church, surrounded by trees, the whole enclosed by the hills. The eyots have altered considerably in shape since the construction of the lock, and there is also considerable difference at Gosmer, just below, where a quantity of land has washed away within my recollection, especially of course, since the introduction of steam traffic. Half an acre is probably not an exaggerated estimate.

At Miss Winford's Seat are placed a table and a bench, the former spread with preparations for tea, which four ladies, two gentlemen, and a child are evidently expecting shortly to discuss. Near the opposite corner of the foreground, a man on his knees before a bonfire, is trying to induce the kettle, suspended from a tripod of rough sticks, to boil, and a large hamper lies near him.

The name "Miss Winford's Seat" was eventually corrupted into "St. Winifred's Seat." I knew the spot quite well, but it has long since been undermined and washed away.

On removing these two prints from their frames, their labels proved to be pasted on their backs, being respectively: "Great Marlow Bridge and Church." and: "View on the River Thames near Great Marlow, from Quarry Wood." And both were: "Published Oct. 28, 1811, by Tho. Palser, Surry side Westminster Bridge."

The well-known "View of Great Marlow." "Drawn by Josh. Farington R.A." "Engraved by Wm. Byrne F.S.A." "London, Published Janv. 1, 1803, by W. Byrne, Titchfield Street, and T. Cadell Junr. & W. Davies, Strand." is almost identical with the last, and must have been equally taken from Miss Winford's Seat. The old church, and bridge, the tithe-barn, the Angler's, and the old mill-buildings are recognizable in both: and in the latter the flat roof of Thames Bank. which from its height seems still to have the third storey; beyond it the roofs of the cottages in Church

Passage, and of the late Mr. Thos. Rolls's cottage between the Passage and the river. In both pictures, towards the lower end of the eyots, the passage to the backwater and pool is blocked by eel-bucks, which were probably done away with when the new lock lowered the level of the water there.

A third print in my collection taken from the same point, is a plate from "The Itinerant." "Great Marlow." "Engraved by I. Walker from an Original Drawing by T. Girtin." "Published Novr. 1st; 1797 by I. Walker No. 16, Rosomans Street, London." The buildings and bridge are drawn a little larger in proportion to their surroundings, and apparently with slightly less accuracy; the spire is shown rather squat.

Alfred Heneage Cocks.

EUSTACE MASCOLL.

Brass in Farnham Royal Church.

It is now affixed to the East wall of the S. aisle. It was discovered under the pavement when the Church, with the exception of the chancel, was rebuilt in 1868; and from its size and style appears to have been intended to be affixed to the wall, and not to the floor.

The inscription reads thus:—

> "Here lyeth buried Eustas Mascoll, *ge*nt, somtime Clarke of the workes of frise*wide** in Oxford for Cardinal Woolsey, and after wese Clarke of accomp̃s. for xvii. yeares for all the buldings of King Henry ye VIII. his plasis wiñ xx myles of Londõ, and depted this life pistellreder in Winsor Castell, the xxxi day of Januarii A^o^ M.D. lxjiii."

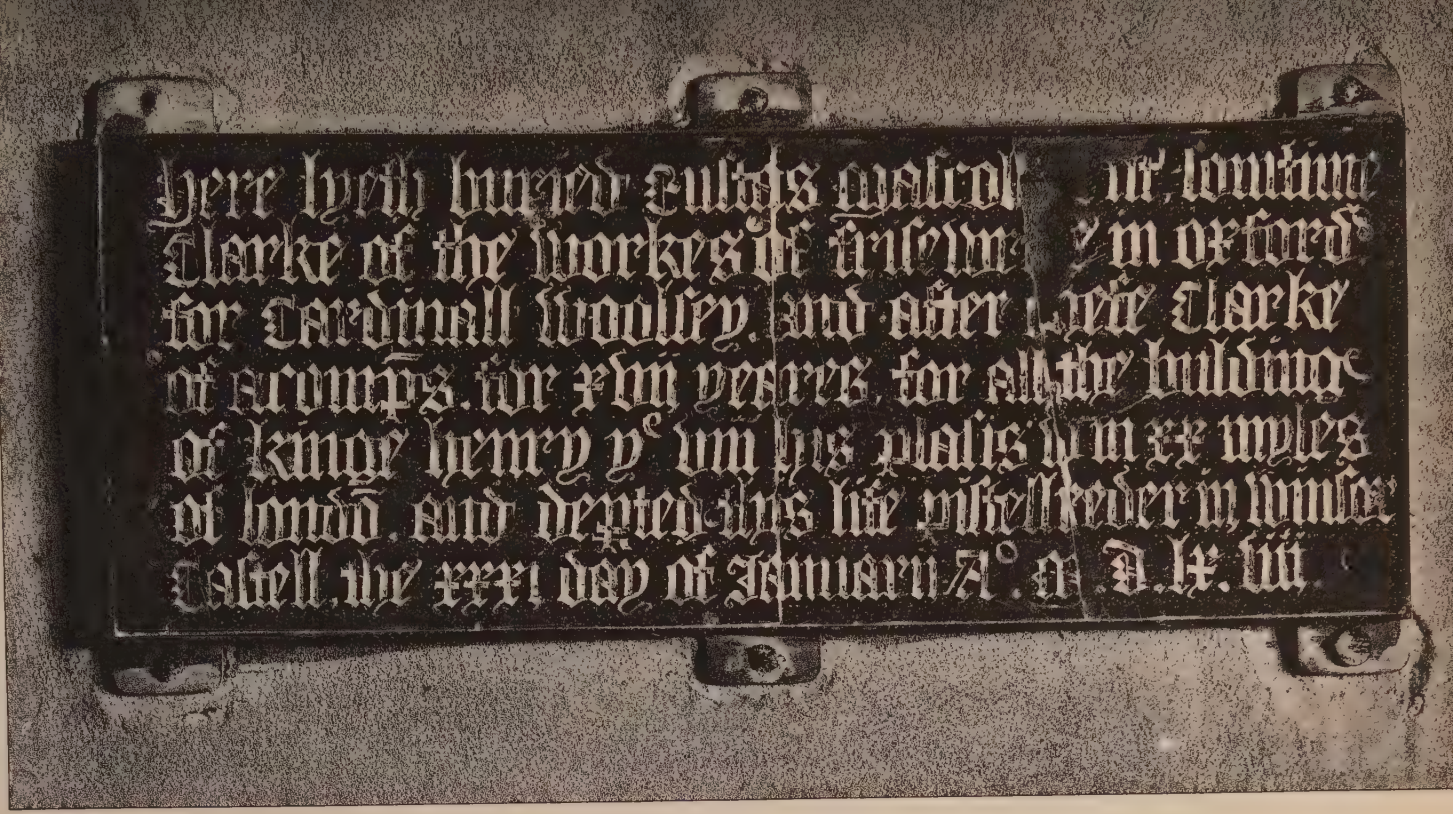
Friswide is, of course, Christ Church, Oxford, which College Cardinal Wolsey founded in 1525, with the united aid of Pope Clement VII. and King Henry VIII. It was originally known as Cardinal's College, though dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, S. Frideswide, and All Saints.

The pistell reder is clearly not, as might at first appear, an "epistoler" or a "gospeller," *i.e.* one of the lay or clerical readers in St. George's Chapel, but is evidently what we should call correspondence clerk, or, in Dr. Johnson's definition of the word epistoler, "a scribbler of letters."

A very interesting question has arisen as to whether this Eustace Mascoll was not merely clerk of the works, but actually the architect of Hampton Court and Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Ernest Law, in his most exhaustive work on the History of Hampton Court Palace (Vol. I., p. 154), discusses the point.

Britton, in his work on "Architectural Antiquities," makes mention of Eustace Mascoll in his list of

* The letters in italic are supplied where a fracture has left a blank in the inscription.


Here lyeth buried Eustas wascol[illegible] late Clarke
Clarke of the workes of [illegible] in oxford
for Cardinall Woolsey. and after [illegible] Clarke
of [illegible] for xvii yeares. for all the buildinge
of kinge henry vi[illegible] his plat[illegible] in xx wyles
of lond. and depted this life [illegible] in winter
Tuell the xxvi day of Januarii A°. [illegible] D. Ix. Iiii.

FARNHAM ROYAL CHURCH.

Memorial Brass to Eustace Mascoll.

mediæval architects. Mascoll certainly appears in nearly all the Hampton Court Bills as acting in that capacity for the King, and the inference that he probably prepared the designs for Henry VIII.'s works, if not also for Wolsey's, might seem to derive considerable colour from the fact that the style and details of Hampton Court bear in many particulars a very close resemblance to Christ Church—the halls, indeed, being almost exact counterparts and palpably by the same architect—the dimensions are similar, and the roofs and windows are almost exactly alike. On the other hand, in the first place, there is nothing to show that at any time the duties of a clerk of the works included the drafting of designs, or the getting out of plans. Chaucer, *e.g.* who was appointed clerk of the works of all the Royal Palaces in the reign of Richard II., with a salary of two shillings a day, was only paymaster and director of the workmen, and did not furnish designs. And in the second place, that Mascoll at any rate merely discharged ordinary clerical functions would seem clear from his duty being the "makyng and engrossing as well the By Books as the Jornal Boks of all the works." Nor does the smallness of his salary, which was only at the rate of 1s. a day—the wages, in fact, of the master carpenters, carvers, and painters—admit of our supposing him to have been responsible for any artistic work.

By itself the work of the "clerk of the works" for all King Henry's Palaces within 20 miles of London must have been stupendous, and must have fully taxed the ability and experience of one man, trained though he had been in controlling the lavish and almost regal expenditure of the princely Cardinal. In Hampton Court alone the building and decoration accounts, of which the original MS. bills are still preserved in the Record Office, occupy 12 large folio volumes of some 800 to 1,000 pages each. They were written with exquisite care and neatness, and are beautiful specimens of penmanship. They are replete with curious matter as to the cost of material and price of labour, and the state of trade and the handicrafts generally, and afford a complete picture of the decorations and furniture,

and even of the inner life, in the Palaces of Henry VIII. So elaborately and minutely were these accounts kept by the clerk of the works that the name of every daily labourer, and of every mason, bricklayer, carpenter, joiner, painter, carver, glazier, gilder, and tiler employed is set out in full from fortnight to fortnight, with the sum paid to them; while every portion of the work is so particularized that one can identify every carving, every moulding, every piece of colouring and gilding, and find by whom it was executed and what it cost.

Such was the arduous work of him who lies interred here, and it seems enough without crediting him also with the duties of a designer.

With regard to the decorative detail, there is extant in the Record Office a letter from Sir John Godsalve to Eustace Mascoll, clerk of the works at Hampton Court: "Send me as many golden balls as you can conveniently procure, and such vanes and other things at your pleasure. Help the bearer into the spicery to have an antique which I left there. Send me also the head under the stair."—(Letters and papers, Henry VIII., Vol. 6, No. 576).

F. C. Carr-Gomm.

The Chase,
Farnham Royal, Bucks.

January 23, 1916.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

BASE FOR CROSS (RECORDS, VOL. X., P. 63).

Stoke Poges.

In "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," 2nd Series, Vol. XXVI., is an account of a very similar piece of church furniture which, with other articles, was sent for exhibition in the Society's rooms by the Rector of St. Sampson's, Guernsey. The discovery was made in June, 1913, in a recess of the tower wall, in one of the haunches of the vault beneath the ringing floor. The Secretary thus described it: The socketed circular base is domed, with a gadroon ornament issuing from beneath a projecting ring with an open cresting of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, from which rises the cylindrical socket over which the socket of the cross fits. It has a six-lobed foot to steady it, engraved with a hatched zig-zag pattern. And, at a meeting in the following month, Mr. H. Clifford Smith exhibited another very similar example which had been altered so as to serve as a candlestick. In our Stoke example the domed foot is engraved with floral designs, and below these an inscription extends right round the dome, and is probably of rather earlier date than the Guernsey specimen. The latter is the more interesting, as it shows the cross itself, and how the two fitted together; the socket of the cross went *over* the tapering socket of the stand.

Ickford.

A "steeple" font cover of open trellis work, in oak, seven feet high, has been placed upon the font in the Church of St. Nicholas.

Penn.

Nearly all the Parish Church bell-ringers having gone to the Front, the Vicar (the Rev. B. J. S. Kerby) has formed a guild of women bell-ringers to take their place. ("Times," October 28, 1915).

Ivy on Churches.

Mr. Thackeray Turner, F.S.A., Chairman of Committee, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, again calls attention to this subject, pointing out the harm which must follow if ivy is allowed to take possession of a building. "It is true that young ivy is harmless, but people have not the courage to cut it down . . . . . and, as it becomes old, its roots do not give the full nourishment the top requires, so it sends its tentacles into the walls, and lives on the lime in the mortar."

MEMORABILIA MCMXV.

Congress of Archæological Societies, 1915.—The Report of the Earthworks Committee, like most of such issues, is briefer than usual. *Apropos* the training of our new levies, it remarks that "the extent of entrenching, hutting, and other work going on all over the country, often on ground that has never been under tillage, might have been expected to result in many interesting discoveries. So far, no reports of any such finds have come to hand, nor have there been complaints of damage or destruction to ancient earthworks by those engaged on constructing modern ones." But it was during the digging of trenches near Chatham, before the War, that the discovery was made of a colossal prehistoric elephant whose proportions dwarf even those of the American Imperial Mammoth, previously regarded as the largest elephant that ever existed, and was re-constructed on paper by Mr. W. P. Pycraft (Illust. Lond. News, Jan. 8, 1916).

Medmenham.—The Rev. J. E. Field, in "The Myth of the Pent Cuckoo," described a little-known earthwork running parallel with Grim's Dyke across the bend of the Thames from Benson, Oxon, to Medmenham in this county. It terminated at each end in a quadrangular camp on the river, the still existing Danes' Ditches at Medmenham and an entrenchment near the church at Benson, which has now disappeared, though records of it are to be found in local histories, and its site is known.

Burnham Abbey. — A photograph, dated last October, shows the Chapter House fitted up as a chapel. Presumably a new floor has been laid and other drastic alterations made.

Dr. James Berry, one of our Vice-Presidents, whose noble work in Serbia is well known, is reported to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Bucks Country Houses.—The first two numbers of this year's issue of "Country Life" contain admirable pictures of West Wycombe House, Church, and Park, upon which some comments and historical corrections are made by "Sigma" in the *Bucks Herald* of Jan. 15. The north-west view of the house is the best architecturally, and the East Doric Portico is quite satisfactory, but on the south front the two-storied long open colonnades are less pleasing, giving a weak look and suggesting a tropical climate. The ornamentation of the park followed in date that of Stowe, and rather suggests some emulation. Thus we find the "Great Archway," the "Island Temple," "Daphne's Temple," and "Temple of the Four Winds."

The following among the older and more interesting houses in the county have also been illustrated in this favourite paper:—

Chequers Court,	Hall Barn,
Chicheley Hall,	Harleyford,
Chilton,	Hartwell,
Claydon House,	Marlow Place,
Denham Place,	Shardeloes,
Dorton House,	Stowe,
Gayhurst,	Wotton House.

And a notable modern house, Nashdom, Taplow, which serves to show that we have men, not many, who are as capable of producing worthy domestic architecture as they of the past.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Indirectly the War seems to have acted adversely upon St. Paul's in diverting our thoughts and our subscriptions from the mischief to the fabric which has long been in progress and has not yet been stayed. About two years ago an expenditure of £70,000 was estimated to be necessary, not more than half of which had been collected when war broke upon us, and further subscriptions are now needed. The south-west pier, under the dome, on which much has been done, has been reported lately to be showing even graver conditions than were feared before investigation had gone so far. The danger is said to arise not so much from recent settlement as

from the rusting of iron, internal degeneracy, and the very inadequate repairs executed at some earlier period.

The Brandon Flint-Knappers.—The Central News, in correction of a statement it had previously made, stated recently, with an apology, that it was Mr. Robert Field, also a flint-knapper who had died about the end of last year, not Mr. John Snare, and further informs us that the business of flint-knapping is still being carried on in Brandon by Mr. Fred Snare, who is a direct representative of the business which, for many generations, has been practised by his family.

First Great Seal of Charles II.—"The Times" (Oct. 19, 1915) reported the discovery at the Bodleian of this seal, supplying a gap in the series of Great Seals of England—otherwise complete except for the fourth seal of Henry VI. for French affairs. The Royal Seal of Charles I. was captured at Oxford in 1646, and in 1649 Parliament ordered a new Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and the old one to be broken up; but the Prince of Wales, at The Hague, having assumed the title of King of England, provided himself with a Great Seal of his own. Clarendon says this was lost in the defeat at Worcester. The British Museum charter, which was hitherto the sole evidence of its use, is dated Sept. 18, 1649. The seal is in dark yellow wax, and its diameter six inches. A portion of the obverse (where it had been attached by a ribbon) is missing. The obverse shows the King enthroned; on the dexter side a lion supporting a banner of St. George; on the sinister a unicorn gorged and chained, holding a banner of St. Andrew. The reverse shows the King in Roman armour on a prancing horse; in the field the royal arms, encircled with an inscribed Garter; on the other side a double rose ensigned with a crown. Between the horse's legs a lion stands. The legend: Carolus II. Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor.

OBITUARY.

During 1915 the Society lost by death several of its oldest members. Lord Addington was elected so long ago as 1858, and became an honorary member 1909.

Mr. Edward Wilkins, Coroner, died Jan. 22nd, 1915. Elected in 1884, he succeeded Mr. John Williams as Treasurer in 1905.

The Rev. W. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, of St. Albans, died in the same month at the age of 79.

The Rev. J. C. Farmbrough died Sept. 4 at Bournemouth; a student of heraldry and family history, and said to have had a good collection of book-plates, one of the oldest members.

Gurney White Buxton, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.), mobilised on outbreak of the war with the South Midland Mounted Field Ambulance; was sent to Egypt, and thence to Gallipoli, where hardship and fatigue brought on an illness which terminated fatally at sea on Sept. 9, aged 46 years.

The Master of Kinloss (Hon. R. Morgan Grenville), who for a short time was a member of this Society, is also among those who have laid down their lives for their country.

LORD BURNHAM.

By the death of Lord Burnham (January 9, 1916), principal proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," English life, the "Times" remarks, is robbed of a remarkable and vigorous personality. For something like sixty years Lord Burnham filled, always with honour and distinction, a leading position in the world of journalism.

He was spoken of by Mr. J. L. Garvin as "a human, dramatic, cheering force." Matthew Arnold said that the "Daily Telegraph" represented the "rowdy

Philistine" in British life; meaning that it represented all the robustness and vivid patriotism of the middle classes. It was the first daily to be sold at a penny, and it struck a note which pleased and appealed to a large section of the people, although some of its writers were occasionally tripped up for inaccuracy. At its best "it was not only expressing the sentiments of the great army of its readers, but was also speaking with the very voice of Edward Levy Lawson himself. It was his spirit which inspired the paper; his own ideas, his own beliefs and hopes, which inspired and won success for the 'Daily Telegraph.'"

Lord Burnham was born Dec. 28, 1833, the eldest of eight children of J. M. Levy, of 51, Grosvenor Street. His mother was daughter of Godfrey Alexander Cohen. He had a good record at University College School, but was not tempted by the allurement of a University career, but went at once into business. Though not an archæologist, Lord Burnham had been a supporter of our Society since 1893.

Since the above was in type news comes of the death of Sir (George) Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., &c., founder and some time secretary of the Folklore Society. He formerly edited the Antiquary, the Archæological Review and the Folklore Journal. From 1900 to 1914 he held the important office of Clerk to the London County Council. He was author of Primitive Folk-Moots (1880), Ethnology in Folklore (1892), The Making of London (1911), and edited or contributed to many periodical issues. He had a profound knowledge of London and its history, and was I think one of the promoters of the London Topographical Society. No wonder that he was not a contributor to these pages though he was elected to our Society in 1911.

With all his appreciation of and affection for London it was in the peace and old-world picturesqueness of a Buckinghamshire village, Long Crendon, that he sought the retirement—all too brief—which he had so well earned.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

For the Year 1915.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Architectural and Archiæological Society was held at the Museum, Aylesbury, on Tuesday, November 9th. Mr. A. H. Cocks presided, and there were also present—Colonel T. Horwood, Rev. Canon C. O. Phipps, Rev. W. L. Harnett, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bell, Mrs. J. C. Baker, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, Mr. J. Reeves, Dr. W. Bradbrook (hon. secretary), and Mr. C. G. Watkins (hon. treasurer).

Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Dr. James Berry, who is still in Serbia; Professor Myers, engaged in work on the Continent; Mr. P. Legg, engaged at Malta; Mr. Hardinge Tyler, Sir Arthur Liberty, Mr. Pixley, Captain J. C. Baker, Mr. Carter, Rev. F. W. Bennitt, Dr. L. H. West, and Mr. W. Niven, who, as editor of the "Records," wrote that he was willing to serve for another year.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. Bradbrook said that owing to the cessation of activities on the part of the Society there was very little to report. They had unfortunately sustained several losses by death, these including Lord Addington, one of their oldest members, who joined the Society in 1858; the Rev. J. Farmborough, whose membership dated from 1860; the Rev. Tyrwhitt-Drake, of St. Albans; and Mr. E. Wilkins, a member from 1884, and treasurer for some years. One member had met his death in the Gallipoli Peninsula on September 9th, namely, Captain Buxton, of the R.A.M.C. On January 6th the Public Record Commissioners visited Aylesbury and inspected the Society's records and Museum. In February, under the Land Valuation clauses of the Finance Act, the original site value of the Museum was fixed at £240. The Museum buildings were still being used for school purposes.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Mr. Watkins presented the financial statement, which showed that the receipts from the 1st January to date amounted to £267:7:6, and payments to £157:2:9, leaving a balance in hand of £110:4:9. During the year 132 subscriptions had been paid, against 197 for the corresponding period last year. About 78 subscriptions remained unpaid. Eight members (known to be on active service) had not been asked for subscriptions. Including the cost of the forthcoming issue of the volume of Records, the liabilities for the remainder of the year might be estimated at about £65. Outstanding rent (at the rate of £2:15 weekly) would probably bring in £35:15, and it was expected that some of the outstanding subscriptions might be paid. There should therefore be a balance in hand at the end of the year of from £80 to £100. The Treasurer remarked that the letting of the Museum buildings for school purposes had placed the Society in a flourishing position.

On the proposition of Canon PHIPPS, seconded by Dr. BELL, the financial statement was adopted, and thanks accorded Mr. Watkins for his services as treasurer.*

SUSPENSION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. WATKINS said at least eight members had intimated in paying their subscription for the current year that they did not wish to be called upon again for subscriptions during the war. That created the necessity for the meeting to consider the advisability of suspending subscriptions for a year. They might arrange that members for 1915 should remain members for 1916 without payment of further subscription, and those who had paid to cover a period of five years should have that period extended to six years. He felt that as they would not be wanting so much money it might be advisable not to call for subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought it would be a wise thing to forego asking members to subscribe for a year. This was being done by Societies all over the country, and especially so in those Societies that were looked upon more or less as luxuries.

Mr. WATKINS moved that no subscriptions be asked for from members for 1916.

Canon PHIPPS seconded, and it was agreed to.

Dr. BELL spoke in appreciation of the splendid work done by Mr. Hollis as curator, and it was decided to continue the payment of one-third of his salary during his absence on military service.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Dr. BRADBROOK suggested that the precedent af the previous year might be followed, and the whole of the officers and executive were re-elected.

This was agreed to on the proposition of the Rev. W. L. HARNETT, seconded by Mr. REEVES, the appointments being:—President, Earl of Rosebery; Vice-presidents, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Burnham, Lord Boston, Viscount Hambleden, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Buckingham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Sir Arthur Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. James Elliman, Lady Smyth, and Mr. James Berry; Council, Sir Arthur Liberty, Colonel T. Horwood, Messrs. G. Weller, E. L. Reynolds, F. Skull, W. A. Forsyth, G. D. Hardinge Tyler, J. C. E. Bridge, T. Thurlow, F. W. Bennitt, Canon C. O. Phipps, Dr. J. C. Baker, Dr. L. H. West, Colonel J. Day, and Mr. W. Hazell; Hon. Secretary, Dr. W. Bradbrook; Editor of RECORDS, Mr. W. Niven; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. G. Watkins; Auditors, Colonel Horwood and Dr. L. H. West; Delegates to Central Council of Archæological Societies, Mr. A. H. Cocks and Mr. W. Niven; Trustees, Sir John Kederminster Library, Langley Marish, Mr. E. L. Reynolds; Milton Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles, Mr. G. Weller.

Thanks to the Chairman, accorded at the instance of Colonel HORWOOD, concluded the meeting.

This issue of RECORDS has been somewhat postponed at the request of the Council. Bringing down his report to date, the Hon. Secretary adds that our Museum premises are still let to the Governors of the Aylesbury Grammar School, and that the Curator is still absent on military duties. There have been a good many resignations of membership, partly owing to the war. Including eight new members elected in 1915, we now number a little short of 300.

February, 1916.

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* See the later Summary, covering the whole year, on next page.

THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1915

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rent of Museum (used for purposes of Aylesbury Grammar School)	162	5	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS—			
Arrears (5 at 10s.)	2	10	0
Current (9 at 10s. 6d.)	4	14	6
,, (162 at 10s.)	81	0	0
,, (1 at 5s.)		5	0
Commuted (7 at £2)	14	0	0
For 1917 (1 at 10s. 6d.; 4 at 10s.)	2	10	6
DONATIONS—			
Lady Smyth	40	0	0
Mr. Niven	1	5	0
Dr. Bradbrook		15	0
Sale of Records	7	9	6
Balance of Excursion Account	1	15	0
	£318	9	6

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Overdraft				10	7	2
,, Charges (January to June)					3	0
Cheque Book					2	6
Insurance	4	11	0			
Licence		15	0			
				5	6	0
Rates (including Water) and Taxes				6	8	4
Repairs to Buildings				2	1	9
Light and Fuel				40	10	0
Cleaning					8	3
Salary and Wages				43	3	4
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES—						
*Printing and Stationery				52	11	6
Postage				2	18	8
SUNDRIES—						
Lecture Expenses					5	0
Subscription, Archæological Congress				1	0	0
Purchase of Earthworks Reports					12	3
Register of Monumental Inscriptions (refunded by Dr. Bradbrook)					15	0
Balance in hand				151	16	9
				£318	9	6

*Not including Records for 1915.

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) THOS. HORWOOD,
LEONARD H. WEST.

10th February, 1916.

SCHEDULE OF TENTHS AND FIFTEENTHS OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM

in a MS. not dated, but the corresponding Schedule for Oxfordshire is dated 1529.

[By Rev. F. W. Ragg, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., formerly Vicar of Masworth.]

Introduction.

The MS. is at Lincoln in the Episcopal Registry. In the description of the clergy magister is the higher appellation dominus the lower, as in Cambridge class lists to the present day which give to a Bachelor of Arts the title dominus who leaves this behind when he becomes Master of Arts. In the following transcription I have used T for simplicity's sake to represent the abbreviation in the MS. for tenths, which is therein "*quota medietatis*," *i.e.*, tax on the half, and for fifteenths I have used F to represent the MS. "*quota tertie*" (or perhaps *tertiarum*) tax on the third, the symbol for which word is much like the Chemist's symbol for drachm, or a form of the Arabic numeral 3.

The method of settling the amount of tax to be paid seems to have been, as one gathers from the text itself, for incomes greater than £7 to require one-tenth, or, as it is got at, one-fifth of one-half, and in the case of an income of value lower than this, one-fifth of one-third, that is to say, one-fifteenth. Thus in the first entry the Archdeacon pays on £103, 206 shillings or one-tenth of 2,060 shillings; the Curate of Hycham pays on his income of £6 the tax of 8 shillings, arrived at apparently in this way: one-third of £6 is £2, one-fifth of £2 (*i.e.*, 40s.) is 8s. This seems a very roundabout way of getting at results, but the cause is apparently the fossilization of certain processes handed down through generations and inability to start on new lines. From the amounts taxed for payment were deducted the sums paid as procurations and synodals, expenses of repairs, payments to curates and

others when these existed. There are discrepancies in the amounts, some of which are due to uncertainty of reading in the MS.: some to incorrect figures in it and some no doubt to error in transcription. For though I took great care in transcribing, and compared with the MS. a fair copy which I had made when I had a second chance to examine the MS., I cannot claim any more than others to have worked entirely without mistakes. In examining every item, however, it has been possible in the cases of the incumbents, stipendiaries, chaplains, and curates to eliminate most of these and to set forth a fairly accurate schedule. Many of the amounts recur, and therefore the amount of tax recurs. In the case of the Loca Religiosa, where the amounts are much larger and the items of expenditure more varied, this has not been possible, though the effort to eliminate error in these has taken up more time than all the rest of the work. There are still some cases where the attempt failed to succeed. The abbreviation ob is for obolus, *i.e.*, a halfpenny; q is for quadrans, a farthing; other fractions of pence are set down in the nearest to them of these fractions or of three-farthings. Procurations and synodals entered need, I think, no explanation.

The interesting set of entries of incomes of stipendiary priests, whose duties consisted in holding services or saying masses for persons deceased on the thirtieth day after death or burial and on the anniversaries of those days, and I suppose at the principal altar in the churches, gives the following parishes as containing these:—Burnham, Dorney, Iver, Amersham, Beaconsfield, Chesham, Colbrook, Wendover, Great Kimble, Princes Risborough, Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury (3), Wycombe (2), Hughenden, Great Marlow, Swanbourne, Dinton, Nettleden, Waddesdon (paid by incumbent), Hogshaw, Quainton, Stowe, Thornton, Newport (2), Haversham, Hanslope (2), Great Brickhill (apparently paid by rector), Walton, Newton Longueville, Stony Stratford. Besides these were Cantaristæ, priests who had the same functions, but at some special altar or in a chapel in the Parish Church endowed for the purpose; the Masses sung at these were usually for the souls of the endower and his friends (*i.e.*, his belongings). There were these Chantry priests at

Stoke Poges*[1] and Ditton[2] (paid by Burnham Abbey), Chalfont St. Peter, Wycombe[3], Hambledon, Edlesborough[4] and Dagnal[5], Ivinghoe, Waddesdon, Thornton[6] (5), Hanslope[7], and Olney[8].

In the following parishes pensions were paid by the existing incumbents to predecessors:—

Denham,	rector's	income	£20			pension	paid	£6	13	4
Amersham,	vicar's	income	£24	13	4	„	„	£10		
Chesham,	„	„	£13	6	8	„	„	£1		
Chalfont St. Giles,	„	„	£20			„	„	£4		
Haddenham,	„	„	£14			„	„	£8		
Mentmore,	„	„	£7			„	„	£1		
Waddesdon (moiety),	„	„	£14			„	„	£4		
Rowston (Rowsham),	„	„	£6			„	„	£2	13	4

There seems to be no ratio between the income of the living in these cases and the payment made, and therefore the arrangement was probably only a private one between the two persons concerned.

Pensions were also paid to Abbeys, Priories, etc. These were practically perpetual first charges on the incomes of the livings. I need not here, I think, give the list of the Monastic foundations separately from the text.

A French priest held Milton Keynes, and as an alien he is taxed not on the *medietas* (the half), but on the whole of his income, and therefore paid a double amount. In the entry the half was first written and then erased, and the whole made the base of taxation.

The number of parishes which had assistant curates is surprising: Burnham, Eitcham, Farnham, Datchet, Wyrardsbury, Horton, Iver, Chalfont St. Peter, Chalfont St. Giles, Amersham, Penn, Beaconsfield, Isenhampstead Cheney, Chesham "Owborn," Donnington, Aston Clinton, Hartwel[1], Ellesborough, Aylesbury, Dorton, Wycomb, Hambledon, Wooburn, Drayton Parslow, Cheddington, Hardwick (?), Great Horwood, Masworth, Edlesborough (?), Cublington, Hawridge, Dinton, Ivinghoe, Quainton, North Marston, Pitchcot, Shobyngton, Ickford, Over

* In these parishes were the following chantries:—

1 The Molyns chantry. 2 Ditton's chantry. 3 Charnells and the Bower. 4 St. Mary's. 5 Spigurnell. 6 St. Mary's. 7 One founded by Thurston Keswick which had no separate chapel. 8 Bassett chantry, afterwards called Warwick. These were possibly the chantries concerned.

Winchendon, Fleet Marston, Ludgershall, Grendon Underwood, Middle Claydon, Akeley, Tingewick, Adstock, Padbury (?), Thornton, Newport, Hanslope, Marsh, Edgecot, Turweston, Bletchley, Simpson, Great Brickhill, Woughton, Great Linford, Calverton, Emberton, Sherington, Crawley, Broughton, Wavendon "Curatus rector" (?), Little Brickhill, Stoke Hammond.

Twenty parishes were held by what used to be called perpetual Curates; these have since been turned into incumbencies under the general appellation of vicarages. They were, in the Lincoln Diocese, those benefices which did not come under the arrangements made by Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, to ensure vicarial endowment when the advowsons were granted to Monasteries by the Manorial owners, as recorded in the Liber Antiquus; the gift to Monasteries of these was not in the process of being carried out in that Bishop's time, and was either completed earlier or was carried out later. In the Archdeaconry of Buckingham these were Cuddington, Edisford, Pitstone, Linslade, Crendon, Brill, Borstall, Ashendon, Dorton, Wotton Underwood, Nether Winchendon, Hogshaw, Chearsley, Chilton, Barton, Chetwode, Twyford, Castlethorpe, Weston "Brackfield" (in Lavendon), Hillesden, Checkley Hardmead, and Wavendon.

Of these, Hardmead occurs as a benefice in a Valor Ecclesiasticus which I acquired from the Phillips MSS., the date of which is probably 1546. The reason of its being so given is not obvious. But of the others, Pitstone belonged to Ashridge Priory, Linslade to Chicksand Nunnery, Crendon to Notley Abbey, Brill and Borstall to St. Frideswide, Ashendon to Notley, Dorton to [ ], Wotton Underwood to St. Gregory's Priory, granted 28 Henry VIII. in exchange for estates belonging to the Archbishop (Groves Alienated Tithes), Nether Winchendon to Notley Abbey, Castlethorp to Newark College, Weston (under Olney) to Sion Nunnery, Brayfield (under Lavendon) to Lavendon Abbey, Hillesden to Notley Abbey.

ARCHIDIACONATUS BUCKS.

Burnham Decanatus.

	Magister doctor Taylor Archidiaconus Buck. de claro	ciii li.	T x li. vi s.
Burnham	Magr Jacobus Malett, Vicarius de claro	xvi li.	T xviii s.
	In reparacionibus cancelli	xx s.	
	dominus Wills Gegge curatus moratur in insula Vecta		
	dominus Wills Battmansey curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dominus Johes Studate stipendiarius	vi li.	F viii s.
	dominus Tho Hochynson capellanus in prioratu.	vi li iii s. iiii d.	F viii s. ii d. ob.
Hycham	dominus Ricus Henyngton, rector	vii li.	T viii s.
	Inde solvit curato	vi li.	
	dns Robertus Smythe, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Taplowe	dns Michaell Mabson rector	x li.	T vii s. ix d. q.
	Inde solvit in pens. procur. et sinod.	x s vii d. ob. q.	
	pro reparacionibus	vi s.	
Dorney	Magr Wills Bolte, vicar.	viii li. xiii s. iiiid.	T xvi s. ii d.
	Inde solvit pro sinodalibus	iii s.	
	Item pro reparacionibus	vi s. viii d.	
	dns Tho Bucks stipendiarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Upton	dns Michaelis Brykylbanke vicarius	vi, li.	F vii s. x d.
	Inde solvit pro sinodalibus	iii s.	
Stoke bogies	dns Robertus Taylour vicar	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. vi d.
	Inde pro reparacionibus	xvi d.	
	Inde pro sinodalibus	iii s.	
	dns Gilbertus Gilbert, cantarista	vi li.	F viii s.
Dytton	dns Edmnds Bromeley, cantarista (mortuus)	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Wills Dudley cantarista ibidem	iiii li. x s.	F vi s.
Ffarnham	dns Rogs Thurley, rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxvi s. viii d.
	dns Rob'tus Wade curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Dachett	dns Hugo Gifford vicarius	x li. xiii s. iiii d.	T ix s. iiii d.
	Inde solvit curato subscripto	vi li.	
	dns Wills Barton curatus	vi li.	F viii s.

Wirardsbury	dns Wills Hand vicarius	xi li.	T xx s. iii d. q
	Inde pro procurat. et sinod.	x s.	
	In reparacionibus	vi s. viii d.	
	dns Jacobus Leyward curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Parnellus Smythe capellanus Magistri Stonor	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Horton	Magr Jacobus Blithe rector	xxiii li.	T xxxi s. vii d.
	Inde sacerdoti	vi li.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinodal.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	In reparacionibus	xiii s. iiii d.	
	dns Robertus John' curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Yver	dns Ric. Clarke vicar. in pecuniis	xiii li vi s. viiid.	T xiii s. iiii d.
	Inde solvit curato	vi li. xiii s. iiiid.	
	dns Will' Manster, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Will' Rowell, stipendiarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Denham	Magr Thomas Walesey, rector	xx li.	T xxiiii s. vii d. ob.
	Inde solvit magr Joh' Daunporte rectori de Flamsted predecessori suo pro pensione	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item pro procurat. & sinodal.	x s. viid. ob. q.	
	In reparacionibus	x s.	
	dns [ ] capellanus Magri Micloo	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
	* taxatus supra Flamsted		
(crossed through, as if for erasement).	Johes Davenpurth pensionarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	ds capellanus magri Micloo	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Chalfnt Sti Petri	dns Franciscus Pollard Vicar, de claro	v li.	F vi s. viii d.
	dns Robertus Semer curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Thomas Loncashire cantarista	vi li.	F viii s.
Agmondesham	Magr Robtus Flemyng rector	xxxiiii li. xiii s. iiii d.	T xlvi s. iii d.
	Inde solvit in pensione Magro Gilbert	x li.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	

	Item pro reparacionibus	xx s.	
	‡ pensionarius Magr Gilbert	x li.	T xx s.
	dns Tho. Alam, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiiid.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Ricus Jenyn, stipendiarius	v(i) li. vi s. viiid.	F viii s. v d. q.
Pen	Magr Tho Bayly vicar	ix li.	T viii s.
	Inde solvit curato	v li.	
	dns Tho Porter, curatus	v li.	F vi s. viii d.
Beconsffeld	dns Allexr Palmer, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Jacobs Lorymer, stipendiarius	iiii li. xiii s. iiii d.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Istenamstede	Magr Robtus Leeff, rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xiiii s. xi d.
Cheyney	Inde solvit curato	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Item pro procuration. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Wills Bayly, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Chesham Leicester	dns Christoferus Rudd vicar.	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxiiii s. vi d.
	Item solvit pro pensione Magr Christofero Plummer	xx s.	
	Item pro sinodal.	xviii d.	
	Mag. Christoferus Plummer pensionar.	xx s.	F xiv d.
	dns Ricus Bold' stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Chesham	dns Jo Slow vicar	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xii s. ii d. q.
Owborn	Inde solvit pro sinodal.	xviii d.	
	Item solvit curato	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item in reparacionibus	x s.	
	dns Rics Grace, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Wexham	dns Johes Fisher rector	vi li.	F vi s. iiii d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Hodgeley	dns Johes Allerdall rector	vi li.	F vii s. vi d.
	Inde in reparacionibus ut per billam	vi s. viii d.	
Fulmer Capella	dns Tho Godridge, capellanus	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Latimers Capella	dns Wills Rodisham capellanus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Langley Bois, Capella	dns Ricus Slater, capellanus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Colbrok Capella	dns Johes Hart capellanus	vi li.	F vii s. ix d.
	Inde in reparacionibus	v s.	
	dns Robtus Bond stipendiarius	vi li.	F viii s.
Eton. Colleg.	prepositus et socii collegii de Eton		

Chalfont St. Egidii	Mag. Ricus Mabot, rector	xx li.	T xlv s. ob. q.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti	vi li.	
	Inde pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Idem est rector de Billyng parva in Archidiaconatu Northampt.	xii li.	
	Inde solvit Johi Allexr predecessori suo modo vicario de Evesham, pension.	iiii li.	
	Item curato ibidem	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Idem est rector Sti Gregorii Northampt. nunquam recipit fructus ibidem nisi in die Ste Crucis	xx s.	
	Magr Johes Cokis defunctus fuit ultimus rector ibidem		
	Idem est vicar. de Sheriborn, de claro	v li.	
	Idem est prebend. in Thorngat Lincoln	viii s.	

DECANATUS DE WENDOVER.

Wendover	dns Wills Everton vicarius.	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxiiiis. viid. q
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinodal.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Inde reparacionibus	x [ ]	
	dns Robertus Kyng, stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Donyngton	Magr Robertus More vicarius	x li.	T vi s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod	x s. viid. ob. q.	
	Inde solvit curato infra scripto	vi li.	
	dns Tho. Myles, curatus	vi li.	[F viii s.]
Hadnam	dns Robtus Wylkinson, vicarius	xiiii li.	T xi s. iii d. ob.
	Inde solvit dno Johi Stafford predecessori suo jam manenti in Cestria, pro pensione	viii li.	
	Item pro sinodal.	iii s.	
	Item in reparacionibus	v s.	
	dns Johes Stafford pensionarius de Hadnam	viii li.	T xvi s.
Stone	Magr Robtus Harrys vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.

Hartwell	dns Tho Radishe, rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T v s. ii d. q.
	Inde pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d.	
	In reparacionibus	iiii s.	
	Et solvit duobus presbyteris	x li.	
	dns Rainoldus Chadderton curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Aston Clynton	dns Wills Bigot	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
	Magr Tho Jakman, rector	xviii li.	T xxii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit curato inscripto	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Inde pro procurationibus et sinodal.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item in reparacionibus ut patet per billam	xiiii s. iiii d.	
Weston Tervyll	dns Tho Sheperd, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	Magr Johes Lathbury rector	xx li.	T xxxvii s. vii d.
	Inde solvit pro procur. et sin.	x s. vi d. ob. q.	
Myssenden Magna	Item pro reparacionibus	xiii s. iiii d.	
	dns Tho. Loveram vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob
Myssenden Parva	dns Tho. Raa vicarius	x li. xiii s. iiii d.	T xx s. vi d.
	Inde solvit pro sinodal.	iii s.	
Hulcot	Item pro reparacionibus	v s.	
	dns Tho Ryley rector	viii li.	T xiii s. viii d.
	Inde pro procurationib. et sin.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	pro reparacionib. ut per billam	vi s.	
Ellysborch	Magr Nichs Kynnersley rector	x li.	T vi s. xi d.
	Inde sacerdoti	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item reparacionib.	vi s. viii d.	
	dns Rob'tus Fellow curatus	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	F vii s. vi d. ob.
Kymbel Magna	dns Wills Legingham vicarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vi s. x d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro sinodalib.	iii s.	
	dns Henricus Champyn stipendiarius	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Kymbele Parva	dns Wills Marsh rector	v li.	F v s xi d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro sinod. et procurat.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Rysborough principis	dns Georgius Jascelyn, vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob
	dns Wills Tyrrell stipendiarius	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	F vii s. vi d. ob.

Bledlowe	dns Wills'Hern vicarius	x li.	T xviii s. iii d.
	Inde solvit pro procurationib. et sin.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item reparacionibus	vi s. viii d.	
Hampden Magna	dns Jacobus Unwyn rector	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F vi s. x d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et synod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item pro reparacionib.	vi s. viii d.	
Horsyngdon	dns Rogs Scot, rector	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vi s. vi d. ob
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sin.	viii s. iiii d.	
Codyngton	dns Karolus Ryley curatus	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Stoke Manfeld	dns Carolus Gawdrey stipendiar.	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Aylesbury	Magr Brianus Higdon prebendarius		
	Magr Nichl. Myles, vicarius; de claro	xvii li.	T xxxiiii s.
	dns Edmundus Haltman curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. ob.
	Magr Wills Agard stipendiarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s x d.
	dns Rob'tus Burse stipendiarius	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Tho Stanley	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Aylesbury	dns Tho Dyxson stipendiarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Mylo Garnet	vi li.	F viii s.
Burton cum membris	dns Tho Watson, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Wills Bukley, capellanus domini		
	Roberti Lee militis	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Byrton	Magr Tho Jakman, vicarius	viii li.	T v s. iiii d.
	Inde solvit capellano ibidem suprascripto	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Item pro reparacionibus ut per billam apparet	[ ]	
Chollysbury	(dns) Tho Istuton, rector	iii li. vi s. viii d.	F iiii s. v d. q
Aylesbury	Magr Brianus Higdon prebendarius	xlvi li.	
	Inde solvit vicario chorali Lincoln	xl s.	
	Item ecclesie Lincoln. in decimis Septenni.	v li.	
	Item choristis	iii s. ii d.	
	Item diacono	ii s.	
	Item in reparacionibus	xx s.	
	Summa devidenda	xxxvii li. xiiii s. x d.	T iii li. xv s. vi d.
Welton	Magr Franklyn prebendarius ibidem	xx li.	T xl s.

DECANATUS DE WYCOM.

Wycom	Magr Jacob. Malet custos capelle libere ibidem	x li. vi s viii d.	T [ ] iii s. i d. q.
	Magr Rolandus Messenger, vicarius	xxiiii li.	T xli s. ob.
	Inde petit allocari ut in billa pro reparacionibus	xiii s. iiii d.	
	In sinodal.	iii s.	
	In pensione soluta magistro Hayward	viii s. iiii d.	
	dns Tho. Molle cantarista	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Ricardus Watson, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Johes Blak stipendiarius	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Georgius Oxspryng	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Wills Trew magister hospitalis Sti Johannis	viii li.	T xvi s
	Inde solvit pro reparacionibus ut per billam	———	———
	dns Edmundus Clark stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Saunderton	Magr Johes Gryffyth, rector	xiii li vi s. viii d.	T xxv s. i d.
	Inde solvit pro sinodal. et procur.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item pro reparacionibus ut per billam	v s.	
Haveryngdon als West Wycombe infra.	dns Rob Kyng, vicar.	xii li.	
Radnage	dns Cristoferus Gibson, rector	viii li.	T xiii s. i d.
	Inde solvit dno Sti Johis pro pensione	xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item pro reparacionibus ut in billa	v s.	
	Item pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Bradenam	dns Wills Waterson, rector.	v li. vi s viii d.	F vi s. vi d. ob q.
	Inde solvit pro sinod.	iii s.	
	Item in reparacionibus	v s.	
West Wicomb	dns Robs Kinge, vicarius ibidem [val]	xii li.	T xxii s. iii d. q.
	Inde in sinod. et procur.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Inde in reparacionibus	vi s. viii d.	
Huchenden	dns Johes Clerke stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	Magr Wills Keyton vicarius	viii li.	T xv s. viii d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro sinodalib	iii s.	

Marlo. Magna	dns [ ] vicarius		
	Rectores et proprietarii illius pro portione Vicarii		
	dns Ricardus Edmunds stipendiarius	vi li	F v s. viii d.
	Inde petit repar. ut in billa	xvi s.	
	Item quietum redditum domino regi	xviii s. x d.	
Marlow parva	dns Henricus Okis vicarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Johes Mason capellanus. mon'*	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Medmenham	dns Henricus Bee vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. iii d.
	Inde solvit pro sinodal.	iii s.	
	Item pro reparacionibus ut per billam	vi s. viii d.	
Hameldon	Magr Lanceletus Claxton rector	xxvi li	T xxxvi s.
	Inde solvit curato	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinod	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item pro reparacionibus	xvi s.	
	dns Jacobs Doket, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns David Algill, cantarista	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s i d. q.
Turfeld	dns Wmus Compton, vicarius	xiiii li.	T xxii s. xi d. ob.
	Inde solvit abbati Sti Albani pro pensione	xxxiii s iiii d.	
	Item pro procurationib. et sinodal.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item pro reparacionibus	vi s viiid.	
Tynghurst	dns Rogs Travers, rector	vi li.	F vii s. vii d.
	Inde solvit pro procur. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Falley	dns Tho Parkyn, rector	x li.	T [x]viii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro. procur. et sinod	x s. viii d.	
Edisford	dns Laurencius Cowborn, curatus	v li.	F vi s. viii d.
Woubon	dns Tho. Dakyn, vicarius	xii li.	T x s. ii d.
	Inde solvit curato	vi li. xiii s. iiii d	
	Item pro reparacionibus	v s.	
	dns Lanceletus Lodge, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob

* Possibly for monasterii.

DECANATUS DE MORESLEY.

Moresley	dns Johes Clayton, rector	xi li.	T xviii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit procurationes et sinodales	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Inde solvit Prioresse Noneeton pro pensione	xx s.	
Swanborn	dns Johes Blott, vicarius	x[i]i li.	T xix s. viii d. ob.
	Inde in sinodal.	iii s.	
	dns Johes Chilton, stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s i d. q.
Drayton Parslow	dns Robtus Whytyngton, rector	xii li.	T xii s. iii d. ob.
	Inde solvit curato	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Item sinodales et procuraciones	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Georgius Waryng, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Wyngrave	dns Jacobus Ransen, vicarius	x li.	T xviii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Pytteleshorn	dns Rogerus Bradshaw, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d	F vii s. i d. q.
Chetyngton	Mag Jacobus Clark, rector, habet annuatim ibidem de claro	x li.	T xviii s. xi d
	Inde solvit in sinod. et procura.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Wills Holywell, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Grove	dns Johes Hevet, rector	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Mentmore	dns Johes Wigge, vicar recipit annuatim	vii li.	F vii s. x d. ob. q.
	Inde solvit pensionen dno Willo Walton ultimo incumbento	xx s.	
	pro sinodalib.	iii s.	
	dns Wills Walton pensionarius, ex billa collectoris	xx s	F xvi d.
Slapton	dns Tho Knyghton, rector, valet annuatim	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxv s. vii d.
	Inde solvit pro procurationib. et sinodal.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Hardwyke	Magr Tho. Chauntewell, rector	xxx li.	T l s. xi d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit sacerdoti manenti apud serwyghoo viz Edwardo Cotts	iiii li.	
Horwode magna	Magr Andreas Bensted, rector, de claro	x li. x iii s iiii d	T xxi s. iiii d.
	Johes Bramold, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
	Executores ultimi vicarii	viii li.	T xvi s.

Whaddon	dns Johes Simson	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Alanus Watson capellanus domini Pigott	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Masseworth (resignavit)	Mag Thomas Canner, rector	x li	T viii s. iii d. ob.
	Inde solvit curato	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Et pro procurationibus et sinodal.	x s. vii d. ob q.	
	dns Thomas Feld curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Edlesboroghe	dns Rics Kylbell, vicarius, noviter institutus nichil adhuc recipit de beneficio suo pro salario suo anno elapso	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Johes Coke	iiii li. xiiis. iiii d.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
	dns Johes Hunt, cantarista	vii li.	F ix s. iiii d.
Dagnall	dns Wills Maister, cantarista	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Coblyngton	dns Johes Bekiswyk, rector	x li [x]iii s. iiii d.	T viii s. vii d. ob.
	Inde solvit	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit sacerdoti subscripto	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	dns Johes Adley, curatus	v li vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Hawrige	dns Christopherus Michel, rector, de claro	iii li. vi s. viii d	F iiii s. v d. q.
	dns Wills Clark, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Kyrslow et Ovynge	dns Tho Richardson, rector, recipit ibidem	iii li.	
	Idem est rector de Ovyng et habet ibidem	vii li.	T xviii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurationib. et sinodal	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Drayton Becham	dns Tho. Hill, rector,	xii li.	T xxii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob q.	
Hoggeston	dns Edmundus Lacy, rector, de claro.	xii li.	T xxiiii s.
Whitchurch	dns Robtus Palmer, vicarius	viii li.	T xiiii s.
	Inde in reparacionibus	xx s.	
Dynton	dns Wills Stratton, stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	Inde solvit in sinod. et procurat.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Ricus Alyway, rector	ix li.	T vi s. iii d.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viii d	
	dns Rogerus Fawcet, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d	F vii s. i d. q.
Sulbury	dns Percivellus Dunwall, vicarius	viii li.	T xvi s.

Stukeley	dns Wills Yerdley, vicarius	x li.	T xviii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro sinod. et procur.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Lynchelede	dns Robtus Pereson curatus canonicus	liii s. iiii d.	F iii s. vi d. ob.
Ivinggo	Magr Tho Wodemancy, vicarius	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xiiii s. x d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. viii d	
	Item sacerdoti	v li. vi s. v iiid.	
	dns Wills Dalton prius non taxatus	vii li.	F ix s. iiii d.
	dns Edwardus Marshe, cantarista	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Johes Attewell, curatus.	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Wing	dns Johes Clark, vicarius	xix li. vi s. viii d.	T xxxvii s. vii d.
	Inde solvit pro procurationib et sinod	x s. vii d. ob q.	
Nettylden	dns Rics London, stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Petrus Haller, curat.	vi li. vi s. viii d. T vii s. i d. q.	
Snellyshall	Prior et conventus ibidem habent in spiritualibus	iii li. vi s. viii d.	
	In temporalibus pro dominicalibus	xviii li.	T xxiiii s. iii d. ob.
	Inde solvunt domino Pape pro sinodal. et procurationibus	vii s.	
	Abbati de Owborn	xlii s.	
	*In q medietatis redditibus	xiii s.	
	In reparacionibus necessariis	liii s. iiii d.	
	In visitacione Episcopi hoc anno	iii li vi s. viii d.	

DECANATUS DE WADDESDON.

Waddisdon	dns Hugo Bristow, rector prime porcionis	xiiii li.	T xxvi s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Robertus Lee, rector secunde porcionis	xiiii li.	T viii s.
	Inde solvit domino Hugoni Stell jam manenti apud Bucks	vi li.	
	Item in pensione de Nicolas Maynwaringe	iiii li.	
	dns Nicolaus Mainwaryng pensionarius ibidem	iiii li.	F v s. iiii d.

* *i.e.* quietis, quit rents of a moiety not specified.

	dns Ricus' Huntington, rector tercie porcionis	xiiii li.	T xvii s. iiii d.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti subscripto	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	dns Wills Barlour stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	Magr Gilbertus Greffry cantarista	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Rogerus Blak.	vi li.	F viii s.
Quaynton	dns Ricus Sutteler, rector	xxix li. vi s. viiid.	T xl s. vii d. [? xlv s. vii d.]
	Inde solvit domine Robto Kylner curato	vi li.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Robertus Kylner	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Johes Ranson, stipendiarius	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
Marston borialis	Magr Tho. Moreton vicarius in pecuniis	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xvi s.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti subscripto	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	dns Christoferus Storke	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Pichcotte	dns Rogerus Lyncer, rector	x li.	T viii s. iii d.
	Inde curato	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	In sinodalib et procurat.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Wills Rist, curatus ibidem	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Crendon	dns Wills Walkar, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Okeley	dns Johes Clark, vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. ob. q.
Brehill	dns Wills Morceker, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Borstall et Warpesgrave	dns Johes Newenton, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	vii s. i d. q.
	Idem est rector Warpesgrave in Archidiaconatu Oxon. et habet ibidem	xlvi s. viii d.	(erased)
Schobendon	dns Johes Kelle, vicarius	viii li.	T v s. iiii d.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viiid.	
	dns Wills Marsh curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Hykford	dns Tho Smyth, rector	xi li. vi s. viii d.	T viii s. iii d. q.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Et solvit pensionem rectori de Mershe	xxvi s. viii d.	
	Et pro procurationib. et sinodalib.	x s. viid. ob. q.	
	dnus Tho Boner, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Wormenall	dns Tho Oxeford, vicarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.

Over Wynchenden	dns Joh. Wyndilbury in pecuniis	viii li.	T iii s. viii d. ob.
	Inde solvit in sinodal	iii s.	
	Item solvit domino Georgio curato subscripto	vi li.	
	[The curate's assessment is wanting.]		
Flet Merston	dns Rob'tus Hewens, rector	x li.	T xvi s. iii d.
	Inde solvit abbati de Tame pro pensione	xxvi s. viii d.	
	Item pro procuracionibus et sinodal	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
solut apud Wytney decantu de Wytney. Archid Oxon.	dns Johes Thorall curatus quondam moratur in Aryngdon *	vi li.	F viii s. [solut.]
Ashenden	dns Joh Craston curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Wills Clifton curatus	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. vi d. ob.
Ludgershall	Magr Johes Mableston de claro	xii li.	T xxiiii s.
	dns Patricius Long, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Dorton	dns Rob'tus Tailor, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Wotteton underwode	dns Tho Barnes curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Aston Sandford	dns Christoferus Walker, rector	viii li.	T xiii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procur. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Kyngishey	dns Wills Rydyng, vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. viii d.
	Item solvit pro sinodalib	iii s.	
Nether Wynchenden	dns Ricus Aly, curatus	v li xiii s. iiii d.	F vii s. v(i) d. ob
Grendon Underwod	dns Ricus Huntley, rector, de claro	x li.	T xx s.
	dns Tho. Rosse, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Medyl Claydon	dns Wills Brodehed, rector	viii li.	T xiiii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Raynoldus Shipley, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Est Claydon	dns Johes Becke, vicarius	vi li.	F viis. ixd. ob. q.
	Inde solvit pro sinodalibus	iii s.	

* Probably for Faryngdon.

Hoggishaw	dns Christoferus Capenhurst, curatus	iiii li. vi s. viii d.	F v s. viii d.
	dns Wills Brampton, stipendiarius	iiii li. vi s. viii d.	F v s. viii d.
Charresley Chilton	dns Wills Canon, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii li. i d. q.
	dns Edwardus Borstall, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Ilmer	dns Jacobus Whytyngton, vicarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	Inde solvit pro procurationibus Archidiaconi	(wanting)	
Notteley	Abbas et conventus ibidem habent in spiritualibus	cc li. lx s.	T xxviii li. v s.
crossed through in MS.	In temporalibus et dominicalibus	cxliii li.	
	Inde solvunt domino Pape, episcopo Archidiacono, et stipend. presbiterorum	xlvi li. xiii s. xd. ob.	
	In reparacionibus	xx li.	
	In corrodiis	xv li.	
	In annuitatibus et porcionibus et quietis redditibus	x li. v d.	
	In feodis	xix li. v s. iiii d.	
	Summa dividenda	* cclxxxiii li. ix s. ix d. ob.	

DECANATUS BUCKS.

Kaversfeld	firmarius dns Tho Cowherd, vicarius	vi li.	F vii s. vi d. ob.
	Inde in reparacionibus	vi s. viii d.	
Foscotte	dns Jacobus Walton, rector	vii li.	F viii s. vii d. ob (erased).
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Marshe	dns Johes Hawkisford, rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxix s. iiii d.
	Idem habet pensionem de rectore de Hykeford	xxvi s. viii d.	
	dns Tho Edwards, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Preston	dns Ricardus Underwood, rector	xii li.	T xxii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procuration. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	

* I make the summa dividenda £234 15s. 10½d. T should be £28 6s. 11¾d., assuming the summa dividenda correct as given in the MS. Compare this with the revenues of Notley given later under Loca religiosa.

Agecott	dns Johes Mann, rector	xii li. x s.	T x s. xi d.
	In procurat. et sinod.	x s. viii d.	
	Item in annua pensione soluta Collegio Novo Oxon:	vi s. viii d.	
	Item curato	vi li.	
	*Item reparacionibus	iii s. iiii d.	
	dns Clark curatus de Agecott	vi li.	F viii s.
Turweston	Magr Tho. Hall, rector, de claro	xiii li.	T xii s. xi d.
	Inde solvit curato	vi li.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Johes Winterborn	vi li.	F viii s.
Addyngton	Magr Wills Hall	x li. xiii s. iiii d.	T xvi s. iii d. q.
	Inde solvit pro porcione domino sti Johannis	xl s.	
	pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Thornborow	dns Johes Skynner, vicarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vi s. vi d.
	Inde solvit pro sinodalib.	iii s.	
Steple Cladon	Magr Johes Stapleford, vicarius	viii li.	T xv s. vii d. ob.
	Item solvit pro sinodal.	iii s.	
Shalleston	dns Johes Everton rector, defunctus	viii li.	T xiiii s. xi d. q
(mortuus est)	vocentur executores inde sol . .		
	In solut. pro procur. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Hillesden	dns Johes Raynold, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Bechampton	dns Wills Harshaw, rector	xiii li.	T xxiv s. viiid. ob.
	Inde solvit episcopo Lincoln pro pensione	ii s.	
	Item solvit pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Water Stratford	dns Johes Oulle, rector	viii li.	T xiiii s. ob.
	Item solvit pro pensione Abbati Osney	vi s. viii d.	
	Item solvit Archidiacono Lincoln. prebendario Buck.	ii s. vi d.	
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Lekhamsted	Magr Rob. Aschecombe, rector, de claro	xii li.	T xxiiii s.
	dns Ric. Legate	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	T vii s. vi d. ob.

*Placed in MS. thus below the Turweston entry.

Tyngewyk	Magr Tho. Maket, rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xi s. iii d. q.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit curato	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item reparacionibus	x s.	
	dns Gilbert Fowler, curatus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Addestoke	Magr Nichs Knyght, rector	xiiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xvi s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Inde sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	dns Nichs Nelson, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Twyford	dns Johes Barnes, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Padbury	dns Ricus Alway vicarius, de claro	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Henricus Stubbes r(ecipit)	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Stow	Magr Ricus Halley, vicarius	x li.	T xix s. ix d. q.
	Inde solvit pro sinodal.	iii s.	
	dns Wills Warde stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Thornton	dns Thomas Rogeres, rector	xii li.	T xxii s. ix d. ob.
	In reparacionibus necessariis	xii s.	
	dns Wills Clode cantarista nuper defunctus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Johes Hill, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Wills Abbot, cantarista	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
Radecliff	Magr Johes Dere, rector	viii li.	T xiii s. v d.
	Inde solvit ecclesie de Bucks	v s.	
	Item Abbati de Oseney pro pensione	x s.	
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Barton	dns Michaell Bone, curatus	iiii li. vi s. viii d.	F v s. viii d.
Lyllyngston	dns Edwardus Crankewall, rector	viii li. ii s.	T xv s. i d. ob.
	Inde solvit ecc' pro procurat.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Tho Wodecroft, capellanus Magistri Dorell	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Chetwod	dns Wills Watson, curatus	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.

Akeley	Mag Johes Hart, rector	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	Inde solvit curato	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Inde solvit pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Edmundus Aston, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Morton	Magr Tho Fox rector	x li.	T xix s. viiid. ob. q.
(mortuus est)	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
P. Buck.	Magr Wills Smyth prebend. val.		T xxxiiii li. xi d.
i.e. prebend.	Archidiaconat. Linc.	cccxxvii li. ix d.	
The entry is crossed out as if for erasing.	Idem est prebend. de Sutton.	cxxiiii li.	
	Idem solvit in prestacionib. porcion. et sin	lxx li. vi s. viii d.	
	Item solvit ecclesie Lincoln.	vii li. xvii s. vi d.	
	Item solvit pro reparacionibus	vii li. x s. viii d.	
	Item solvit in feodis	xxiii li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	summa devidenda	cccxl li. xii s. viid.	
	dns Wills Ellis, cantarista	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Simon Lamborn, cantarista	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Tho Cooke nuperrime cantarista	iiii li.	F v s. iiii d.
	dns Johes Rawlyns stipendiarius	vi li.	F viii s.
	dno Radulphus Baldel	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob.
	dns Rogerus [ ] senescallus prebendarii	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Hugo Sale stipendiarius	vi li.	F viii s.
Westbury	Magr Johes Rees vicarius taxatus apud Towcester		

DECANATUS DE NEWPORT.

Newport	dns Johes Blaket vicarius in pecuniis	x li.	T xx s.
	dns Edwardus Champion magister hospitalis ibidem	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Wills ap Richard, curatus	xl s.	F ii s. viii d.
	dns Tho. Booth, stipendiarius	iiii li.	F v s. iiii d.
	dns Johes Hodgekyn, stipendiarius	xxx s.	F ii s.
Gottehurst	dns Johes Wood, rector	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vi s. v d. q.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	

Haversham	dns Johes Claymond, rector	xx li.	T xxxix s.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Jacobus Massy, stipendiarius	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vii s. i d. ob.
Hanslape	Magr Galfridus Wryen, rector	xxvi li. xiiis. iiiid.	T liii s. iiii d.
	dns Wills Ingemasthorp, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Tho Whittelsey, stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Hugo Wryen cantarista	vi li. xii s. viii d.	F viii s. ix d. q.
	Inde solvit in reparacionibus	xiii s. iiii d.	
	dns Ancorus Cartar, stipendiarius	iiii li. vi s. viii d.	F v s. viii d.
Castilthorpe capella	dns Wills Castell curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Rowston	dns Johes Holden vicarius	vi li.	F iiii s. v d. q.
	Inde solvit predecessori suo pro pensione	liii s. iiii d.	
	dns Ricardus Frewode pensionarius (ex shedula collectoris)	liii s. iiii d.	F iii s. vi d. ob.
Olney "cantaria pauperia"	dns Johes Thredked vicarius in pecuniis	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxvi s. viii d.
	Item solvit in reparacionibus	xiii s. iiii d.	
	dns Wills Androw cantarista	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F iiii s. x d. ob.
	Inde in quietis redditibus regi	vi s. viii d.	
Weston capella	dns Christoferus Giles, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Mulsoe	Magr Johes Crosse rector	xiii li.	T x s. v d. ob.
	Inde solvit in procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item domino Humfredo Plumton curato	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item Abbatisse de Elnestow pro porcione	xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item in reparacione cancelli	xiii s. iiiid.	
	dns Humfredus Plumton, curatus ibidem recipit	v li. xiiis. iiii d.	F vii s. vi d. ob.
Lavenden	dns Johes Kyrkby vicarius	vi li.	F v s. x d.
	Inde solvit abbati de Lavendon in pensione annua	xxvi s. viii d.	

Bracfeld capella	dns Jacobus Bramesford curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Newenton Blessuvile	dns Ricus Reper recipit	ix li.	T xiiii s. viii d. ob. q.
	Inde solvit in porcione rectori de Clifton	xii s.	
	Item pro procur. et sinod	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item in reparacionibus	x s.	
Clifton Raynes	dns Ricus Ellis, rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxiiii s. iii d. ob.
	In procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	In reparacionibus	xiii s. iiii d.	
Emberton	Magr Wills Atkinson, rector	xii li.	T xxiiii s.
	dns Hugo Lidington, curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
Fylgrave	dns Ric Egishawe, rector	vi li. xi s. viii d.	F vii s. ob. q.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	In reparacionibus	v s.	
	Item in pensione priorisse de La Pre	x s.	
Tydryng-ham	dns Ricus Edmundes rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xxv s. xi d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Sheryngton	Magr Robertus Kyncotte, rector	xx li.	T xxvi s. vi d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Inde solvit sacerdoti subscripto	vi li.	
Chechille	dns Edwardus Skinner curatus	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Henricus Aston vicarius	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	F viii s. x d. ob
Hardmede	dns Tho. Casse curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Crawley	Magr Edwardus Jones, rector, de claro	xxiii li.	T xlvi s. i d.
	dns Tho Grene, curatus	vi li. vi s. viii d.	F viii s. vi d. q.
Browghton	Magr Robt Lester, rector	x li. xiii s. iiii d.	T viii s. xi d. q.
	Inde solvit sacerdoti	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	Item pro procurat. et sinod.	v s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Ricardus Baker, curatus	v li. xiii s. iiii d.	F vii s. vi d. ob.
[Astwode (erased)	dns Robertus Weeding vicarius taxatus apud Archid. de Burnham.	viii li.	T x s.]
Milton Keynes	dns Wills Pollen, fransigena, rector	xi li.	quota tocius xliiii s. (medietatis erased)
	Inde in reparacionibus necessariis	x s.	

Wavendon	dns Tho Ecope curatus rector (pauper)	vi li.	F viii s.
Walton	dns Ricardus Key, stipendiarius	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	F vi s. ii d. ob.
	dns Johes Treewman rector	viii li.	T xiiii s. ix d. ob q.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Et episcopo Lincoln. pro pensione annua	xii d.	
Bowbrik hill	dns Christopher Perkyns rector	xiiii li.	T xxv s. xi d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item Novo Collegio Oxon. pro pensione	x s.	
Brykhill parva	Magr Radulphus Tykhil. vicarius	xvi li. vi s. viii d.	T xiiii l. xi d. q.
	Inde solvit priori de Cumwell pro pensione	xx s.	
	Item pro procurationib. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit sacerdoti	vi li. vi s. viii d.	
	dns Henric. Spendelove, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Stok Hamonde (mortuus)	dns Andreas Newman rect	xiiii li.	T xxviii s.
	dns Tho Colier curatus.	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Neuenton Longvile	Magr Ricus Maket, rector	xxii li vi s. viii d.	T xlix s. ob. (? xl s. xi d. ob.)
	Item solvit Novo Collegio Oxon.	xxvi s. viii d.	
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Tho Hawkyns stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Blecheley	Magr Ricus Max, rector	xxvi li. xiii s. iiii d.	T xxxviii s. iii d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro pensione Novo Coll. Oxon.	xx s.	
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit sacerdoti	vi li.	
	dns Tho. Lee	vi li.	F viii s.
	dns Robertus White capellanus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Symston	Magr Tho Davy, rector, de claro	xiiii li.	T xvi s. iii d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	dns Robtus Fraunce, curatus.	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.

Brikill. magna	Mag Edmd. Tykhil rector	xvi li.	T xx s. iii d.
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit pro stipendio sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	Magr Johes Whit, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Lithebury Lathebury	dns Wills Harper vicar remotiuus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
	dns Rics Frever in stipendio	v li.	F [vi s.] viiii d.
	quid h[ab]et . . . viii d.		
Woughton	dns Jacobus Wilson, rector de claro	ix li.	T xviii s.
	dns Ricus Cariar curatus	v li vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Wolston magna	Magr Patricius Hodgeson, rector	viii li.	T xii s. xi d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Wolston parva	dns Wills Doddesley, rector	viii li.	T xii s. iii d.
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit priori de Tykesford pro pensione	xxvi s. viii d.	
Wollon (Willen)	dns Joh Tristriam vicarius	vi li.	F vi s. vii d.
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item solvit priori de Tykford pro pensione	x s.	
Lynford magna	Magr doctor Darley, rector	xvi li.	T xxx s. xi d. ob.
	Inde solvit pro procurat.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	dns Ric. Bucle, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Stanton Barrey	dns Wills Foster vicarius	xxxviii s. iiii d.	
Bradwell	Idem est rector de Bradwell	vii li. ix s.	T xvi s. ix d.
	Inde solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Item pro pensione Coll. Novo. Oxon	ix s.	
Wolverton	dns Wills Haycok, vicarius	vii li. vi s. viii d.	F ix s. ix d.

Chalfverton	Magr Edmnds Chalderton, rector	xvi li.	T xx s. vi d.
	Inde curato	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	In procur. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
Shenley	dns Tho Asheborn, rector	xvi li.	T xxxvi s.
	Idem habet capellam apud Flimsted in Archidiaconatu [Huntingdon]	iii li. vi s. viii d.	
	Inde solvit priori de Dunstable pro pensione	x s.	
	Item solvit pro procurat. et sinod.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	In reparacionibus	vi s. viii d.	
Loughton magna	In reparacionibus hoc anno	xx s.	
	Magr Ricus Stoke rector valet	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	T xi s. i[ii] d.
	Inde solvit priori de Tykford	v s.	
	Et priori de Braddewell	xxiiii s.	
	Novo Collegio Oxon. pens.	vi s. viii d.	
	Et solvit capellano parochiali ibidem	v li.	
	[dns Will]mus Peresi curatus	v li.	F vi s. viii d.
Petesoo Oke (ney.)	dns Christoph [Cu]dde rector		
Stony Stratford	dns Ricus Cowper, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F viii s i d. q.
Egidii	dns Henric Bayly, stipendiarius	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Stony Stratford	dns Joh Brigges, curatus	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Marie Magd	dns Gilbertus Martyn	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.
Feny Stratford	dns Ricus Sceffe (? Steffe) vicarius	vi li.	F viii s.
Stoke Goldington	dicit quod taxatus est pro hoc beneficio in Preston decanatu in Archid. North(ampton)		
(erased)	Ric. Byrdsoll rector	xiii li. vi s. viii d.	taxatus apud Preston ut predict
	Inde sacerdoti	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	In sinod. & procur.	x s. vii d. ob. q.	
	Robertus Giles curatus taxatus apud Preston ut predict.	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. q.

Wavendon	Mag. Willmus Edward. rector		
(erased)	dns Robertus Whyte capellanus apud Bleche. ley	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d q.

LOCA RELIGIOSA.

Bradwell	Prior et conventus de Bradwell habent		
	In spiritualibus	xxvii li. xvii s. iiii d.	
	In temporalibus et dominical.	xxxix li. ii s. vi d.	*T v li. xii s. vii d.
	Inde solvunt in porcione visitacionis Episcopi	iii li. v s. viii d.	* £5 12 7⅔
	In feodis senescallo	xxvi s. viii d.	
	In reparacionibus hoc anno necessariis	vi li.	
Ankarwyk	Priorissa et conventus ibidem habent		
	In temporalibus	xxx li.	F [x]x s. xi d.
	Inde solvunt capellano ibidem	iiii li. xiii s. iiiid.	
	Et solvunt dudum Priorisse ibidem	v li. vi s. viii d.	
	In liberis redditibus	v li. xx d.	
	In reparacionibus necessariis	iiii li.	
Lavendon	Abbas et Convent habent in spiritualib.	xxxvi li. xiii s. iiii d.	
	In temporalibus	xxxii li.	
	In dominicalibus	xii li.	
	Inde in resolut. in procur. et sinod.	xxi s. iii d. ob.	
	domino Pape	v s.	
	Vicario de Ayston	xxiii s. iiii d.	
	Hospitali North Merston	xxii s. viii d.	
	de Bedford	xl s.	
	ecclesie Lincoln	xxv s.	
	pro capella Brayfyld	v s.	
	In feodis senescalli	xx s.	
	In reparacionibus	v li.	
	Summa dividenda	†lxvii li. vi s. i d. ob.	‡T vi li. xiiii s. vi d.
		† ? £67 11s. 1½d.	‡? £6 15 1 5/20

Assherugge	Rector et conventus ibidem habent		
	In spiritualibus	lxxxxviii li.	
	In temporalibus	cclix li. xv s.	
	In dominicalibus	xvl i. x s.	
	Inde solvunt in resolut. domino Pape vii s. Episcopo Lincoln. xx s. capellano Lincol iiii li. v s. viii d. Archidiac Buck. xix s. iiii d. Oxon xxii s. viii d. Vicario de Ivinghoo xx s. capellano de Pychelesthorn v li. vi s. viii d., de Hamulden vi li. vi s. viii d. de Netilden v li. vi s. viii d. In liberis redditibus abbati de Myssenden xii s. vi d. magistro Harvy ii s. In feodis Willo Marshall senescallo iii li. vi s. viii d. Heward x s. John James xl s. In reparacionibus xiii li. vi s. viii d.	*[xliiii li. xii s. vi d.]	
	Summa dividenda	†cccxxviii li. xii s. vi d.	‡T xxx [ ]

* ? £45 12 6. † ? £337 13 6. ‡ ? 33 15 4/5.

[Misse]nden	Abbas et conventus habent in spiritualibus	xlix li.	
	In temporalibus et in dominicalibus	cxlii li. ii s. viiid.	
	Inde solvunt in resolut. domino Pape vii s. Episcopo Lincoln [Capellano (Linc) in procur. xxxvii s. vii d. ob. q. domino regi xxxviii s. x d. Domine regine iii li. xiii s. viii d. Bukberd xl s. Priori de Wallingford xi s. dno. regi viii s. Comiti Oxon. ii s. Castro de Wyndesore viii s. Pygott iii s. vi d. Jo Cheynye iiii li. iii s. iiii d. Tho Bullen xviii d. Priorisse de Goring xiii s. iiii d. In cantariis de Leghton v li. vi s. viii d.	*xli li. iiii d. v d. ob. q.	
	Willo Hampden xl s.		
	In feodis Joh. Cheyney senescallo iiii li.		
	Ja. Baldwyn xiii s. iiii d.		
	In reparacionibus xiii li. vi s. viii d.		
	Summa dividend.	†cxlix li. xviii s. ii d. ob. q.	‡T xiiii li. xix s. x d.

* ? £41 16 5¾. † ? £139 6 2¼. ‡ ? £13 13 7¾.

[Notley]

Abbas et conventus habent in spiritualibus	cci li. x s.	
In temporalibus [et] in dominicalibus	cxliii li.	
Inde resolut. domino Pape x s. vi d., Curato de Crendon vi li., de Rysborow vi li. de Chilton v li. vi s. viii d., de Dorton v li. xiii s. iiiid., de Cherdesley xx s., de Assendon v li. xiii s. iiii d., de Hillesden vi li., de Eynesham vi li. In procurat. Archidiaconis Buk et Oxon et Archidiacono Glocest. iiii li. ii s. vi d. Curato de Nether Wynchenden v li. vi s. viii d. In quietis redditibus domino regi iiii li. xii s. domino Strange xii s. domino principi xv s. iiii d. Abbatibus de Eynesham xii d. de Radnage ii s. Sancti Albani ix s Episcopo Linc iiii s. x d. d[omin]o de Crendon iiii s. ii d. Johi Hampden iv s. d[omin]o de Chilton ii s. d[omin]o de Denne v s. rectori de Crendon iii s. priori de Frideswid ii s. magistro Sti Egidii de Burton xl s. (Eccles) Sti Pauli London iiii s. Abbati de Warden x li. iiii s. iiii d. ob. [ ] iii s. vi d. priori de Rochester ix s. domino de (? Cathope) xvi d. Prioribus de Chicksand v li. vi s. viii d. de Woburn vi s. viii d. Collegio Novo Oxon viii li. vi s. viii d. Priori de Ikford xxvi s. viii d. Vicario de Shallingdon v s. In feodis domino Thome Lovell nunc senescallo vi li. Jo. Bawdwyn xxvi s. viii d. Eggerley xxvi s. viii d. Walbyff Auditori xl s. In reparacionibus xli li.	*cvii li. vi s. ii d. ob.	
Summa dividenda	† cclxxxvii li. iii s. ix d. ob.	‡ T xxviii li. xii s. iiii d.

* ? £109 6 6½. † ? £284 3 6½. ‡ ? £28 8 4½.

	Abbas et conventus habent in spiritualibus	xx li. iii s. iiii d.	
	In temporalibus	lxxv li. xix d.	
	In dominicalibus	xxx li. xxii d.	
	Inde in resolut. domino Pape vii s.		
	In visitacione domini Cardinalis vi li. iii s. viii d.		
	Capellano celebranti in Litilcot iiii li.		
	Vicario de Lesweden vi li. xiii s. iiii d.		
	In procurationib. domini Archid North. vii s. vii d. ob.	xlvi li. x c. iii d. ob.	
	In redditibus quietis domino regi liii s. vii d.		
	Monasteriis de Luffyld iiii li. ii s. viii d. de Westmonasterio viii s. iiii d. de St. Margaret xl s. de Sowche lvi s.. Monasterio de Pratis vi s.		
	In feod. Willo Compton nunc senescallo xl s.		
	In corredio Roberto Sharpe iii li. vi s. viiid.		
	Instructori de Adcock vi li. vi s. viii d.		
	In reparacionibus v li.		
	Summa dividenda	*lxxviii li. xvi s. v d. ob.	†T vii li. x [ ]
		* ? £78 15 3½. † ? £7 17 6.	
[Burnham]	domino Adcoke in monasterio de Byttlesden	v li. vi s. viii d.	F vii s. i d. ob.
	Abbatissa et conventus ibidem habent		
	In spiritualibus	xvi li.	
	In temporalibus	xxx li.	
	In dominicalibus	x li.	
	Inde in resolutione domino Pape	vii s.	
	Archidiacono Buk.	iii s. vii d. ob.	
	In augmentatione vicarii de Dorney	liii s. iiii d.	
	Cantariste de Ditton	vi li.	
	Cantariste de Stoke	vi li.	
	Capellano monasterii	v li.	
	Confessori ibidem	xiii s. iiii d.	
	In liberis redditibus domino regi	v li. xv s. iii d. ob.	
	domino Hastyngs	x s.	
	domino de Boveney	xiiii s. iiii d.	

	domino de Hundercomb	v s. vi d.	
	domino de Hychin	xviii d.	
	domino de Holner (?)	ii s.	
	In feodis Andree Windesor militi	xl s.	
	Jacobs Walbyff auditori	xl s.	
	In reparacionibus	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.	xxxix li. vi s. iiid. ? £38 : 12 : 9½
	Summa dividenda	xvi li. xiii s. ix d.	†T xxii s. iii d.
	* ? £17 7 2½.	† ? 34s. 8d.	
[Tickf]ord	Prior et conventus habent		
	In spiritualibus	li li. viii s. iii d.	
	In temporalibus	xl li.	
	In dominicalibus	x li.	
	Inde in resolut. domino Pape	vii s.	
	Archidiacono Buk.	liii s. iiii d.	
	Vicario de Newport	x li.	xx li. iiii s. viii d.
	diacono ibidem	xxxvi s. viii d.	
	domino regi	xxxi s.	
	domino de Newport	vi s. viii d.	
	In reparacionibus	[? £3 10s.]	
	Summa dividenda	*lxxxi li. iii s. viii d.	T viii li. ii s. viii d. ob.
		* ? £82 3s. 7d.	
[Medmen]ham	Abbas et conventus habent		
	In spiritualibus	v li.	
	In temporalibus	x li.	
	In dominicalibus	xl s.	
	Inde solvunt domino Pape	v s.	
	Archidiacono Buk	vii s. vii d. ob. q.	
	domino Scrope	x s.	
	dno Jer[usa]lem (S. Joh. of Jerus.)?	ii s.	
	prioriss de Marloo	xix s.	
	In reparacionibus	xx s.	
	Magistro Ramsey	xvi s.	
	Summa dividenda	*xiii li. viii d. q.	T xxvi s. ob.
		* ? £13 0s. 4d.	
Marloo Prioria	Priorissa et conventus ibidem habent		
	In spiritualibus	x li.	
	In temporalibus	xxi li. v s. vii d.	
	In dominicalibus	iiii li.	
	Inde solvunt Episcopo Lincoln:	xx s.	
	Archidiacono Buk.	xx s. vii d. ob. q.	
	In stipendio sacerdotis monasterii	v li.	
	domino de Segrave	v s.	
	domino de Deancote	vi d.	
	In reparacionibus	viii li.	
	Summa dividenda	†xix li. xix s. i d. q.	T xix s. xi d. ob.
		† ? £19 19s. 6¼d.	

Archidiaconatus de Lincoln	Magr Wills Smyth Archid. Lincoln	cccxxvi li. ix d.	
	Idem est prebendarius de Buk	cxxiii li.	
	Inde solvit Episcopo Lincoln	xliiii li.	
	Prebend. decem librarum	x li.	
	Prebend. de Carleton	l s.	
	Capitlo Lincoln	xxx s.	
	Duobus Virgibamtis Lincoln.	x li.	
	Sextis ecclesie Lincoln.	v li. xiii s. iii d.	
	Vicar, choral ibidem	xl s.	
	Junioribus vicariis ibidem	iii s. iiii d.	
	Vicario de Horley	xx s.	
	In reparacionibus	iiii li.	
	Summa dividenda	‡ccclxxvii li. iii s. ii d.	T xxxv [ ]

‡ ? £368 3 2½.

It will be seen that the schedule omits six benefices. Four of these—Winslow, Little Horwood, Granborough, and Aston Abbotts—are given separately in the Phillips MS. c. 1546 (see p. 406), which details the state of things some years earlier, as under the jurisdiction of St. Albans, though in the Mursley deanery. The remaining two are in that MS. placed, together apparently with Princes Risborough, in a separate deanery of Risborough; these two, Monks Risborough and Halton, belonged to Christ Church, Canterbury. All these six benefices would be assessed for the tax in the separate schedules of the two monasteries elsewhere, like those in Bucks under the heading of Loca Religiosa.

I find that in the Clergy List, Tattenhoe, Soulbury, Lower Winchendon, and Weston Underwood are still set down as Perpetual Curacies, notwithstanding the Act of 1868 allowing the appellation of Vicarages. Tattenhoe was founded as a donative after the ruin of Snellshall Priory; Lower Winchendon and Weston appear, each as a chapelry, in 1529, but neither occurs c. 1546. Soulbury, however, is entered in both as a Vicarage.

Welton, which is entered only as a prebend in the Schedule, must be Walton close to Aylesbury.

The expenses of Con O Neale from Midsomer till Michelmas 1617. with his attendant

Paper	4 d
a Catechisme	xij d
a knife	xiij d
candles	xx d
delivered to him two sundry times	iiij s
2 payr of gloves	ij s
for making beds & sweeping chamber	iij s
Ostess	xxxxiij s xiij d
for curing his sore face	xij d
for 4 towels	iiij s
barber	xiij d
ye fletchers bill	xj s 2 d
Taylor	4 l 7 s 9 d
Diet for both	xj l xxij s xj d
payd to his attendant, as it appeareth by his bill	ix s
lodging	xx s
Shoemaker	xij s iiij d
Inke, quills sweeping ye schole	xj d
attendant wages	x l
tuicion	xx s

Summ. xxij l iiij s x d

Mr Bingley let pr. m. be made to John Bust of the moneys due by this Bill, according to the Mats warrant of Privy Seale in that behalf. 16 Octobr 1617.

Matthew Bust

Jo: Sotherton Rec.

Reduced.

ETON SCHOOL BILL, A.D. 1617.

AN ETON BILL OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

The expenſes of Con O Neale from Midsom̃er till Michelmas 1617, with his attendantꝭ

Paper	4^{d}
a Catechiſme	vij^{d}
a knife	$viij^{d}$
candles	xx^{d}
deliuered to him two ſundry times	$iiij^{s}$
2 payr of gloues	ij^{s}
for making beds & ſweeping chamber	iij^{s}
Oſteſs	$xxxviij^{s}\ viij^{d}$
for curing his ſore face	xij^{d}
for 4 towels	$iiij^{s}$
barber	$viij^{d}$
y^{e} fletchers bill	$vj^{s}\ 2^{d}$
taylor	$4^{l}\ 7^{s}\ 9^{d}$
Diet for both	$vj^{l}\ xvij^{s}\ vj^{d}$
payd to his attendant, as it appeareth by^{e} his bill	ix^{s}
lodging	xx^{s}
ſhoemaker	$vij^{s}\ iiij^{d}$
inke, quills ſweeping y^{e} ſchole	vj^{d}
attendantꝭ wages	v^{l}
tuicion	xx^{s}

Sum̃. $xxij^{l}\ iiij^{s}\ x^{d}$

[Total ſum̃ $73^{l}\ 5^{s}\ ix^{d}$ *erased.*]

Ir. Bingley. Let paym̃ be made
John Buſt of the moneys
ue by this Byll, according to
is Mat̃ꝭ warrant of Pryvy
eale in that behalf. 16: Octobr: 1617.

ffulke Grevyll

Matthew Bust

Libat^{t} p mañ et ſaci^{m} Georgij Pearſon
xv^{to} die Octobris a^{o} xv^{to} RRꝭ Jacob̃ //
Corā me //
Jo : Sotherton : // : / .

The last paragraph may be expanded and translated as follows:—"Liberatur per manum et sacramentum Georgii Pearson decimo quinto die Octobris anno decimo quinto Regni Regis Jacobi (signed M. B.).

"Coram me (signed J. S.)"

"Paid by the hand and deposit of George Pearson on the 15th day of October in the 15th year of the reign of King James (signed M. B.). In the presence of me (signed J. S.)."

The mark of contraction is wanting on the "b" of "Libatr," but the intended "Liberatur" is assumed on the authority of the Provost of King's College (Cambridge), whom Mr. R. P. L. Booker, F.S.A., kindly consulted.

Obviously bankers' cheques were not in use at this date, and I suggest as explanation of the round-about method pursued in paying the bill, that Con O'Neale's father was dead, and that Sir Fulke Greville was the boy's guardian or trustee; that Mr. Bingley was the agent (by whatever name known) of Sir F. Greville; that John Bust is a mistake for Matthew Bust, and that he was the house-master of the boy at Eton; that George Pearson was a clerk of Mr. Bingley's, who brought the sum of money to Eton (from London, or wherever Mr. Bingley lived); and that John (possibly Joseph) Sotherton was an attorney at Eton who received the money on behalf of Mr. M. Bust.

I have been unable to visit any Library in London to consult works of reference since Mr. Niven sent me a photographic reproduction of this bill, but Hugh O'Neill, or O'Neale, Earl of Tyrone, died the year before it was written, in a condition of outlawry, or something closely akin, leaving a son, whose Christian name and age I do not know, but it is quite likely that he would not have assumed the title, and is at least a possible subject of the account.

"ffulke Grevyll," Sir Fulke Greville, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was born 1544, and descended from the noble families of Neville, Beauchamp, and Willoughby de Brooke. He was in great favour with Queen Elizabeth, and was created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick Castle. In 1614 he was made Under-Treasurer, Chancellor of

the Exchequer, and a Privy Councillor. In 1628 he was stabbed by a servant, who then committed suicide with the same weapon. (Cates's *Dict. of Gen. Biog.)*

"Ostess," the Hostess, is now commonly called a Dame, though Matron would be the official title.

A "Fletcher" is a manufacturer of bows and arrows; this seems an indication that archery was an art still practised at Eton at the date of this bill.

Why this tradesman and the tailor should be so expensively "dieted" is not clear.

In *Etoniana Ancient and Modern*, 1865 (p. 66), the expenses in 1725 of an oppidan (which Con O'Neale seems to have been), are quoted. A half-year's account amounted to £22 5s. 4d., curiously close to the bill under review. "Half-a-year's teaching" cost two guineas, while here "tuicion" is charged 20s. In the same volume (p. 62, foot-note) a bill for "extras" in 1687-8, may also be compared.

Since the above has been in type, Mr. Booker has kindly sent me *Etoniana* for June 20, 1917, in which are printed no less than seven of Con O'Neale's Eton bills (including the one here reproduced), and a letter from R. Willis, dated 5 Dec., 1615, concerning an earlier bill for the "Midsumr. qr." of that year. My conjecture as to Con being the son of the Earl of Tyrone is proved correct by *Etoniana* (No. 3) for Nov. 30, 1904. He was born about 1601; on his father's flight in 1607, Con was taken possession of by Sir Toby Caulfield, and kept at Charlemont; was removed to Dublin when "fourteen or fifteen yeares" old; and sent to Eton by July 6, 1615, where he remained until Annunciation, 1619. "At the age of 17 he was removed to the Tower of London"; Sir Allen Apsley, Constable of the Tower, thus acknowledges his reception: "Con O'Neille, a son of the Earl of Tyrone's, being at Eaghtan's Colledge at scoole, was taken thence and committed by warrant of your Lordships the xiith of August. He is of a civill and good condicion." He died there a few years later.

The practice of archery is confirmed by an item in the bill from Christmas to Annunciation 1617 (=1618): "6 arrows, 2 strings, bowcase & cæt.—O. 2. 4."

A. H. Cocks.

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR, BURNHAM.

On the recent sale of this interesting old place, of garden fame, consequent upon the death of the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, who had long been its owner and occupier, and, to a great extent, its maker, a few notes may be not inappropriate. Mrs. Boyle wrote upon gardens, from an artist's point of view, under the initials E. V. B. She was Eleanor Vere Gordon, daughter of the late Alex. Gordon, of Ellon Castle, Aberdeen, her mother being Albinia, daughter of Rich. Cumberland by his marriage with Lady Albinia Hobart, daughter of the third Earl of Buckinghamshire.* She married in 1845 the Rev. the Hon. Richard Cavendish Boyle, fifth son of the eighth Earl of Cork. In 1871 Mr. Boyle bought Huntercombe. He died in 1886.

In "Days and Hours in a Garden," 1884, E. V. B. described this as "an old place without a history." Jane Porter† wrote in 1826: This was originally the residence of the Prioress of the Benedictine house which stands a stone's throw away,‡ and this seems not improbable. In "Days and Hours" we read: "All we know is that, since taking possession, wherever a hole is dug to plant a tree the spade is sure to strike some old brick foundation. . . ." Also: "There were signs of an upstairs room having been used as a chapel; a piscina in a wall and a narrow lancet window having been found and destroyed when the house was in the builder's hands (1873). Broken arches and mouldings in chalk and stone were dug up." The expert surveyors of the Royal Commission reported: "The original house was built in the 14th century, and then consisted of the present Hall with the Screens and a kitchen wing at the west end and a Solar wing at the east end. . . . . The solar wing

* Scotsman, Aug. 21, 1916. † Tales round a Winter Hearth.
‡ Burnham Abbey, a small house of Augustinian Canonesses (Records VIII., 571).

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR: THE HALL.

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR: THE EVELYN ROOM.

was rebuilt, and extended towards the north at the end of the 17th century." George Evelyn would seem to have been the builder of the late 17th century portions, and his initials in plaster appear in the ceiling of the room called the Evelyn Room (Plate II.). His more famous cousin John visited it and described it in his "Diary" as a pretty seate in the Forest. After the Evelyns' residence here it was let as a farm, and all traces of the old gardens, which also seem to have been famed in those days, disappeared. Although it is to its gardens that the modern fame of Huntercombe is mainly due, the house itself is full of charm, as will appear by the two views we give. Other rooms are beautifully fitted, and the furnishing by the Boyles full of culture and refinement.

Our Society visited the gardens here in 1914. *Country Life* illustrated them (May 6, 1899). They were commonly spoken of as charming "old" gardens, though they date really from 1871. But it would be hard to find in a flat country any old gardens of greater charm than these, of which all the credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and "a skilful gardener possessed of common sense and uncommon good taste." One thing, however, they did find here, which was invaluable in effect and beyond the skill of the ablest gardener to supply, namely, many noble timber trees, chiefly elm, far enough removed from the house not to rob the garden, but near enough to form a grand background to it.

MEMORABILIA MCMXVI.

THE BULSTRODE HOLBEIN.

During the past year this county has become the poorer by the sale by Sir John Ramsden of this famous portrait, which hung at Bulstrode Park. *The Times* (Feb. 1, 1917) said that Mr. Henry Goldman, of New York, was the purchaser—at a very large sum—and gave the following account of it:—This interesting picture was, in 1911, the subject of an article in the *Burlington Magazine*, and the writer, Dr. Paul Ganz, believed that it was the one named in the inventory of the collection of Alethea Countess of Arundel in 1654 called "Ritratto d'un Musico." He believed it represented Jean de Dinteville, seigneur of Polisy, one of the two Ambassadors in the famous Holbein in the National Gallery, but Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, writing two years later, pointed out that Dinteville's visits to England were very brief, and it was not probable that he would want a second portrait of himself so shortly after the big one was finished. He discovered that in 1855 the picture was catalogued in the Ralph Bernal sale, and then called "Nicholas Lord Vaux." Dr. Ganz was unable to determine the nature of a jewel which the unknown man wears, and which was, he thought, a tuning fork, but Mr. Sidney Churchill, the Consul-General at Naples, pointed out that Dr. Figdor, of Vienna, had an exactly similar object in his collection (Catalogue Fig. 97), and that it was a penknife, containing also tooth-picks, ear-spoons, and tweezers. A similar object appears in an engraving by Aldegrever dated 1539.

Holbein certainly painted a portrait of Nicholas Lord Vaux, and there are two drawings at Windsor Castle for it. The Ramsden picture bears a striking resemblance to one of them, and Lord Vaux is known to have played with skill upon the viola-da-gamba, a fine example of which instrument he is represented as holding in his hand.

Another serious loss to this country is announced in a Reuter telegram from New York reporting the sale to an American millionaire of the famous Bridgewater library, collected since the beginning of the 17th century, and comprising upwards of 4,400 printed books, 200 illuminated MSS., and about 10,000 documents, autograph letters, etc. The price is stated to be over £200,000.

ROMAN VILLA AT YEWDEN, HAMBLEDEN.

Mr. A. H. Cocks read his paper on the uncovering of the foundations of these extensive buildings at the Society of Antiquaries on the 22nd March, 1917.

The Society printed the following "Abstract" of the paper:—

The "villa" is in the parish of Hambleden, Bucks, and comprises three large and several smaller buildings, partly enclosed by a wall; outside which is a large yard, crowded with remains of various kinds, including remnants of former walls apparently pulled down during the Roman occupation for the sake of the building material.

A remarkable feature of this site is a series of furnaces, of different types and sizes, the larger of which Professor Gowland has suggested were used for drying corn.

The coins, numbering over 800, have been worked out by Mr. M. Stephenson, and (together with the pottery) seem to indicate that the site was occupied not long after the middle of the 1st century, A.D., and continued to be so until the early years of the 5th century. There is, however, a gap in the coins of about 50 years, between Septimius Severus (193—211) and Gallienus (253—268).

This paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

THE JULIAN JAMES' COLLECTION OF SPURS.

By the death of the late Mr. Julian James, of Aylesbury, our Museum loses one of its most interesting exhibits, the remarkable collection of spurs

which for some years he had lent to us. The 133 examples ranged in date from Roman times to the 18th century. They were sold in July last at Christie's for 530 guineas to Mr. Whawell.

MR. HARCOURT'S GIFT TO ETON.

The *Eton College Chronicle* announced that Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., etc., has given his remarkable collection of books, pamphlets, portraits, engravings, etc., to his old school, the books numbering upwards of 800.

REVIEW.

THE ICKNIELD WAY.

[By Edward Thomas, with Illustrations by A. L. Collins.]

London: Constable and Co., 1916.

This is a book which should find a place on the shelves of good Bucks folk who are interested in their county, for this ancient British road ran right across this county, sometimes plainly traceable now, sometimes quite obliterated. Dr. Plot ("Natural History of Oxfordshire, 1677") wrote: "Of the four Basilical, Consular, or Praetorian ways I have met with but one that passeth through this county (Oxfordshire) . . . . . called by its own name at very many places [Ikenildway] to this very day . . . . . coming into it out of Bucks at the parish of Chinnor and going out again over the Thames at Goreing." But, as a good Staffordshire man, he doubted if it had so good a title to be one of the four great ways of England as the Stafford road of similar name. Morden's map of Herts and Bucks (1695) shows it passing through Dunstable, where all agree it crossed the Watling Street, leaving on its right Totternhoe, Edlesborough, Ivinghoe, Marsworth, continuing through Wendover, Princes Risborough, and Bledlow. Mr. Thomas believes it to be the only one of the four royal roads which has not been Romanised at any point, and suggests that, if it had the importance in the Middle Ages of ranking with these roads, its primitive character would explain its decay.

A map is given of a portion only of the road, namely, that included between Wantage and just beyond Wallingford. A map to a smaller scale showing the whole course of the road as generally accepted, should certainly have been included.

There are some rather curious digressions, such as in the chapter "Odsey to Edlesborough;" another has much about the inferior prints hung in the bed-

room where he slept in a country inn; another a good deal about tap-rooms, that of the Jolly Drover in particular. The chapter Streatley to Sparsholt tells the tragedy of an eccentric philosopher who lived in a barn on the down with wife and children, who ended his days in the workhouse. Chapter IX. treats not of the Icknield Way, but of the Ridgeway of the Berks downs.

The author has gone actually over the road, chiefly on foot. Having followed the road which he calls the Upper Icknield Way through Aston Rowant and Watlington to Goring, the author returns to Ivinghoe and follows the Lower by way of Aston Clinton, Weston Turville, Chinnor, and Lewknor to Watlington, where it joined the other. Westward from Goring the road is shown on the map with a firm red line as far as Upton only, with a broken line as far as Lockinge Park, which is accused of having obliterated it two centuries ago.

The illustrations by A. L. Collins are admirable. He is a master of line, and shows how much may be expressed with few touches.

OBITUARY.

SIR ARTHUR LIBERTY.

While preparing this small issue of RECORDS for the press the news comes of the death of Sir A. L. Liberty, Chairman of our Council, which occurred on May 11th after rather a long illness.

The Times (May 12th) describes him as a Pioneer in Applied Art. The eldest son of Mr. Arthur Liberty, lace manufacturer, of Nottingham, he was born at Chesham in 1843. In 1875, beginning with the half of a house in Regent Street, his business expanded year by year until it reached its present dimensions. In 1894 the business was converted into a limited company, but he continued to keep a guiding hand upon it. His aim was to apply the Eastern art *motifs* to Western work. One of his most notable achievements was the introduction of dyes supposed to be a secret of the East, and this led to the popular appreciation of the range of delicate tints which came to be known as "Liberty colours" the world over. *The Times* remarked that he "possessed that energy and power of organization which enabled him to build up his business and make a mark in his day and generation."

In 1913 he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of what he had done for British industries and the applied arts. He was High Sheriff for this county in 1899. Sir Arthur Liberty made no claim to expert archæological knowledge in any direction, but he always took the greatest interest in this Society since his election to it in 1888, and was always such a generous supporter of it that his loss will be sadly felt.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

For the Year 1916.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(As reported in the *Bucks Herald*, Nov. 25, 1916).

The annual general meeting of the Society was held at the County Museum, Aylesbury, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 17. The Bishop of Buckingham was voted to the chair, and there were present: Lady Smyth, Dr. J. C. Baker, Rev. — Denny, Messrs. A. H. Cocks, F. H. Parrott, H. E. Bull, W. A. Forsyth, Reeves, C. H. Riley, W. H. Marsh, Dr. W. Bradbrook (hon. secretary), Mr. C. G. Watkins (hon, treasurer), and Mr. E. Hollis (curator). Apologies for their absence were received from Miss Dove, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Rev. J. H. Harvey, Rev. W. L. Harnett, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Cruikshank, Mr. Niven, Mr. E. M. Skull, Mr. L. Reynolds, and Mr. Hardinge Tyler.

Mrs. F. Chignell, of Wing, was elected a member of the Society.

COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Dr. Bradbrook presented the report for 1916 as follows:—

No excursion nor lectures have taken place, but the Museum, which was closed and let to the Grammar School during 1915, was re-opened on 27th March, and has been visited by about 8,000 people since that date. On re-opening the Museum the number of gifts and acquisitions to your collections at once largely increased, about 200 gifts having been received since March. Miss Sharpe, of Highgate, presented 128 Greek and Roman coins, and many books on Egyptian antiquities. Other considerable donors are Lady Smyth, Dr. Baker, and Mr. L. B. Payne. During the past year we have lost by death several members, viz., Lord Burnham, Sir L. Gomme, Rev. J. N. Haden, and Mr. Julian James. The last-named gentleman's unique collection of spurs, on loan to the Museum, was consequently removed and sold last July. Owing to the suspension of the annual subscriptions during 1916, your Council considers that Records can only be issued if the cost be defrayed by special donations, and requests the general meeting to decide on this matter.

Mr. Watkins presented the financial report as follows:—

The audited statement of receipts and payments for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915 showed total receipts amounting to £318:9:6, and a total expenditure of £166:12:9 (including an overdraft on January 1, 1915, of £10:7:2). At the close of the year 1915 there was a balance in hand of £151:16:9. With regard to the present year, the receipts from January 1 to date amounted to £60:13:7, and payments to £169:7:5. A few subscriptions have been received for 1917 and some arrears for 1915; also a donation of £16:13:4 towards salary of Curator. The estimated liabilities by Dec. 31 would approximate £25, leaving a possible balance of less than £20 with which to start the new year. There was no

doubt that the Council would have some difficulty in meeting their financial obligations in 1917, and it would be specially necessary that members should pay their subscriptions for 1917 early in the year, to avoid a possible overdraft.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary for them to decide as to the issue of the RECORDS, which cost about £40. Of course, it might not be thought desirable to issue them in the usual size. The Secretary had received special donations to the amount of about £12.

Mr. COCKS said there had been a continuity of the RECORDS in connection with that old-established Society for over sixty years, and it would be a pity to make a break. The RECORDS were of importance, inasmuch as they were a history of the county. If they were discontinued even for a year he was afraid they would find it difficult to make up leaway in future. The Editor, Mr. Niven, was very keen on the subject of continuing. No doubt there was a possibility of reducing the size, but he would strongly urge that they should publish a number this year at all events, as it would complete the volume, and, if necessary, next year would be a more convenient period to have a break. He would like to propose that a number of the RECORDS for 1916 be issued.

Mr. PARROTT seconded, and suggested that if necessary they might form a guarantee fund.

Mr. WATKINS suggested that the meeting should pledge itself to the issue of a number of the RECORDS for 1917, as it might prove an incentive to members to pay subscriptions.

Mr. COCKS explained that the publication would not be till about Easter.

On the proposition of Dr. BAKER, seconded by Dr. BRADBROOK, it was eventually agreed that the Society issue a number of RECORDS for the year 1916, provided a sum of not less than £20 be raised by donations.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The SECRETARY said that last year officers were re-elected *en bloc*, and the Council given power to fill any vacancies. He suggested that the same procedure be adopted this year.

On the proposition of Mr. BULL, seconded by Mr. REEVES, this was agreed to, the appointments being—President: The Earl of Rosebery. Vice-presidents: Lord Cottesloe, Lord Burnham, Lord Boston, Viscount Hambleden, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Buckingham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Major C. R. Disraeli, Sir Arthur Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. J. Elliman, Lady Smyth, and Mr. James Berry. Council: Sir Arthur Liberty, Colonel T. Horwood, Messrs. G. Weller, E. L. Reynolds, F. Skull, W. A. Forsyth, G. D. Hardinge Tyler, J. C. E. Bridge, T. Thurlow, F. W. Bennitt, Canon C. O. Phipps, Dr. J. C. Baker, Dr. L. H. West, Colonel J. Day, and Mr. W. Hazell. Hon. Secretary: Dr. W. Bradbrook. Editor of RECORDS: Mr. W. Niven. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. G. Watkins. Auditors: Colonel Horwood and Dr. L. H. West. Delegates to Central Council of Archæological Societies: Mr. A. H. Cocks and Mr. W. Niven. Trustees: Sir John Kederminster Library, Langley Marish, Mr. E. L. Reynolds; Milton Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles, Mr. G. Weller.

MUSEUM.

FOOD CONTROL IN 1796.

There are now being exhibited food-control agreements signed by inhabitants of Bucks parishes in 1796, when, owing to the war with France, there was a shortage of wheat similar to that now existing.

PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

(unusually curtailed, in accordance with decision to compress this issue of the RECORDS.—A. H. C.).

1915.

PALÆOLITHIC IMPLEMENT. On surface; Rifle Range, Halton. (Mr. E. Hollis).

1916.

ROMAN BRONZE COIN. Parson's Fee, Aylesbury. (Mr. C. Daniels).

TWENTY SHILLING WEIGHT, James II. (Anonymous).

Enamelled IRON CASTING, representing "Killing the goose that laid the golden egg," probably Friendly Society sign. (Mr. R. Ricketts).

Two examples BRILL POTTERY. (Mr. L. B. Payne).

ALABASTER VASE and PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS, turned from fragments of monuments at Quarrendon. (Ditto).

FOSSIL: *Pseudodiadema sp. nov.*, not yet described. Upper Portland, Pit on Walton-Bishopstone footpath. A second specimen sent to British Museum. (Mrs. Neaverson).

TOKEN: Willm Statham, Amersham, 1653. Boyne (Williamson) 5. (Miss G. Verney).

Various EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. (Miss L. Sharpe).

STONE CANON-BALL (on stone heap, Bicester Road, Aylesbury. (Mr. D. Crouch).

PAPERS chiefly relating to WHITCHURCH, 1771—1868, including letters referring to Dr. G. Lipscomb. (Mr. T. Durley).

WHALING HARPOON and FLENSING KNIFE. (Mr. L. B. Payne).

Twelve WATCHES and six WATCH MOVEMENTS, late 18th and early 19th cent. (Mr. Evan Roberts, per Victoria and Albert Museum).

Lesser Spotted WOODPECKER (*Dryobates minor*) ♂, near Aylesbury, 17.12.16. (Mr. J. Smith). This is the least common of the three British resident species of Woodpecker.

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CIRCA A.D. 1529. *

From the Archdeaconry Accounts at Lincoln.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Rect.	Rector.
Vic.	Vicar.
Cur.	Curate.
Stip.	Stipendiarius.
Cap.	Capellanus.
Cant.	Cantarista.
Pens.	Pensionarius.

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CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

IN UNION WITH

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

SCHEME

FOR RECORDING

ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

Revised 1910.

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ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

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EXTRACT from the Report of the Provisional Committee to the Congress of Archæological Societies:

> "There is need, not only for schedules such as this Committee is appointed to secure, but also for active antiquaries in all parts of the country to keep watch over ancient fortifications of earth and stone, and to endeavour to prevent their destruction by the hand of man in this utilitarian age."

SCHEME

FOR RECORDING

ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

AT the Congress of the Archæological Societies, held on July 10th, 1901, a Committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for a systematic record of ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

It was suggested that the secretaries of the various archæological societies, and other gentlemen likely to be interested in the subject, should be pressed to prepare schedules of the works in their respective districts, in the hope that lists may eventually be published.

It is believed that the schedules will not only be of value to archæologists and antiquaries, but may serve to interest landowners, members of County, Borough, and District Councils, and others, in these neglected but priceless memorials of the past.

As the opportunities to use their interest towards the preservation of antiquities must increase, the importance of securing the co-operation of County, Borough, and District Councils is manifest, and their efforts would be largely directed and aided by such lists as the Committee hopes to secure.

The ground has been, to some extent, covered by the useful archæological maps of the Society of Antiquaries, and by the articles on *Ancient Earthworks* in the volumes of the Victoria County Histories (now in course of publication); both together, however, cover but a limited portion of the country, and neither work is so generally accessible as it is hoped the Committee's schedules will be.

Though careful record should be made of any "finds" indicative of the period of use of the forts, no effort need be made to assign a definite period of construction, excepting in those cases in which the age is beyond question, *e.g.*, camps and fortified settlements of undoubted Roman origin, or enclosures of proved Neolithic, Bronze or Iron age.

CLASSIFICATION.

The following classification of defensive works is recommended by the Committee:

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, defended in part only by artificial works.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.

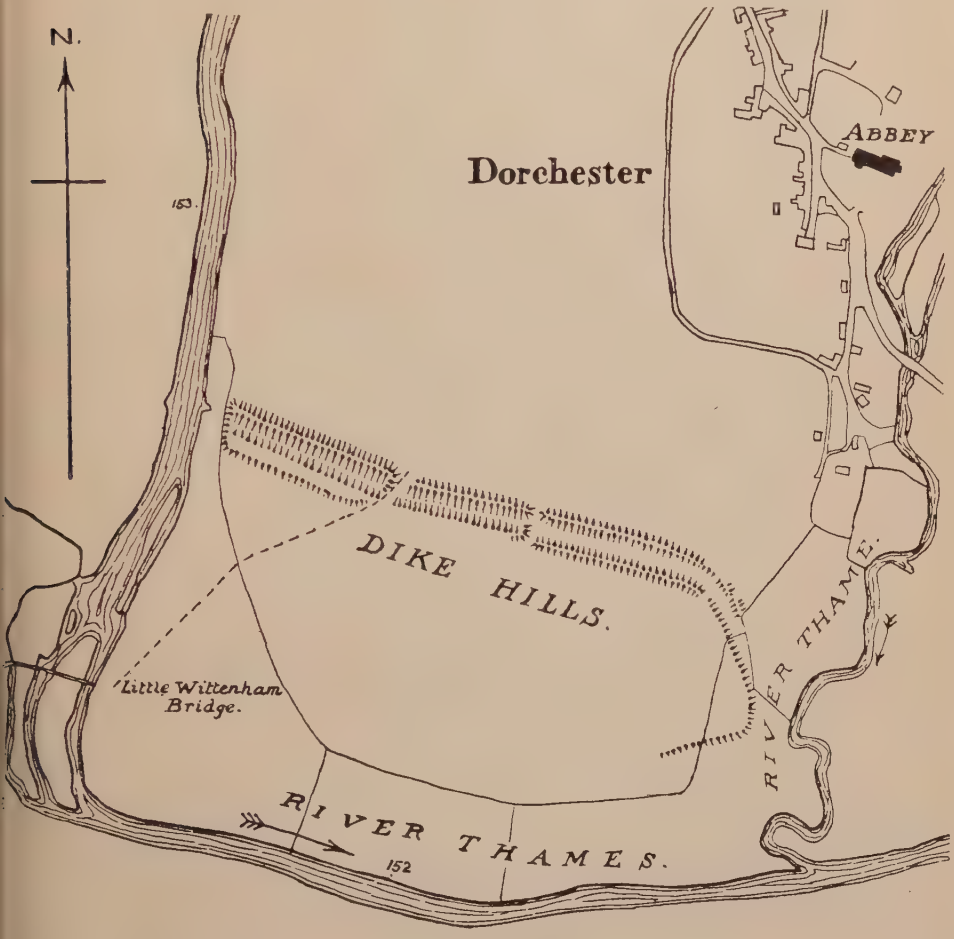
X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

NOTE.—The measurements of all sections on the following pages are in *feet*.

CLASS A.

Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, defended in part only by artificial works.

e.g.—St. Keverne, Arrowan, Cornwall.*
Markland Grips, Derbyshire.*
Cleeve Hill, Gloucestershire.*
Dike Hills, Dorchester, Oxfordshire.*
Old Castle Head, Pembrokeshire.
Danes' Dyke, Flamborough, Yorkshire.



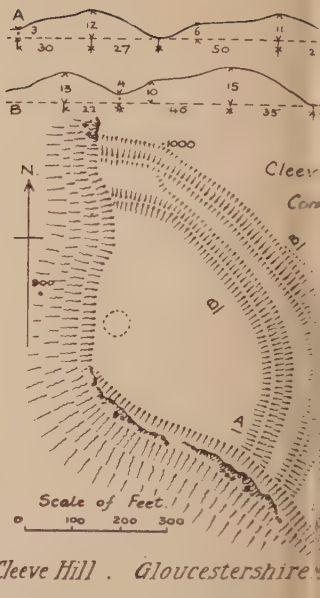
Scale of Yards.

0 100 200 300 400 500 1000

Dorchester. Oxfordshire.

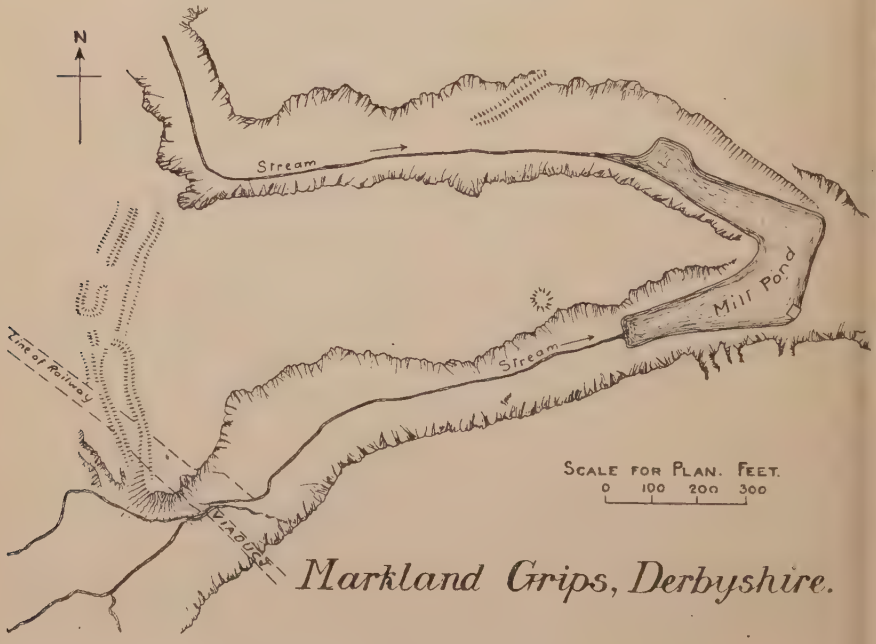
* See plans.

ST. KEVERNE, ARROWAN.



Cleeve Hill . Gloucestershire

(The block of St. Keverne is kindly lent by the Victoria History of the Counties of England.)



Markland Grips, Derbyshire.

CLASS B.

Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.

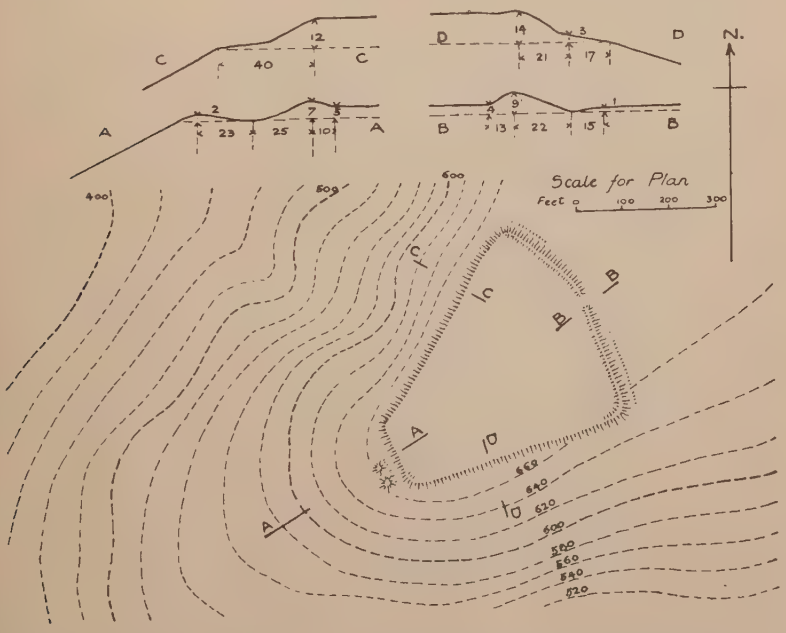
e.g.—Sinodun, Berkshire *
Mam Tor, Derbyshire.
Hembury (Payhembury), Devonshire.
Badbury Rings, Dorsetshire.
Maiden Castle, Dorsetshire.
Earl's Hill, Pontesbury, Shropshire.*
Cadbury (near Wincanton), Somersetshire.
Cissbury, Sussex.
Mount Caburn, Sussex.*
Oliver's Camp, Wiltshire.*

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

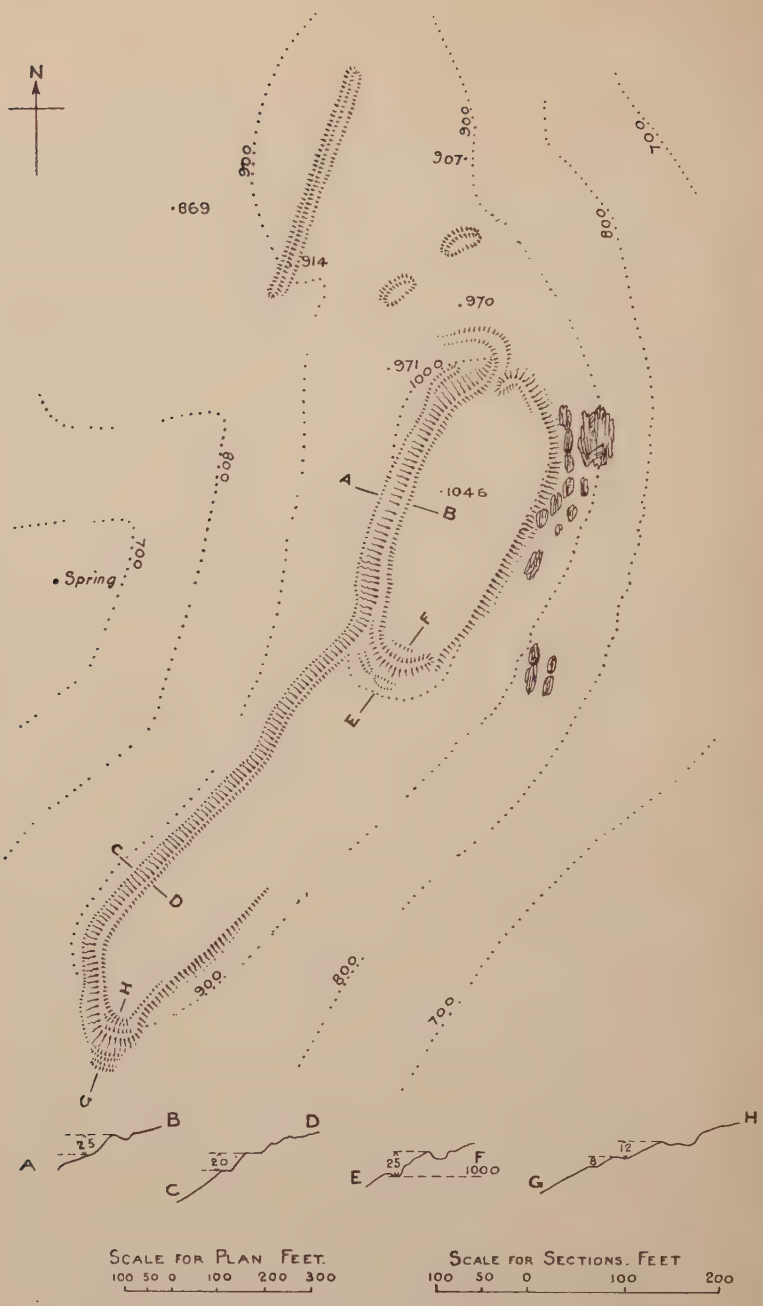
e.g.—Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire.*
Ambresbury Banks, Essex.
The Auberys, Redbourn, Hertfordshire.
Hunsbury, Northamptonshire.
Yarnbury, Wiltshire.*

* *See plans.*

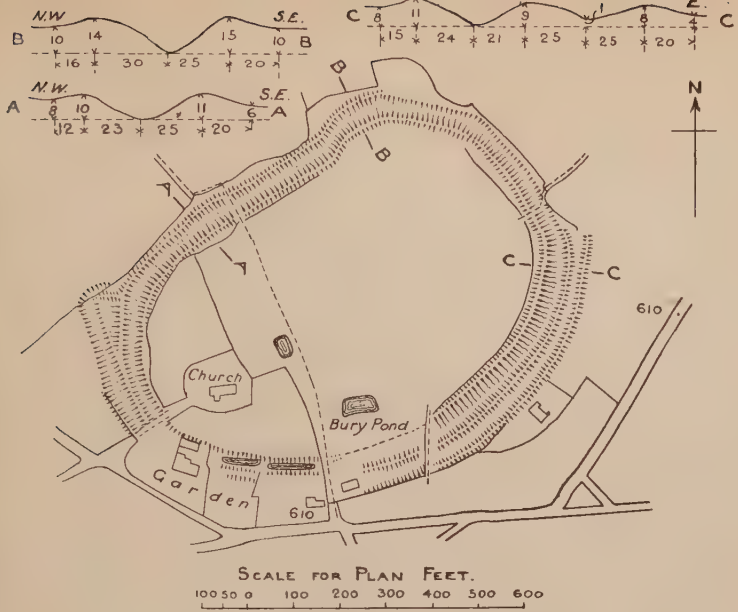
The entrance ways to early hill-forts were frequently rendered difficult of approach: sometimes circuitous, as at Yarnbury, dangerous, as at Comb Moss, Derbyshire, or involved, as at the east and west ends of Maiden Castle, Dorset. Such entrance ways should be carefully noted.



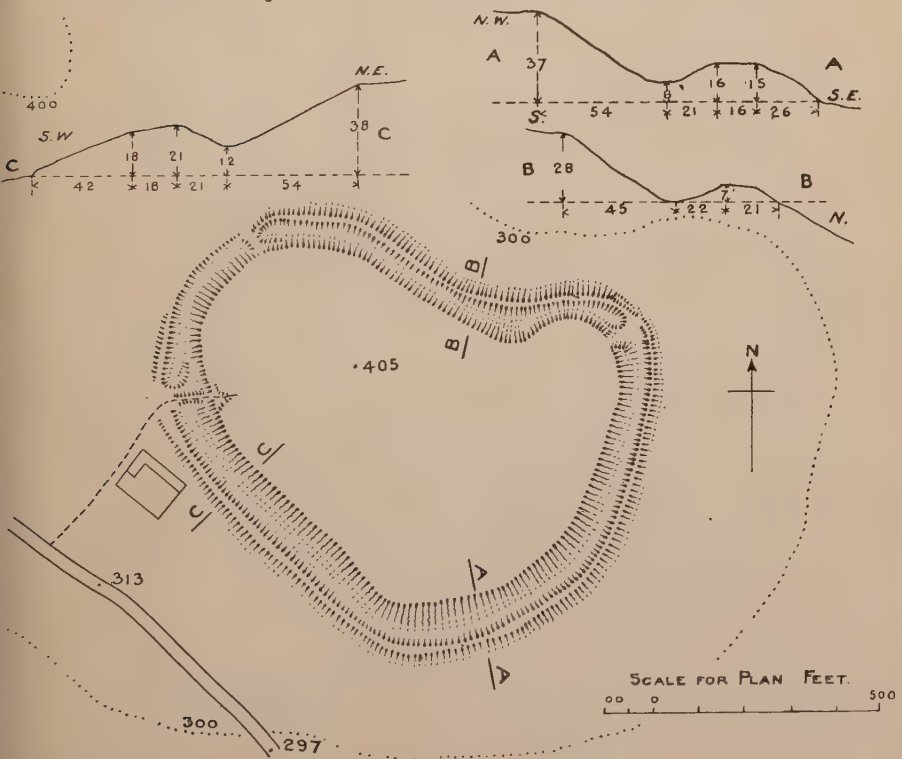
Oliver's Camp. Devizes. Wiltshire.



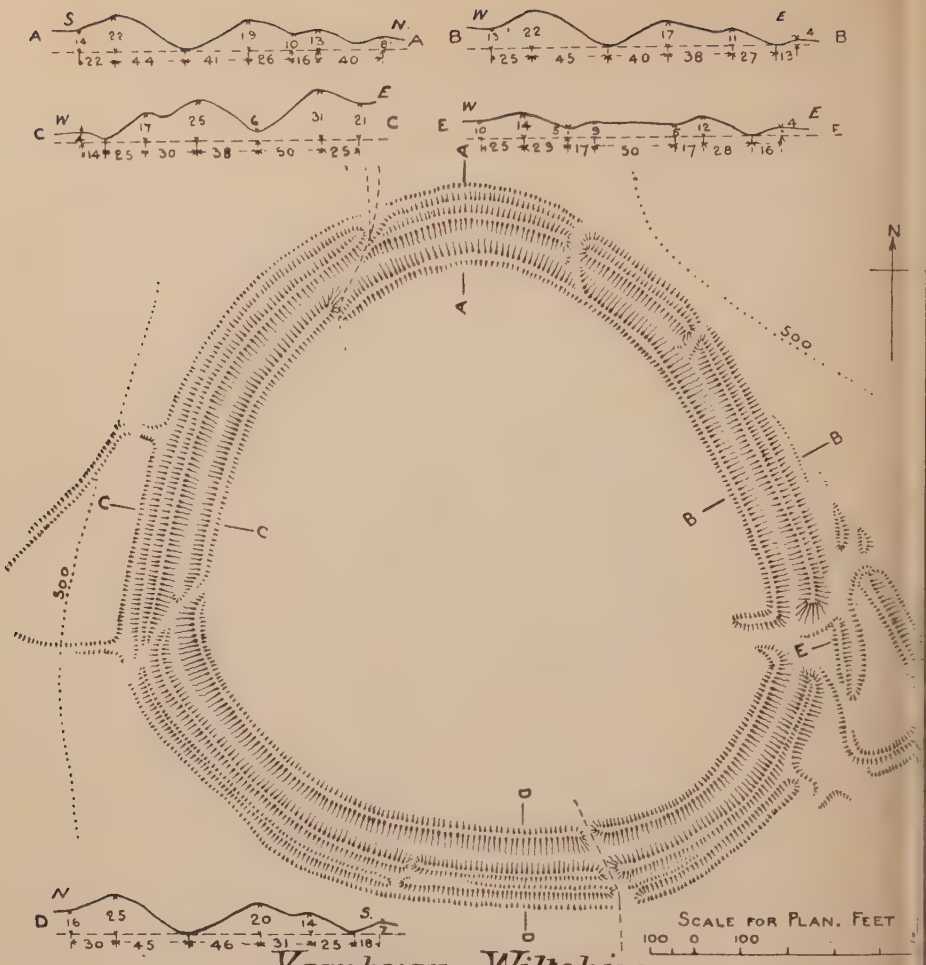
Earl's Hill, Pontesbury.
Shropshire.



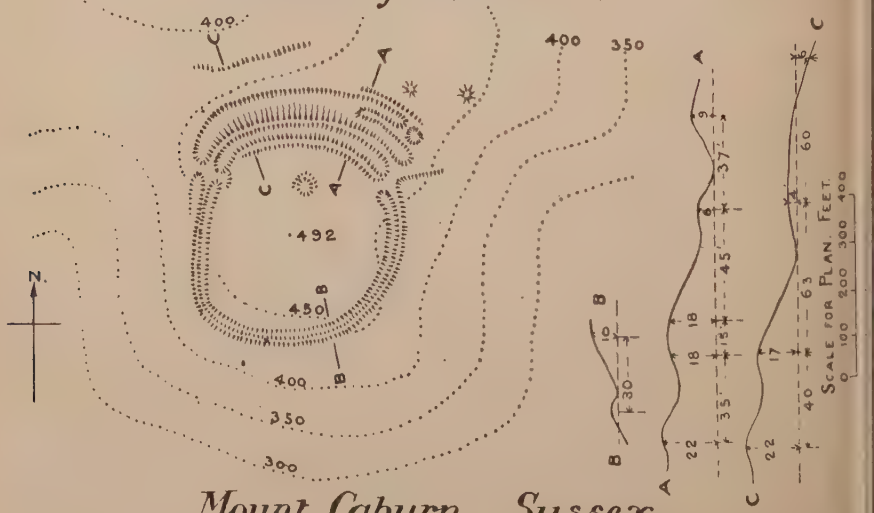
Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire.



Sinodun, Berkshire.



Yarnbury. Wiltshire.



Mount Caburn. Sussex.

CLASS C.

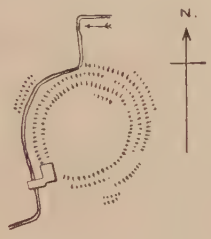
Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).

e.g.—Castle Hill, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.*
Melandra, Derbyshire.*
Wareham, Dorsetshire.
Silchester, Hampshire (outer ring).
Ratby, Leicestershire.*
Caersws, Montgomeryshire.*
Whitley Castle, Northumberland.*
Robury Ring, Wentnor, Shropshire.*
Cawthorn Camps, Yorkshire.*
Cropton, Yorkshire.*

* *See plans.*

This class is not intended to include enclosures of which the predominant feature is regularly built walls of masonry, but only those in which the earthwork forms the more important part of the defence.

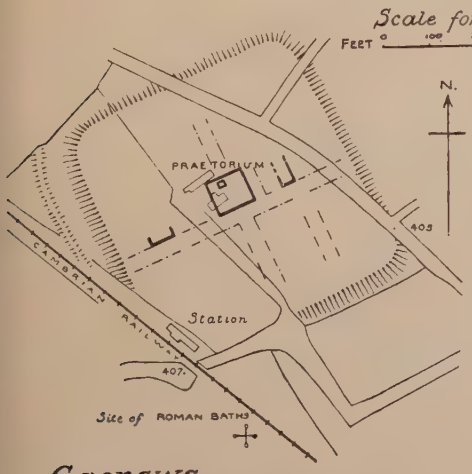
Gt Missenden
Buckinghamshire



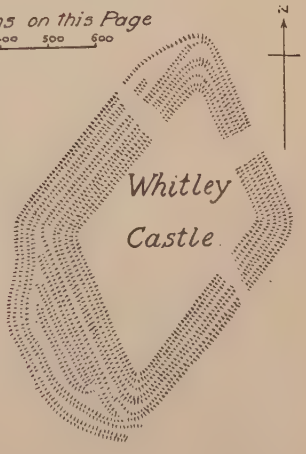
Robury Ring.
Shropshire.

Derbyshire

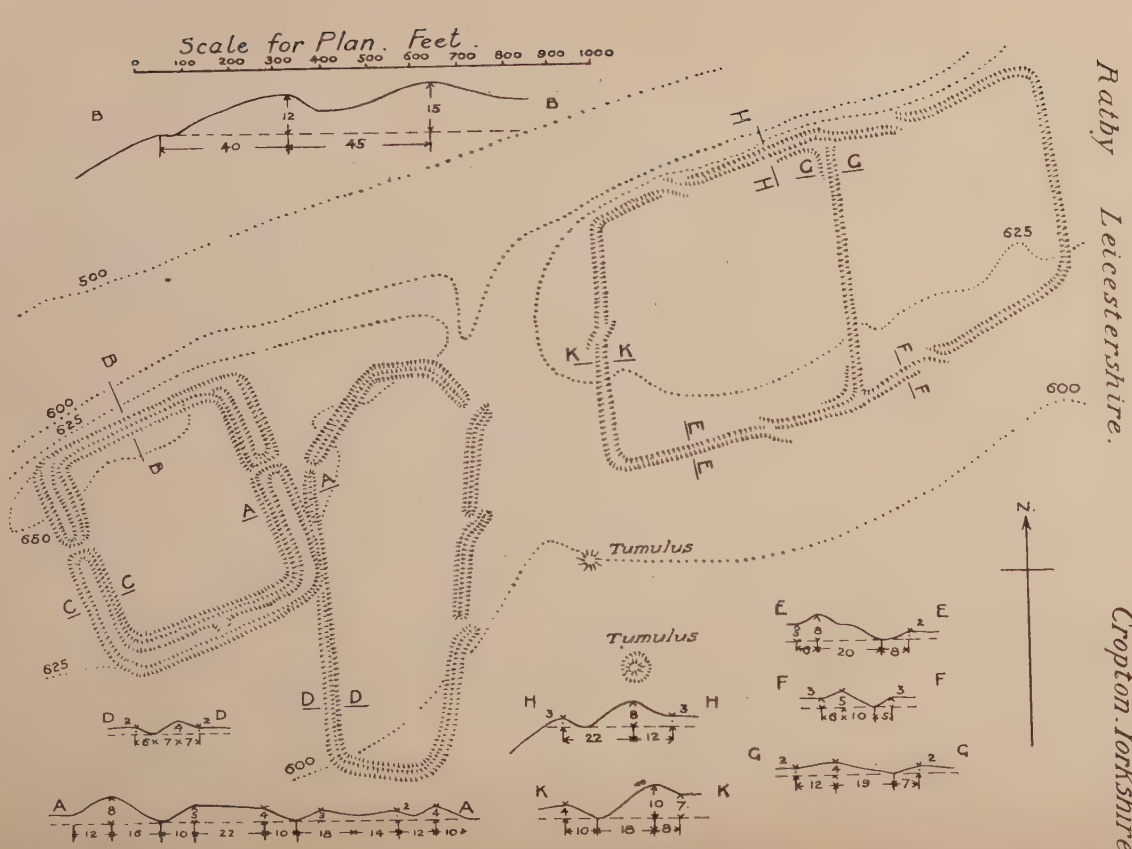
Scale for all Plans on this Page
FEET 0 100 200 300 400 500 600



Caersws.
Montgomeryshire.

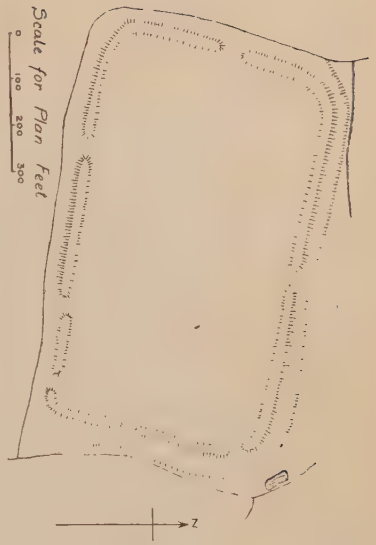


Northumberland.

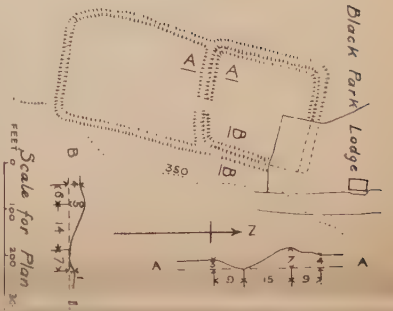


Cawthorn Camps. Yorkshire

Ratby Leicestershire.



Cropton. Yorkshire.



CLASS D.

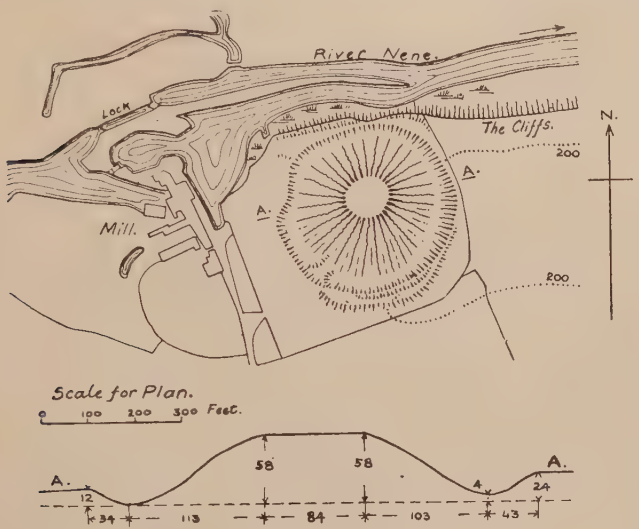
Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.

e.g.—Bures Mount, Essex. [shire.* Clifford Hill, Northampton-

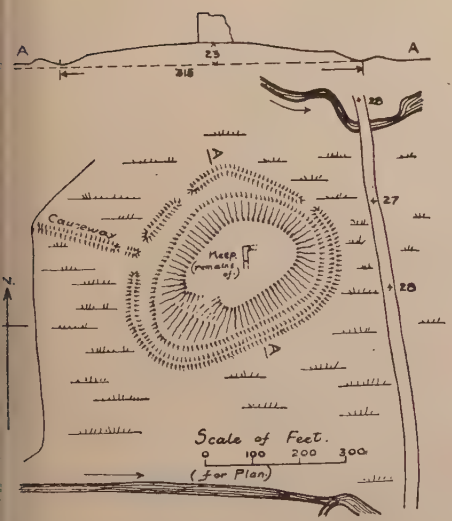
Knepp, Sussex.*
Castle Leavington, Yorkshire.*

* *See plans.*

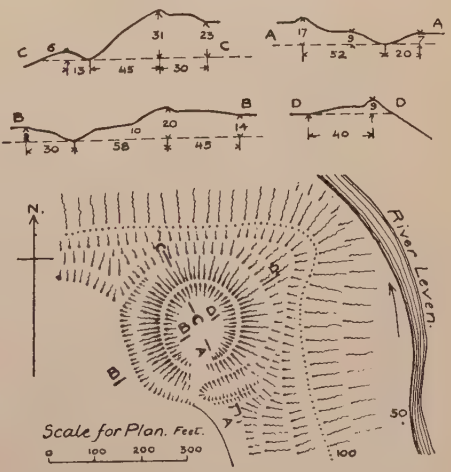
In some cases forts, apparently of this class, may be incomplete examples of Class E, which once possessed, but have lost, the attached courts or baileys.



Clifford Hill. Northamptonshire.



Knepp. Sussex.



Castle Leavington. Yorkshire.

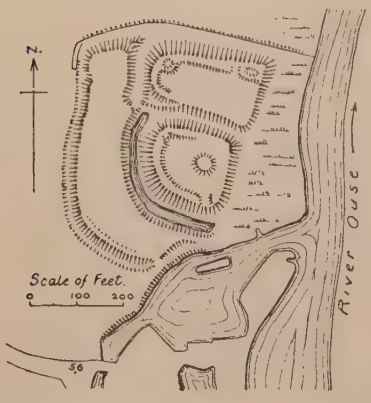
CLASS E.

Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.

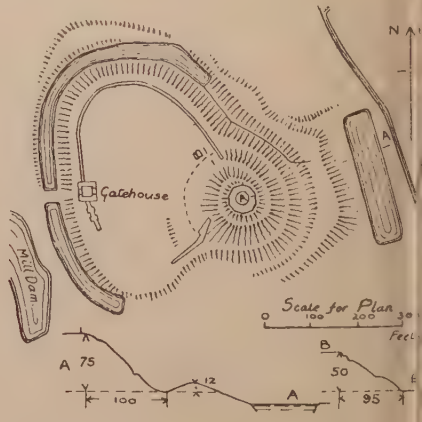
e.g.—Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire.*
Corfe, Dorsetshire.
Castle Hill, Bishopton, Durham.*
Hedingham, Essex.*
Ongar, Essex.
Merdon Castle, Hampshire.
Anstey, Hertfordshire.*
Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire.*
"Cæsar's Camp," Folkestone, Kent.*
Hallaton, Leicestershire.
Dingestow, Monmouthshire.*
Brinklow, Warwickshire.*
Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Yorkshire.*
Tickhill, Yorkshire.*

* *See plans.*

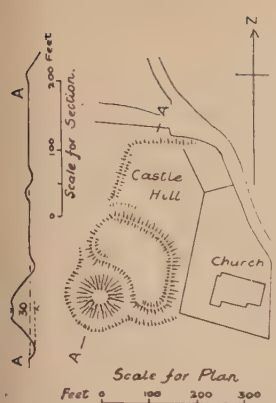
In some cases earthworks have, in later times, been obscured, or strengthened, by the substitution of masonry and buildings for the original timber defences, as at Windsor, Carisbrooke, Arundel, Berkhampstead, Norwich, Castle Acre, Corfe, etc.



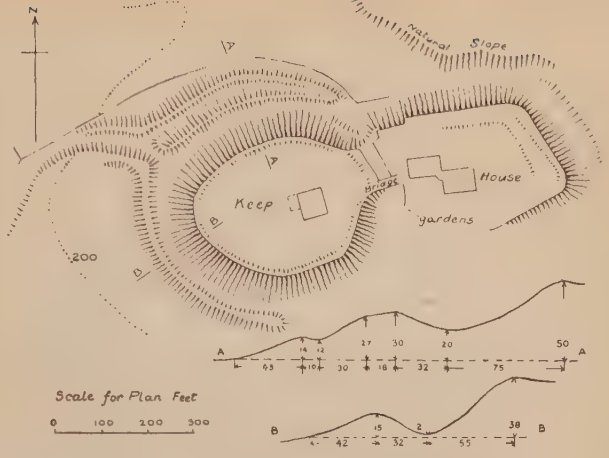
Eaton Socon Bedfordshire.



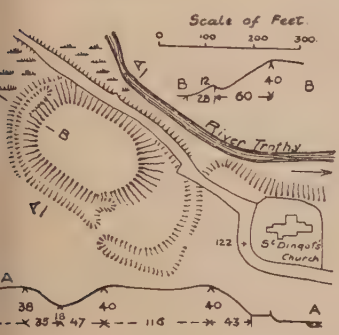
Tickhill. Yorkshire.



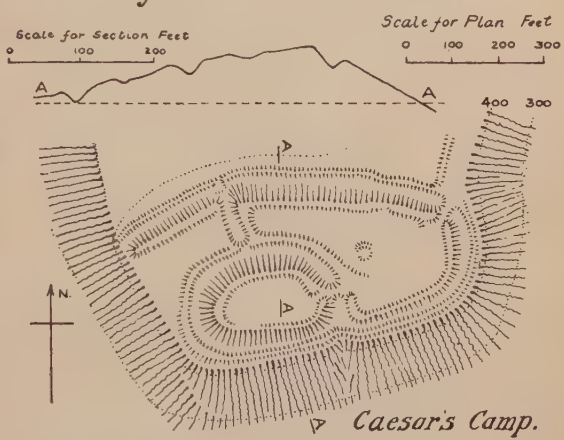
aughton-en-le-Morthen.
Yorkshire.



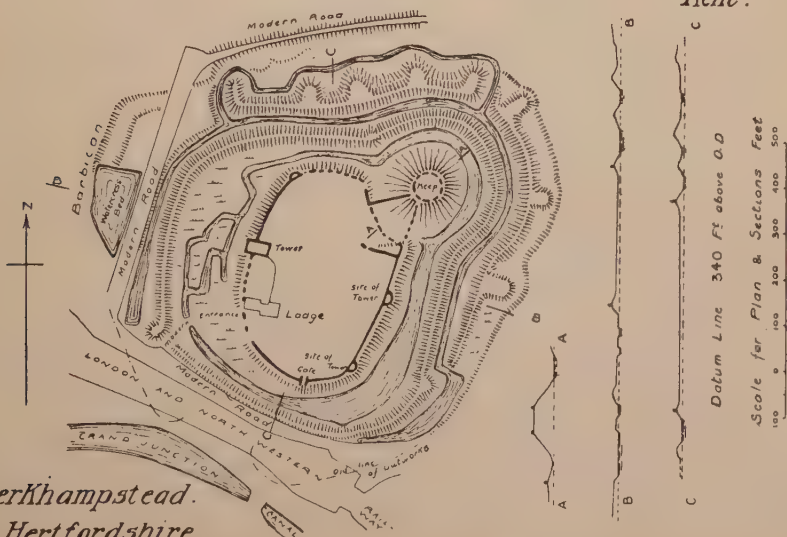
Hedingham Essex.



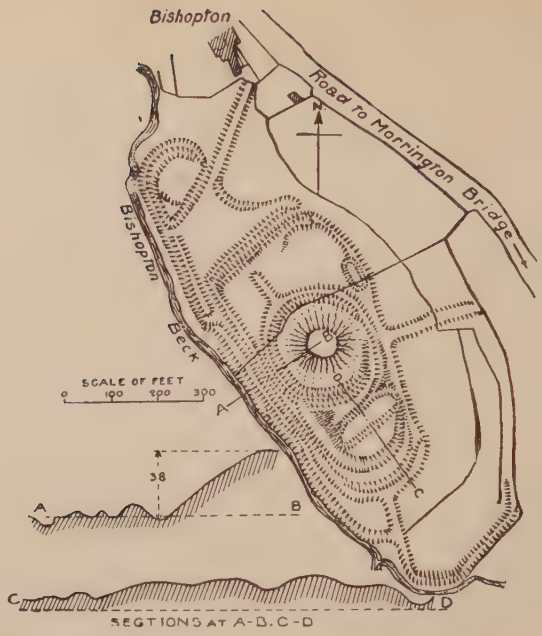
Dingestow. Monmouthshire



Caesar's Camp.
Kent.

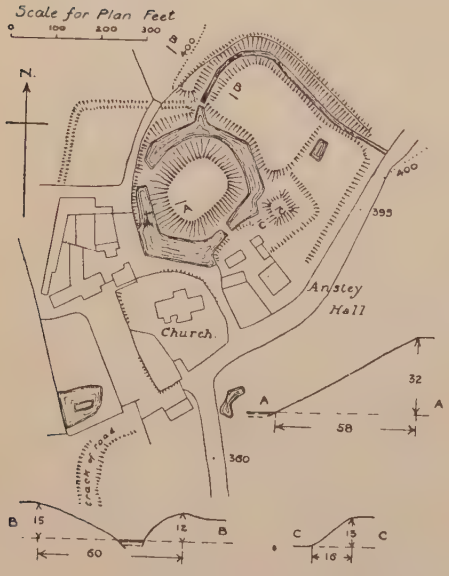


BerKhampstead.
Hertfordshire.

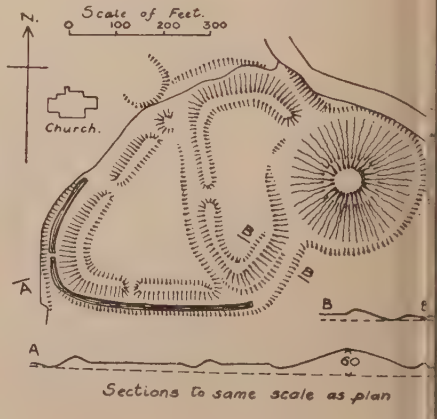


Castle Hill, Bishopton, Durham.

(Block kindly lent by the Victoria History of the Counties of England.)



Anstey. Hertfordshire.



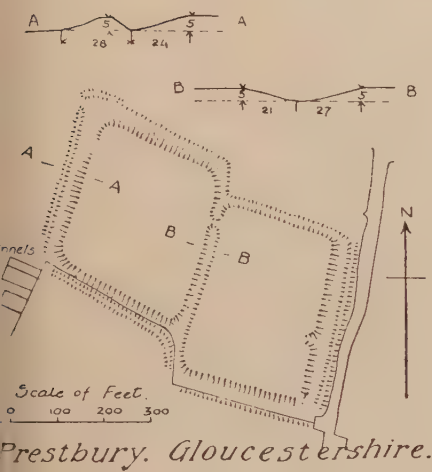
Brinklow. Warwickshire

CLASS F.

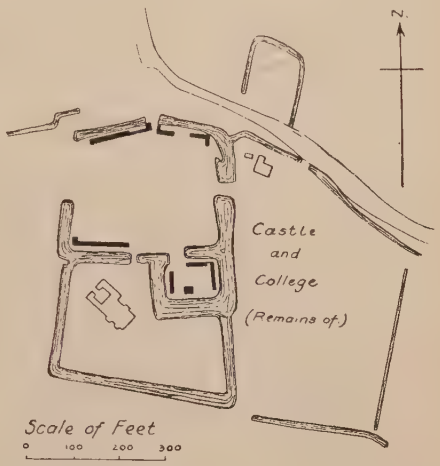
Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures, formed into artificial islands by water moats.

e.g.—Dinton, Buckinghamshire.*
Cubley, Derbyshire.
Botelers, Basildon, Essex.*
Prestbury, Gloucestershire.*
Turk's, Braughing, Hertfordshire.*
The Palace, Eltham, Kent.*
Mettingham Castle, Suffolk.*
Scarcroft, Yorkshire.*

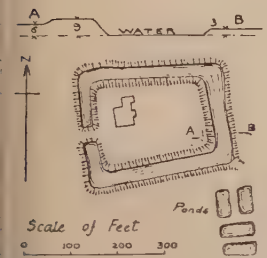
* *See plans.*



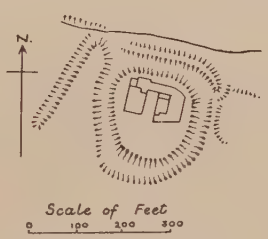
Prestbury. Gloucestershire.



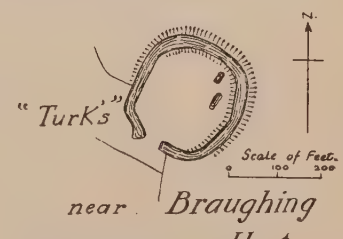
Mettingham Castle Suffolk.



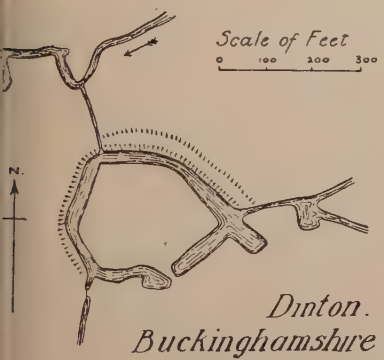
Botelers. Basildon. Essex.



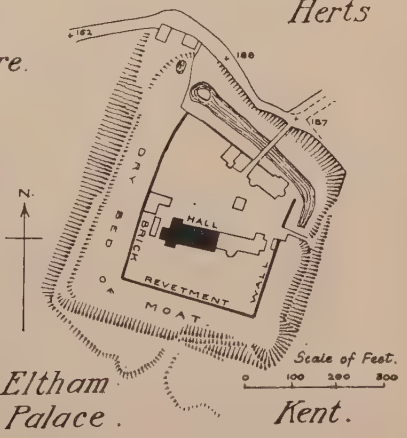
Scarcroft. Yorkshire.



near Braughing Herts



Dinton. Buckinghamshire



Eltham Palace. Kent.

CLASS G.

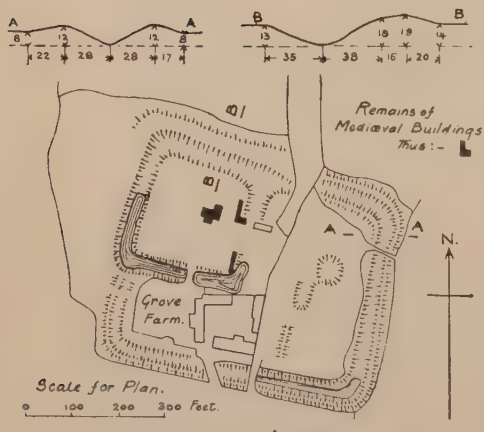
Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

e.g.—Grove Farm, Ashley Green, Buckinghamshire.*
Skirpenbeck, Yorkshire.*
Manor Garth, Sherburn, Yorkshire.*

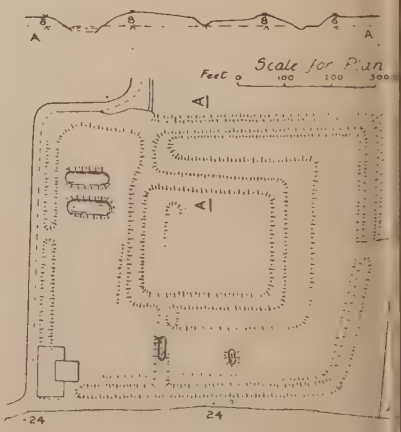
* *See plans.*

The works referred to under Class G appear in many cases to be the sites of feudal strongholds, or manorial residences. Though generally simple in form, examples occur with outer courts, or divided enclosures, or with ramparting extending beyond the main sites. Though usually small in comparison with early and similarly defended works, such as those of classes B or C, some of the works of class G cover an area of several acres.

Skirpenbeck Yorkshire.



Grove Farm. Ashley Green. Buckinghamshire.



Manor Garth. Sherburn. Yorkshire.

CLASS H.

Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.

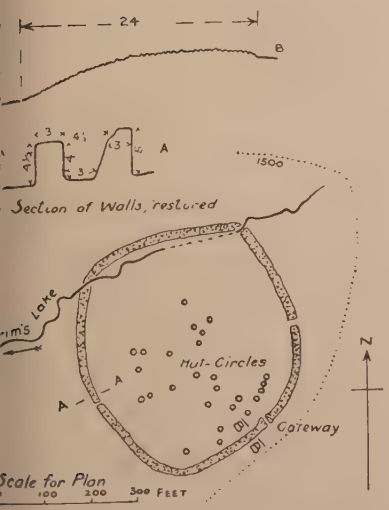
e.g.—Grimspound, Devonshire.*
Woodcutts, Dorsetshire.*
Urswick Stone Walls, Lancashire.

* *See plans.*

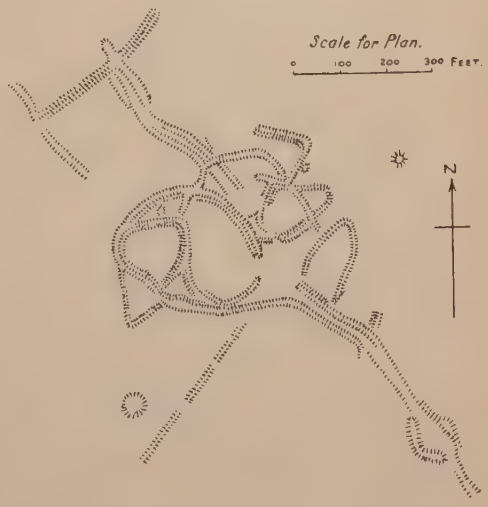
In many cases the second or outer court of mount-and-court strongholds (class E) contained the germ of village or town, but the works referred to under H exhibit a more simple form of defence, and are not usually attached to any castle or stronghold.

Ancient walled areas, such as those on the moors of the north of England, on Dartmoor, and elsewhere, may be included in class H, as the term "village" implies any collection of huts or houses, while certain examples may have been for the protection of cattle as well as of human beings.

In lowland districts works of class H occasionally occur, which protected the manorial hold, the church and village, by means of moats or ramparts, or both.



Grimspound. Devonshire



Woodcutts. Dorsetshire.

CLASS X.

Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Though it was the original intention to confine investigations to purely defensive works, those who have been working on the maps, or in the field, have found it easy at the same time to schedule *tumuli*, *boundary-banks*, *dykes*, etc. It is therefore suggested that a list of all such remains should be compiled.

NOTES ON THE PREPARATION OF PLANS AND SCHEDULES.

In order to secure the uniformity of treatment which is most desirable, the Committee makes the following recommendations. The methods here advocated offer no serious difficulty to the amateur surveyor; at the same time it will be understood that more elaborate surveys are much to be desired whenever circumstances permit.

1. A definite area should be undertaken by each worker; this being settled, the 25in. O.S., or largest available scale map, for the district should be consulted, and tracings made of each defensive work thereon. Local knowledge alone can determine what works, if any, are omitted from the O.S. These, of course, must be surveyed and plotted independently.

2. Although accurate so far as they go, the 25in. O.S. plans in most counties need additions of details which appeal to an archæologist more than to a surveyor. Sometimes, too, it will be found that shading to indicate slopes has to be added, and it is very desirable to give the ordnance level of the fortress and the contours of its surroundings. These latter can be found on the 6in. O.S. maps, though absent on the 25in.

3. As "homestead moats" (class F) are so exceedingly common in some counties, it is only considered necessary to plan a few typical and all exceptional forms in each county. Dry moats should be indicated in the same manner as any other earthwork by suitable hachures. For water moats the O.S. method should be used, with the addition of shading for water.

4. To facilitate comparison, it is very desirable that all plans should be drawn to the 25in. scale. It has been found necessary, in order to give as many examples as possible in the space here available, to reduce the scale of the foregoing plans to one-half the 25in. scale.

5. Sections across the site should be drawn to the same scale as the plan, and vertical heights should be natural and not exaggerated. If the scale is too small to show vertical heights, the scale of the section may be enlarged, and this fact stated.

6. Detailed sections of portions of the work should also be given; these will require various scales according to the subject, and the scale

must always appear. It is important that such sections should give accurate horizontal as well as vertical measurements, and a convenient horizontal datum line is one drawn through the bottom of the lowest fosse.

7. The artificial earthwork should be shown on the plan by *hachuring*.

8. The natural slopes of the ground should be kept visibly distinct from the artificial work by *contouring*. Approximate contours, or "form lines," can be sketched in between the O.S. contours (printed on the 6in. maps) and will have the effect of throwing the position into relief.

9. On every plan should be noted:

(*a*) signature of observer and date of his survey;

(*b*) name of the county in which the work is situated;

(*c*) name of the parish;

(*d*) Latitude and longitude, from 1in. or 6in. O.S. map;

(*e*) reference numbers of 25in. (or 6in.) and 1in. O.S. maps.

North points and scales should always be inserted, and the north should be always at the top of the plan.

10. Other information under the following heads will be useful and should be written on a separate sheet, together with descriptive notes:

(*a*) local names for the work, whether obsolete or still current;

(*b*) nature of soil;

(*c*) materials employed in the ramparts (where dry walling or masonry appears the fact must of course be stated);

(*d*) source of probable water-supply and distance from the work;

(*e*) bibliographical references, if any;

(*f*) name and address of present owner.

11. As an aid to uniformity, the chief conventional signs in ordinary use are appended.

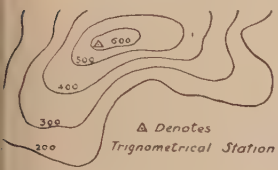
Representation of Slopes, Artificial or Natural.

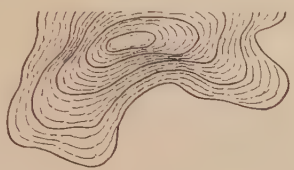
Ordnance Survey Method.

Alternative Method.

(The thickest and darkest end of the Hachures to be at the top of the Slope).

Section of Earthwork shown by Hachures.





Natural Rocks.

Rock Ramparts

ontours, or Lines of Equal Altitude.

Do. with intermediate Form Lines. (Sketched in)

Precipices, Cliffs, or Quarries.

ote For greater clearness the above Contours are shown thus practice show them thus or thus

to distinguish from Footpaths.

Marshy Ground.

Modern Buildings.

Water.

Do. Alternative Method.

Remains of Ancient or Mediæval Buildings.

Parcel of Land is numbered thus 159

le 25 in O.S. & its area in acres thus 2.107

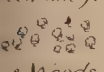
Bench Marks 384·3

(cut on buildings, walls, posts, etc.)

Surface Levels. +346

h Pasture Furze.

ourdaries of the above hown on the O.S Maps by ted line).



& Woods.

These signs are found on the O.S. Maps but need not be inserted in plans.

Fenced Unfenced Roads.

Railways.

Much valuable information on surveying will be found in the official "Manual of Map Reading and Field Sketching," price 1s. 3d.

Any further information will be given by the Honorary Secretary,

A. G. CHATER,

41, *Porchester Square, London, W.*

THE
WESSEX
PRESS
TAUNTON

CONGRESS of ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES,

JUNE 26th, 1913.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT EARTHWORKS & FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, V.P.S.A. (*Chairman*).

A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A.
W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A.
G. A. Auden, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.
C. H. Bothamley, F.I.C.
A. G. Chater.
J. G. N. Clift.
E. S. Cobbold, C.E., F.G.S.
Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A.
S. Denison.
Willoughby Gabdner.
A. R. Goddard, B.A.
Professor F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A.
W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Litt. D., D.C.L.
H. Laver, F.S.A.
C. Lynam, F.S.A.
D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A.
Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., P.S.A.
J. Horace Round, LL.D.
Col. O. E. Ruck, F.S.A. Scot.
W. M. Tapp, LL.D., F.S.A.
Sir B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S.

Albany F. Major, *Hon. Sec. of Committee on Ancient Earthworks, &c.*

(Address: 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.)

REPORT OF THE EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

The Committee are glad to say that the instances of damage or destruction included in this year's Report are fewer, and, on the whole, less serious than last year. The gravest cases are perhaps the destruction of ancient remains near Bristol, in the course of preparing the show-ground for the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the damage to Bokerly Dyke, reported by Mr. H. St. George Gray. In the former case the Committee have appealed to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society to discourage such vandalism in connection with their shows, but up to the present their appeal has been merely acknowledged. They regard the fact of damage of the kind reported being done with the apparent sanction of so important a public body as very serious.

In the case of Bokerly Dyke there seems a danger of the damage continuing, and it is to be hoped that the Dorset Field Club and the Wiltshire Archaeological Society will use their influence to have it stopped, and to have this important earthwork placed under proper protection.

Various instances of the continued destruction of earthworks for commercial purposes, such as quarrying, reappear in the Report. Nothing but further legisla-

tion can enable public bodies interested in the preservation of ancient remains to intervene effectually in such cases. The Committee suggest that Archaeological and Architectural Societies should be invited to urge upon their Members of Parliament and other influential individuals the desirability of the "Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill," which has been introduced into the House of Lords during the present Session, being proceeded with.

The information received for the Report shows that there is increasing activity in the preservation and recording of ancient earthworks, and the Committee are glad to note the acquisition of Maiden Castle, Dorchester, Dorset, by the Duchy of Cornwall. This appears to have already resulted in steps being taken to repair damage to the ramparts.

The appointment of Royal Commissions for recording ancient historic monuments is undoubtedly having an excellent effect in calling public attention to their great value. The Committee are glad to state that the scheme for Recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks, etc., adopted by the Congress of Archaeological Societies, is used by the Royal Commission for Wales and Monmouth. The Royal Commission for England, however, while following generally the scheme of classification recommended by the Committee, so far as it is applicable, do not see their way to quote in their Reports the division into classes recommended in the scheme.

The Army Manœuvres for 1912 took place near Cambridge in a district traversed by important earth-

works, such as the Fleam and the Devil's Dykes. It was observed that the Manœuvres Instructions issued by the War Office, while calling attention to the importance of ancient monuments being respected during the operations, gave an inadequate description of the class of monuments likely to be injured unwittingly. Attention was called to this, and the instructions were amended in accordance with the Committee's suggestions. The Committee desire to thank the War Office for their action and for their anxiety to prevent damage to ancient monuments under their charge. They also desire to tender their thanks to General Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief Compensation Officer at the manœuvres, for the personal interest he took in this question.

For other points of interest the Committee would refer to the various items of information which have reached them, which follow under the usual headings. In order to shorten the Report it has been necessary to exclude from it and from the Bibliography various notes that have been sent in respecting masonry works, Roman and other, which are outside the proper sphere of the Committee.

In conclusion they wish to tender their thanks to the Secretaries of the various Societies affiliated to the Union, as well as to all correspondents who have helped them in their work, or supplied them with information for their Report.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

Carmarthenshire.—The risk of the "Bulwarks," the unique Civil War ramparts at Carmarthen, being damaged by builders, has been represented by the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club to the Royal Commission on Ancient Historical Monuments for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Cumberland.—The megalithic circle near Keswick has been acquired by Canon Rawnsley for the National Trust.

Denbighshire.—A fine bronze age tumulus, at Llanrwst, has been saved from sudden demolition at the hands of a farmer by the timely intervention of the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society. (See also under Exploration.)

Dorsetshire.—The Earthworks Committee of the Dorset Field Club has appointed ten members to visit, measure, describe and mark on the 6-inch Ordnance Map, all the earthworks and megalithic remains in five selected parishes, two members to each parish. When this work is complete five other parishes will be chosen for similar work.

———. Maiden Castle has been purchased by the Duchy of Cornwall. It was already one of the few monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. Mr. C. R. Peers, Secretary, S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, has had extensive works carried out to counteract the damage done by rabbits, and the slopes of the banks are in far better condition than they have been for years.

Glamorgan.—Colonel W. Ll. Morgan reports that he has arranged with Mr. Glyn Price, agent of the Duke of Beaufort, to

prevent stone being taken from the earthworks at Penller Castell on Mynydd Gwair, above Llangyfelach. These earthworks, which are in a very lonely place and seldom visited, will be placed under the charge of the wardens of the common.

Hampshire.—Endeavours are being made by the Hampshire Field Club to save Winkelbury Camp, near Basingstoke, from threatened destruction, owing to its sale for building purposes to a small-holders' Company. The price asked is too great to admit of its acquisition by the Club, but attempts are still being made to avert the danger.

Lancashire.—The North Lonsdale Field Club reports favourably as to the steps taken for the preservation of earthworks in its district.

Leicestershire.—A Committee has been appointed to prepare a list of objects to be scheduled as ancient monuments.

Shropshire.—A Committee has been formed in the county with members in every district to watch for any proposed alteration, or removal, of ancient remains.

Surrey.—The Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society is carrying out a Regional Survey of a considerable area round Croydon, in which earthworks and other ancient remains will be included.

———. The same Society recently visited Castlehill, near Godstone, where the 6-inch Ordnance Map marks "Remains of camp." Actually the Society found in existence a promontory camp in a rather unusual position, fairly perfect and in good preservation, except that the ditch appears to have been ploughed out.

———. There has been some correspondence in the Press, initiated by the Earl of Rosebery, respecting the preservation and

upkeep of the Roman Road, near Epsom, a section of which is said to be still in use, though apparently much neglected and disowned by the local authorities.

Sussex.—An Earthworks Survey Section of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club has been formed. Under the direction of Mr. H. S. Toms, the section has been actively engaged in searching out and surveying many pastoral earthworks and ancient roads round Brighton. Various examples of these, hitherto overlooked, have already been recorded, and it is believed that the section has not yet come to the end of the discoveries that await it.

Westmorland.—The Roman Camp at Waterhead, near Ambleside, has been acquired from the intending builders, and is now in the hands of the National Trust.

Wiltshire.—At the request of the County Council a list of earthworks in the county, worthy of preservation, has been compiled by Mr. B. H. Cunnington and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, and has been printed.

Yorkshire.—The plans and sketches of earthworks on the Yorkshire Wolds, made by the late Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, are now in the care of Mr. T. Sheppard, Curator of the Hull Municipal Museum.

———. The Hunter Archaeological Society is endeavouring to raise funds to buy the site of the Roman Camp at Templeborough, between Sheffield and Rotherham, with a view to its examination and preservation in perpetuity.

———. The North Riding County Council offered to take charge of Rey Cross, on Bowes Moor, but the Lords in Trust of Bowes Manor were unwilling to part with the control.

———. A section of the Roman road on Wheeldale Moor, near Goathland, has been placed under the protection of the Ancient

Monuments Acts, through the instrumentality of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

DESTRUCTION.

Carmarthenshire.—A cutting has been made through the rampart of the fine hill fort of "Castell," on Banc Farm, in the parish of Llanfihangel ar Arth, in order to form a cartway.

Carnarvonshire.—The gradual destruction of the notable hill fortress on Penmaenmawr, referred to in previous reports, goes steadily forward. (See also under Exploration.)

Dorsetshire.—Mr. H. St. George Gray reports that digging for chalk is injuring the vallum of Bokerly Dyke, near Woodyates, on the boundary between Dorset and Wilts. The position, as observed in the summer of 1912, is a little east of the point where the dyke crosses the main Salisbury Blandford road, and on the south side of the main road.

Flintshire.—Mr. H. St. George Gray reports from observations made last Easter at Dyserth, that quarrying operations are rapidly demolishing what remains of the ruins of Dyserth Castle.

Gloucestershire.—Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., reports that the Roman Road crossing Durdham Down, near Bristol, to the Roman Dock at Sea Mills (Abona?), has been partially destroyed, notwithstanding protests in the local papers, by the Committee preparing the show-ground for the forthcoming meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. Some pre-historic lead-workings on the same downs have also been destroyed, filled up, and turfed over for the same reason.

Lancashire.—The destruction of a British settlement site at Stainton-in-Furness, mentioned in last year's Report, continues.

Shropshire.—The destruction of Abdon Burf, the pre-historic walled town on Brown Clee Hill, mentioned in previous reports, continues.

———. A section of Watling Street, together with a tumulus, has been scheduled in a Railway Bill, and is doomed to destruction. The efforts of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, to save these, as well as Abdon Burf, have been unsuccessful.

Somerset.—A report has just been received by the Committee respecting three tumuli, known as Brightworthy Barrows, situated on Withypool Common, on the borders of Exmoor. These are now in process of being destroyed by the road contractor in order to provide stones for road metal. One has been razed completely, another has been destroyed, but the material not yet removed, while the third alone is at present intact. The Committee has been asked to intervene, and the matter has been brought to the notice of the Local Government Board.

Warwickshire.—Dr. G. A. Auden reports that Harborough Banks, in the parish of Lapworth, which was complete forty years ago, is now practically destroyed.

Sussex.—The eastern ramparts of Whitehawk Camp on Brighton Racecourse have been dug over and much injured. The matter has been represented by local archaeologists to the agent of the land-owner principally concerned, and it is hoped that no further damage will be permitted.

Wiltshire.—A small tumulus has been removed in the course of preparing the Government Flying Ground on the downs at Upavon. Its removal is stated to have been unavoidable.

EXPLORATION.

Cardigan.—A pre-historic flint factory has been discovered on the foreshore at Aberystwith, immediately below a defended dinas (hill-fort).

Carnarvonshire.—The survey of the great hill fortress at Penmaenmawr, which is being carried out by Mr. Harold Hughes

for the Cambrian Archaeological Association, progresses steadily in advance of the quarrying operations. The results are being published in Archaeologia Cambrensis.

Carmarthenshire.—The "Hearth" mound on Crug y ffetan Farm has been examined. This was a circular mound forty feet in diameter and two to three feet high, by the side of a rivulet on a field called Parc y Pistill. It consisted entirely of small fragments of stone burnt black and red. A short limestone pillar marked iii was placed on the centre of the mound.

Denbighshire.—Further details of the excavations carried out by the Abergele Antiquarian Society, under the direction of Mr. Willoughby Gardner, at the hill fort of Parc y Meirch, St. George, Abergele (see last year's report), show that there were three successive occupations and destructions of the stronghold, the latest occupation being during the fourth century by a native population using Roman pottery and a Roman currency of "small brass" coins. Further work is now in progress on the site, Mr. Gardner and the Abergele Antiquarian Society, being this year assisted by the Cambrian Archæological Association and a Committee of Section H of the British Association. (See Bibliography, Gardner).

———. A group of three tumuli at Eglwys bach is being explored by the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society under the direction of Mr. Willoughby Gardner. A report on the first of these excavations will appear shortly in Archæologia Cambrensis.

———. The Bronze Age tumulus at Llanrwst, referred to under "Preservation," has been partly excavated with interesting results by the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society, under the direction of Mr. Willoughby Gardner, this spring. It is hoped to complete the work during the autumn.

Dorsetshire.—Excavations were resumed in September last at Maumbury Rings, the Roman amphitheatre outside Dorchester,

under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray. The investigation of the outer part of the northern entrance was completed, and a considerable area within the Rings at the foot of the great bank on the north-west side was excavated. Besides much Roman work, several more pre-historic shafts were found, three of which were cleared out, with interesting results. The work will be continued this year, when it is hoped the exploration will be completed. (See Bibliography, Gray).

Hampshire.—Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., has continued his examination of the Romano-British site discovered by him on Rockbourne Down. (See under Spring Pond Enclosure on page 13 of last report). Two foundation sites with T shaped hypocausts were discovered without the enclosure embankment, one apparently a small dwelling-house, the other perhaps a bakehouse. These were connected by a raised chalk pathway. A considerable length of the bank and ditches forming the enclosure was uncovered, and large postholes 22 feet apart were found on the bank, with intervening holes, possibly for stays. A flint causeway over the ditches was also found with postholes, as if for a gateway. The coins found date the settlement, which seems to have been of a peaceful, pastoral, and agricultural character, between A.D. 253 and 375. A full account is in preparation.

Lancashire.—Further excavations have been made by the North Lonsdale Field Club in barrows on Birkrigg Moor. In one of them the remains of several interments and a small bronze pricker were found. After examination the barrows were restored as nearly as possible to their original condition.

Leicestershire.—The excavation of the moat of Kirkby Muxloe Castle has been continued under the direction of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (see last year's report).

Norfolk.—The long mounds at Heacham-on-Sea, mentioned in last year's report (page 14) were examined by Mr. Bellerby Lowerison

in January last. The results showed that they were artificial, but were not barrows. Bones of domestic animals were found, also fragments of First Century Romano-British pottery. Professor McKenny Hughes considers that the evidence points to the mounds being possibly parts of *Salinae*.

Shropshire.—The owner of the tumulus mentioned on page 9 has asked the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society to have it properly opened before removal. The section of Watling Street referred to on the same page, which, though short, is very perfect, will also be surveyed before it is destroyed, and a plan will be preserved.

Somerset.—Some trial excavations were carried out in June, 1913, at Cadbury, near Wincanton, the reputed "Camelot," under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray.

———. A Roman villa site near Bedmore Barn, close to the earthworks on Ham Hill, was examined in the summer of 1912 by Messrs. Adams and Beattie. The objects discovered are in Taunton Museum.

———. The excavation work at Glastonbury Abbey and Meare Lake Village, which has been in progress for some years, is still going forward.

Westmorland.—Excavations are to be carried out at the Roman camp near Ambleside, under the direction of Professor W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.

Wiltshire.—The excavations at Avebury, which have been interrupted for two years, will, it is hoped, be resumed in the spring of 1914.

———. The examination of Casterly Camp was completed by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington last year. A full account will appear during the current year.

———. The small barrow at Upavon, referred to on page 9, was examined and described by Mrs. Cunnington before its removal.

Yorkshire.—Mr. John Hutton has made further excavations at "Solberge," Sowber Gate, Northallerton, described in last year's report. There appear to have been three parallel arched roads approaching the platform there described on the south side, but nothing has been discovered to throw further light on the puzzling problem these excavations have disclosed. Further digging is contemplated.

———. The late Roman fort on Huntcliff, Saltburn-on-Sea has been excavated by Mr. William Hornsby, and valuable results for the study of the Roman period have been obtained.

———. The fort at Slack, near Huddersfield, is to be examined during the present summer by the Roman Antiquities Committee for Yorkshire.

IRELAND.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland has strongly represented to the Irish Government the desirability of appointing a Royal Commission to prepare an inventory of the ancient historical monuments of the country, similar to the Royal Commissions which have been appointed for the purpose in England, Scotland and Wales. The Society pointed out that owing to recent land legislation very many ancient monuments are passing into the possession of new owners, and that many instances of the removal or demolition of such monuments have been brought to their notice (see last Report), that the power of protection conferred by existing legislation was inadequate, and that an authoritative inventory was an indispensable preliminary to considering what further action could be taken.

After some correspondence the Society was informed, that in view of the fact that the circumstances in Ireland in regard to the preservation of antiquities differed from those in Great Britain, and of the contemplated changes in the government of Ireland, the question of the appointment of a Royal Commission must remain over for the consideration of the Irish Government at some future time.

PRESERVATION.

The Estates Commissioners under the Irish Land Act of 1903 can transfer ancient monuments situated on land in their possession to the Board of Public Works, Ireland, or, should that body decline, to the County Council. It is, however, reported that the Commissioners hesitate to offer any monuments having a commercial value, *e.g.*, all earthworks where the surface is of value for grazing, as it generally is in the case of earthworks. There is no power to compensate the tenant for any land vested in the Board of Works or County Council. Consequently the monuments offered are for the most part confined to those devoid of any commercial value. A list for the past year is appended.

Monuments offered by the Estates Commissioners to the Board of Works, Ireland, or County Council.

Co. Cavan.—Cashelstone, townland of Cashel. An enclosure of earth and stone has been offered to the County Council.

Co. Kerry.—Cloghane carhan, Caher and ogam stone in the parish of Caher. Guardianship accepted by Board of Works.

———. Caherna na chree, parish of Ballinvoher, offered to County Council.

———. Callanafercy Rath. Accepted by Board of Works, but not vested, as it remains in owner's possession.

Co. Limerick.—Lough Gur and Grange. The Board of Works have accepted all the monuments here, but only the pillar stones, elongated cromlech and two earth and stone forts have been vested.

Co. Meath.—Tara Hill. The part of the hill on which stand the mounds known as "the King's Chair" and "the Rath of the Synods" is vested under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1892. The contour survey of the hill and its earthworks, referred to in last Report, has now been completed. It was undertaken by the Board of Works and was on a most elaborate scale, covering an area of about 200 acres, and comprising the largest group of earthworks yet surveyed. About 2,000 different readings of the levels have been taken, from which sections have been plotted showing the contour of the hill, which has been defined by longitudinal sections from north to south over the summit, and by cross sections at right angles east to west.

(*From a report kindly furnished by Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A.*)

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CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee now stands as follows :—

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, defended in part only by artificial works.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.

X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Bucks Archaeological Society.

EARTHWORKS SUB-COMMITTEE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EARTHWORKS,

From the Provisional List of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, with some added (see Z) which this sub-committee consider worth investigation.

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by banks or walls.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops, with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill; or though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling fosse or ditch.

E. Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water-moats.

G. Inclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of **F**, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some places provided with outworks.

H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts, or fosses.

X. Defensive works which fall under none of these headings.

Z. Various earthworks not scheduled by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, but which above Sub-committee consider worth investigation.

A.

Medmenham, Danesfield (see B.).

B.

Ashley Green, S. of Whelpley Hill (see G).
Cholesbury, round Church.
Gerrard's Cross, In Bulstrode Park.
Kimble, Great and Little, On Pulpit Hill (see E, F).
Halton, Boddington Hill.
Ivinghoe, On Beacon Hill (see F, X).
Medmenham, States (see A).
Wavendon, In Wavendon Wood.
West Wycombe, Church Hill (see D).

C

Burnham, In Burnham Beeches (see F, G, X).
Great Missenden, In Rook Wood (see F, G, X).
Prince's Risborough, S.W. of Church (see F, X).
? Little Horwood, California.

D.

? Bradwell, N. of Church.
+H. Cublington, W. of Manor Farm.
Hawridge, Court Farm.
High Wycombe, Castle Hill.
Oving, Near Horse Spring.
+G. Shenley Church End, S.W. of Church.
Stantonbury, S.W. of disused Church.
? Tattenhoe, Near Windmill Hill (see F).
West Wycombe, Roundabout Wood (see B)$_2$=Desborough Castle
Wing, Castle Hill (see F, X).

E.

Buckingham, Site of Castle.
Castlethorpe, Near Station and Church.
Ellesborough, Kimble Mount (see F and X).
Kimble, Gt. and L., S.E. of Little Kimble Church (see B, F, X).
Lavendon, The Castle (see F).
Little Missenden, Castle Tower.
Saunderton, S.E. of Church (almost obliterated), (see F, X).
Weston Turville, Manor House.
Whitchurch, In village.
Wolverton, N.E. of Church, Bailey obliterated.

F.

Aston Clinton, Opposite Normill Terrace.
Do., Behind Rose and Crown P.H. (see X).
Aston Sandford, Manor House.
Astwood, By Roadside, E of Village.
Do., W. of Dove House.
Bierton-with-Broughton, S.W. of Church.
Do., At Manor Farm.
Boarstall, S.E. of Boarstall Tower.
Do., At ditto.
Do., At New Park Farm.
Bow Brickhill, W. of Caldecote.
Bradwell, round Moat House (see D, X).
Buckland, Moat Farm (see X).
Burnham, At Burnham Abbey (see C, G, X).
Do., Site of Royal Palace, S. of Cippenham Court.
Do., Cippenham Place.
Chalfont S. Giles, The Grove.
Chalfont S. Peter, Chalfont Lodge.
Chearsley, S.E. of Church.
Cheddington, N.W. of Manor House (see X).
Chesham, Little Pednor Farm.
Chetwode, Plough Farm (see X).
+X. Do., Three moats and fish-ponds, S. and S.W. of Church.
+X. Chicheley, fish-ponds, Chicheley Hall.
Clifton Reynes, W. of Top Farm.
Do., E. of Village.
Do., N. of Wood Farm.

+X. Denham, fish-pond, Southlands.
+X. Do., do., Denham Court.
Denham, Savoy Farm.
Dinton, Dinton Hall.
Do., Moat Farm.
Do. (2), S.W. of Dinton.
Do., Moreton Farm.
Dorney, Near Dorney Court.
Drayton Beauchamp, N.W. of Church.
East Claydon, Whitehouse Farm.
Edlesborough, Manor Farm.
Do., At Church Farm.
Do., Butler's Farm (see X).
Ellesborough, At Apsley (see E and X).
Do., Nash Lee.
Do., At Terrick House.
Kimble, Great and Little, At Poplar Farm (see B, E, X).
Do., N.W. of Marsh.
Do., W. of Great Kimble Church.
Do., At Grange Farm.
Great Missenden, At Bury Farm (see C, G, X).
Do., N. of Prestwood.
Grendon Underwood, N. of Mill Hill.
Grove, W. of Grovebury.
Hanslope, In Hanslope Park.
Do., S.E. of Church.
Do., At Ivy Farm.
Do., At Gordon's Lodge.
Hardmead, N. of Village.
Do., do.
Do., N. of Church.
Do? S. of Manor House.
+X, Haversham, Fish-ponds, S. of Church.
Hedgerley, Moat Farm.
Hogshaw, N.W. of Conduit Hill.
Do., Fulbrook Farm.
Horton, Milldridge Farm.
Do., Berkin Manor.
Hulcott, E. of Church.
Ilmer, S.E. of Church.
Iver, Shreding Green Farm.
Do., Parsonage Farm.
Ivinghoe, Great Seabrook (see B, X).
Do., At Ford End.
Do., At Tithe Farm.
Langley Marish, N.W. Sutton, Parlaunt Farm.
Do., At Sawyer's Green.
Do., E. of Middle Green.
Lavendon, Abbey (see E).
Do., Uphoe Manor House.
Little Horwood, Moat Farm.
Little Marlow, Well End.
Ludgershall, S.W. of Tetchwick Farm.
Do., S.W. of Church.
Mursley, Near Chase Farm.
Marsworth, Marsworth Great Farm.
Moulsoe, In Vicarage Garden.
Newport Pagnell, S.E. of town, by river.

North Crawley, East End.
Do., S.W. of Village.
Do., Moat Farm.
Do., Up End.
Pitstone, Church End (see X).
Prince's Risborough, N. of Church (see C, X).
Quainton, Denham Lodge.
Do., S.W. of Doddershall House.
Do., do., do.
Do., S. of Upper South Farm.
Do., N.W., do.
Do., Doddershall House.
Do., N.E. of Woodside Farm.
Quarrendon, E. of Fincher's Farm (see G, X).
Do., Church Farm.
? Ravenstone, N.W. of Church.
Saunderton, Roundabout Wood (see E, X).
Sherington, Manor House.
Slapton, At Horton Hall.
Soulbury, S. of Chelmscott.
Do., do., do.
Stewkley, S.W. of Church (see X).
Do., S. of Drayton Parslow.
Stoke Goldington, S.W. of Stoke Place.
Do., N. of Church.
Stoke Mandeville, Moat Farm.
Do., Brook Farm.
Do., N.W. of disused Church.
Stoke Poges (Det.), Ditton Park (see X).
Tattenhoe, N. of Church (see D).
Weston Turville, S. of Brook End (see E).
Do., S. of Manor Farm, Broughton
Weston Underwood, S.E. of Church.
+X, Whaddon, In Whaddon Park (see X).
Willen, S. of village, by river.
Wing, S.W. of S. Tinker's Hole (see D, X).
Wingrave, Bell Leys Farm.
XXVII. N.E. Woodham, N.W. of Akeman Street Station.
Wotton Underwood, Moat Farm.
Wyrardisbury, S.E. of Church, in garden.

C

Ashley Green, Grove Farm.
Burnham, Harlequin's Moat, in Burnham Beeches (see C, F, X).
Great Missenden, In Reddingwick Wood.
Quarrendon, Near Church Farm (see F, X).
+D, Shenley Church End, S.W. of Church.
Wendover, In Bray's Wood (see X).

H.

+D, Cublington, W. of Manor Farm.
Hoggeston, Enclosure round village.
Lee, Enclosure round Church.

X.

Aston Clinton, Track of Grim's Ditch, N.E. of Lane's End (see F).
Aylesbury, Trace of entrenchment near Walton Court.
Beaconsfield, Tumulus, In Wilton Park.
Bledlow, Bledlow Cross.
Bradenham, Grim's Ditch. By roadside in Beaman Green Wood.

Bradwell Abbey, Fishpond, near Abbey ruins (see D, F).
Brill, Line of entrenchment, N. of Church.
Buckland, Track of Grim's Ditch, N. of Buckland Wood (see F).
Burnham, Root Mound, At Dropmore (see C, F, G).
Cheddington, Linchets, Northend and Southend Hills (see F).
Chetwode, Fishponds (N.E. of Church.
+F, Do., 3 moats and fish-ponds, S. and S.W. of Church.
+F, Chicheley, Fish-ponds, Chicheley Hall.
+F, Denham, Southlands.
+F, Do., Fish-pond, Denham Court.
Drayton Parslow, Mounted tumulus, S.W. of village.
Edlesborough, Linchets, S. of Church (see F).
Ellesborough, Tumulus, on Bacombe Hill.
Do., do., on Beacon Hill (see E, F).
Granborough, do., Millknob Hill.
Great and Little Hampden, 3 Tumuli? 2 near Hampden House, on line of Grim's Ditch.
Do., do., Grim's Ditch.
Great and Little Kimble, Tumulus, near Great Kimble Church (see B, E, F).
Great Missenden, Fragment, On Frith Hill (see C, F, G).
Do., Grim's Ditch, In Woodlands Park.
Haddenham, Tumulus, At Roundhill Farm.
Great Horwood, Track of entrenchment, At Briarsbank Farm.
Hartwell, Tumulus, Hartwell House.
+F, Haversham, Fish-ponds, S. of Church.
Hoggeston, Tumulus, N. of village.
Ivinghoe, 2 Tumuli, On Beacon Hill (see B, F).
Do., Tumulus, near do.
Lathbury, Flood-dyke, near Woad Farm.
Do., Tumulus, In Churchyard.
Lillingstone Dayrell, Tumulus, E. of Luffield Abbey Farm.
Monks' Risborough, Whiteleaf Cross.
Do., 2 Tumuli, near the Cross.
Do., Grim's Ditch.
Newport Pagnell, The Battery (see F).
Pitstone, Entrenchment near Pitstone Hill (see F).
Do., Tumulus, Moneybury Hill.
Prince's Risborough, Grim's Ditch (see C, F).
Quarrendon, Civil War Entrenchment, S.E. of Church Farm (see F, G).
Soulbury, Moated Tumulus, W. of Rocklane Farm (see F).
Saunderton, 2 Tumuli and Entrenchment, Lodge Hill (see E, F).
Do., 2 do., N.W. of Slough Farm.
Steeple Claydon, Fragment, At Camp House.
Stewkley, said to be site of Civil War engagement, Pitch Green (see F).
Stoke Poges, Tumulus, In Stoke Park (see F).
Stone, Tumulus, N. of Stone.
Stewkley, Fish-ponds, Littlecote Farm.
Taplow, Tumulus, Taplow Court (=Old Churchyard).
Thornborough, Two Tumuli, S.W. of village.
Upton-cum-Chalvey, Tumulus, E. of Salt Hill.
Wendover, Tumulus and track-ways, On Bacombe Hill (see G).
Do., Grim's Ditch, In Hale Wood.
+F, Whaddon, In Whaddon Park.
Whaddon, Tumulus, On Church Hill.
Do., Near Chase Farm.
Wing, Tumulus, E. of village (see D, F).
Do., Earthworks marking site of house, N. of Park Farm.

ADDITIONS INCLUDED IN THE FINAL LIST OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION (1912):—

Horsenden, Round-about Wood.
Hughenden, supposed Roman building or burial-ground, near site of Hazlemere turnpike gate, Wycombe Heath.

[Keep Hill, High Wycombe, is now decided to be a "track-way."]

Z.

(? B) High Wycombe. Circular entrenchments, Keep Hill.
(? C) Bradenham. Rectangular enclosure, Naphill Common.
(? C) Fenny Stratford. Rectangular enclosure on North bank of River Ousel, near Water Eaton.
(? F) Hughenden. Homestead Moat. Four Ashes. Old Rockhall's Farm.
(? F) Little Brickhill. Homestead Moat at the Vicarage.
(? F) Saunderton. Homestead Moat S. of Church near Mr. Read's Farm.
(? X) Granborough. Banks on site of Biggin Cell.
(? X) Hoggeston. Mounds and banks in field called Bury Hill, S.W. of village.
(? X) Hughenden. Entrenchments on line of Old Green Street.
(? X) Loudwater. Linchets opposite station, partly destroyed by G.W. and G.C. Railway.
(? X) Mursley. Fishponds on site of Salden House.
(? X) Saunderton. Linchets on entrenchments, Slough Hill.
(? X) Swanbourne. Tumulus just within parish boundary and close to the one mentioned in above list N. of Hoggeston.
(? X) Weedon. Tumulus in Ridge, Lilies Park.

G. T. De Fraine & Co., Ltd., "Bucks Herald" Office, Aylesbury.

CONGRESS

OF

Archaeological Societies

IN UNION WITH THE

Society of Antiquaries of London.

JUNE 26th, 1913.

The Twenty-fourth Congress was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, on Thursday, June 26th. Sir Hercules Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, took the Chair.*

The Congress was attended by delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the Royal Archaeological Institute (2), the British Archaeological Association, the Huguenot (2), the British Record, the Folk-Lore (2), and Selborne (2) Societies; the Societies for Bristol and Gloucestershire (2), Buckingham, Cambridge, Carmarthenshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Derbyshire, Dorset (2), Hampshire, Kent (2), Lancashire and Cheshire (Antiquarian and Historic), Leicestershire (2), Shropshire, Somersetshire (2), Suffolk, Surrey (2), Sussex, Yorkshire, East Ridings (2), by Members of the Council, and the various Committees and others who omitted to sign the Register.

The Minutes of the previous Congress, which had been circulated among all Societies in Union, were confirmed.

The Annual Report of Council and the Statement of Accounts, which had been submitted to the Delegates, were adopted.

Council.—The Council had recommended that the number of the Council be fixed at 18, exclusive of members *ex officio*, and that in future only the six senior members of the Council retire yearly, and that they be eligible for re-election.

* Congress is indebted to Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., for his compilation of these minutes.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., in response to several enquiries as to the existing mode of election of the Council, explained that a small Council had been appointed at the first Congress with power to add to its number. Delegates who had taken an active part in the work of the Congress had been so elected, and, in some cases, important Societies, especially those at a distance from London, had been asked to nominate members of Council. The Council was not appointed by the Society of Antiquaries, but was entirely independent. Several members were not Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries when they were appointed, but had been elected since; there was no necessity whatever that a member of Council should be an F.S.A. He had pleasure in proposing that the recommendation of the Council be carried into effect as no doubt it put matters on a more regular footing.

Major Freer, F.S.A. (Leicester), seconded. A letter was read from Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., regretting inability to attend and deprecating any alteration of the existing system. The motion was, however, carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, the existing Council was re-elected with the addition of the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A. (Kent), to complete the number as follows:—

The Officers of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
Col. Attree, R.E., F.S.A.
W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, V.P.S.A.
William Dale, F.S.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.
Major Freer, D.L., V.D., F.S.A.
Sir Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.
Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Lit. Doc., D.C.L.
P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I., B.A.
Henry Laver, F.S.A.
Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A.
William Martin, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.
Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
Ralph Nevill, F.S.A.
Philip Norman, LL.D., V.P.S.A.
Horace Round, M.A., LL.D.
J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A.

Hon. Auditor.—Mr. Wm. Minet, F.S.A., having been appointed Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, considered it desirable for another to be appointed in his place. Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A. (R. Archaeo. Inst.), was accordingly elected to the office, and Mr. Minet, who had served as Auditor from the commencement of the holding of the Congresses, was cordially thanked for his services in the past.

Hon. Secretary.—Dr. William Martin, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and the thanks of the meeting tendered to him.

Annual Index of Archaeological Papers.—The Hon. Secretary drew attention to the paragraph in the Report relating to the cost of the Annual Index of Archæological Papers for 1908, which showed that there had been a loss on the last issue of about £7. He asked for the approval of the Congress of the action of the Council in undertaking the printing of the

Index of the Papers of 1909 and their decision as to the Papers of 1910. Arrangements had been made that he thought would ensure accuracy and punctuality in the future.

Considerable discussion took place as to the best means of ensuring continuance of the Index, which it was generally agreed was most important.

On a proposal by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A. (Somerset), that delegates should meet the deficit by a subscription of 2/6 each, a sum of £1 5s. 0d. was eventually handed to the Treasurer. Mr. H. St. George Gray (Somerset), and other members, expressed the hope that a greater reserve of copies would be printed in future, otherwise Societies would be disinclined to renew subscriptions.

Various suggestions were made by Dr. Cox, F.S.A. (East Riding), Dr. Gaster (Folk-lore), Rev. Canon Morris (Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland), the Rev. G. M. Livett, Mr. H. H. Poole (Selborne Soc.), and others. Eventually a proposal made by Major Freer, and seconded by Col. Parker, F.S.A. (Yorks), that each Society should be asked to take at least 25 copies, was carried. It was understood that this would not apply to such Societies as the Huguenot and Folk-lore Societies.

Subject-Matter Index of Archaeological Papers, 1665-1890.—Major Freer drew attention to the announcement that a typewritten copy of a section of the Subject-Matter Index of Sir Lawrence Gomme's Index of Archaeological Papers, 1665-1890, had been prepared as a specimen by Dr. William Martin, and had been laid in the Library for the inspection of those interested. He thought that the special thanks of the Congress should be given to Dr. Martin for the specimen of this most important undertaking upon which he was engaged. Dr. Martin, in acknowledging a vote to this effect, said that he invited criticism and suggestions on the Index, so that it might be as perfect as possible before steps were taken to print it.

The Index Committee was authorized to elect another member in the place of the late Mr. W. P. Phillimore.

Report of the Earthworks Committee.—Mr. Albany F. Major, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, then read the Report. It deplored the damage done in preparing the ground for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bristol to the Roman road, as well as to vestiges of ancient lead workings. The latter damage was not so serious, as many other similar workings were left, but the injury to the Roman roads might easily have been avoided.

No reply had been made to the representations of the Committee that had been sent to the Royal Society.

Much good had been effected by the appointment of the Historical Monuments Commission, which had aroused public interest.

Thanks were also due to the War Office for prompt attention to the representation made by the Committee as to the care of Ancient Earthworks during the Army manœuvres in the Cambridge District. General Sir George Murray, who was in charge, had been especially helpful.

The Committee was glad to announce that the Duchy of Cornwall had purchased the magnificent Earthwork known as Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, and had carried out works of preservation under the care of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The Duchy also owned the adjacent works of Marlborough Rings and Poundsbury.

Further details will be found in the Report which was adopted and, after discussion concerning the annual loss upon the publication of the Report, was ordered to be printed with the Bibliography of the year.

On the motion of Mr. Nigel Bond (Dorset) it was resolved :

> "That the Congress wishes to take the earliest opportunity of expressing its satisfaction at the acquisition of Maiden Castle by the Duchy of Cornwall and the consequent prospect of the careful preservation of this important Ancient Monument."

On the motion of Col. Parker, F.S.A., seconded by Mr. H. St. George Gray, it was resolved :

> "That a letter of protest be addressed to the Royal Agricultural Society in regard to the unnecessary destruction of a portion of the Roman road crossing Durdham Down, in Bristol, while preparing the Show Ground for the Society's Meeting at Bristol in 1913."

The resolution was supported by Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A. (Bristol and Gloucester), who gave details of the damage which had been done.

Mr. H. St. George Gray mentioned, as among other notable works in progress in the West of England, the excavation of Cadbury Castle, sometimes identified with Camelot. Already the original entrance had been found, which was built of stone and cobble paving, but nothing earlier than the Iron Age had turned up, which was rather surprising.

Ancient Monuments Protection Bill.—Major Freer, at the request of the Council, gave an account of the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill, 1913, introduced this year by the Government in the House of Lords.

He first took occasion to express the regret felt by all Archaeologists at the death of Lord Avebury, the pioneer in legislation of this character.

The new Bill followed the old with a few alterations, some of which embodied the suggestions made by the Congress, and he expressed the thanks due to Dr. Martin for the careful manner in which he had given evidence before the Parliamentary Committee last year.

County Borough Councils, as well as County Councils, may by this Act become owners of Monuments. Satisfactory arrangements are made for peremptory notice to stop damage and to arrange for guardianship; a clause seems to be required, however, to enable charges for admission to be made.

The Act is not to apply to Ireland, nor to include Buildings in use for ecclesiastical purposes.

Major Freer also announced that the Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough had, with the Bishop's consent, agreed that copies of all applications for Faculties in the Archdeaconry of Leicester, should be submitted to an Advisory Board of three; one appointed by the Archdeacon of Leicester, one by the local Archaeological Society, and one by the local Society of Architects.

This announcement, embodying as it does a proposa by a former Congress, was received with much satisfaction.

Thanks were expressed to Major Freer for his exposition, and general regret was expressed that Government was not including in the Bill such protection to Ecclesiastical Buildings as the Congress had asked for. It was felt, however, that it would be unwise to press the matter.

Preservation of ecclesiastical buildings.—The Rev. G. M. Livett proposed, and Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. (Kent), seconded:

I. In view of the exclusion of "ecclesiastical buildings for the time being in use for ecclesiastical purposes" from the operation of the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill (1913) as amended in Committee (H.L.); and in view of the consensus of opinion, revealed in the Minutes of Evidence and the Report (dated November 7th, 1912) of the Joint Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament, that many old churches, cathedral and parochial, have suffered damage from injudicious restoration and repairs in the past, and that "there are still cases where due regard is not had to architectural and historic considerations in dealing with these fabrics":

The Congress of Archaeological Societies (in Union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, assembled June 26th, 1913, ventures to recommend, in respect of cathedral churches, that in every case of intended alterations or extensive repairs, in the future the Chapter should consider the advisability of inviting the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (of H.M. Office of Works, S.W.) or someone nominated by the Society of Antiquaries of

London to make a Report thereupon before their architect is instructed to proceed with the works; and, in respect of parish churches, the Congress, without expressing an opinion upon the scheme set out in paragraph 10 of the aforesaid Report of the Joint Committee, ventures to emphasise the hope expressed therein that "the Bench of Bishops may take this matter under early consideration with a view to taking collective action," in order to ensure as far as possible, that no alteration or addition be carried out without a faculty, and that applications for a faculty be always accompanied by full particulars and a sufficient guarantee of the preservation of features of historic, architectural and archaeological interest, and also to ensure that due regard be had for the preservation of such features in cases of ordinary repairs, for which no faculty is by custom required.

II. That these Resolutions be communicated forthwith to the clerk of every cathedral chapter and to all diocesan bishops and their chancellors.

This was supported by Dr. Cox, F.S.A., as the best thing that could be done in the circumstances. Dr. Gaster hoped that Nonconformist buildings of archaeological interest would be looked after. In this he was supported by Mr. Johnston, who instanced cases in which ancient ecclesiastical buildings had been acquired by the Roman Catholic Church.

The President supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed Sale of Church Plate.—Mr. Philip P. Johnston, F.S.A. (Surrey), brought before the Congress a proposed sale of two silver flagons of the date of 1649, belonging to East Horsley Church in Surrey. These were part of set of plate of about the same date comprising also patten and chalice.

The church was in an excellent state of preservation, having been well restored; the neighbourhood also was not a poor one, there being numbers of rich residents. There appeared, therefore, to be none of the reasons that might be brought forward in other cases for such an action. The resolution for sale had been carried by a majority of three in a vestry meeting of eight; the Surrey Archaeological Society had lodged a protest with the Bishop, and it was hoped that the Congress would assist.

A resolution was passed protesting strongly against the sale as follows:—

"That this Congress of Archaeological Societies of England, Wales, and Ireland, in Union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, desires to protest strongly against the proposed sale by the Rector and Churchwardens of East Horsley, Surrey, of a pair of silver Communion Flagons, dated 1649; and respectfully requests the Bishop and Chancellor to refuse to grant a faculty for that purpose."

Feet of fines.—During the proceedings, Mr. Wright Taylor, F.S.A. (East

Riding), read a letter from Col. Saltmarshe, who was prevented from attending, emphasising the need for indexing and calendaring of the lists of Fines at the Public Record Office; the present lists, which were not indexes in any sense of the word, were getting frail and worn. He thought that all antiquarian societies ought to be pressed to take this work in hand as far as their own counties were concerned.

It was pointed out that the Historical Manuscripts Commission had this matter under observation.

Preceptories of Knights Templars.—Mr. Were (Derby) asked that Societies should be invited to co-operate in preparing a list of Preceptories of Knights Templars and the condition in which they now were.

The Rev. F. M. Weaver pointed out that Abbot Gasguet had already published such a list in his book on Henry VIII. and the Monasteries.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Sir Hercules Read for presiding and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of its rooms.

2, Garden Court,
Temple, E.C.

WILLIAM MARTIN,
Hon. Secretary.

BUCKS COUNTY LIBRARY

Please return enclosed Form not later than 11th July, 1913.

ARCHITECTURAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

1913.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION,

ON

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

ROUTE AND PROGRAMME

Arranged and Notes thereon compiled by

F. G. GURNEY,
R. RICHMOND,
W. BRADBROOK, Hon. Sec.

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS WILL MEET AT AYLESBURY STATION (G.W.R.), trains from Marylebone, Baker Street, and intermediate stations (Metropolitan & G.C.R.) arriving at 10.38 a.m. and G.W.R. at 9.52 a.m.

MOTOR OBSERVATION CARS WILL BE WAITING. Fare, 7/6 per passenger, paid to Hon. Sec. in advance.

Leave 10.45 a.m., or as soon as possible after the arrival of train due 10.38 a.m.

Members and friends can also be met by Motor Cars at Cheddington Station (L.N.W.R.), by **special arrangement** with the Hon. Sec. Trains arrive from Euston, Kensington, Broad Street, and intermediate stations at 10.32 a.m., and from Wolverton, Bletchley, etc., at 10.22.

Leave Cheddington at 10.35 a.m.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Leave Marylebone.	Leave Baker Street.	Arrive Aylesbury.
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
8.45 ...	... 8.35 ...	... 9.39
9.25 ...	... 9.5 ...	... 10.38

Leave Aylesbury.	Arrive Marylebone.
p.m.	p.m.
6.25	... 7.38
7.15	... 8.28
7.56	... 8.50
9.0	... 10.9

Leave Aylesbury.	Arrive Baker Street.
p.m.	p.m.
6.42	... 8.13
7.3	... 8.30
8.8	... 9.38

THE COUNTRY VISITED FOR THIS EXCURSION is of peculiar interest, for at no time during travelling will the observer be out of sight of historic objects; even if he do not leave his motor-car the nature and quantity of what can be seen will repay him for the journey. The two ancient roads, Icknield Way and Watling Street, will be traversed for some miles, prehistoric and mediæval earthworks and camps will be passed, also tumuli and moated sites. The churches visited are all of importance, and each contains one or more features of rare, if not unique, interest. The situation of the places visited, as well as the number and the distance covered (some 40 miles), would be an impossible task for horsed vehicles, but by motor-car the journey can be easily accomplished.

The archæological wealth of the region traversed is partly detailed as follows:—

CHEDDINGTON—The Historical Monuments Commission schedules 13 objects of interest, including the linchets on south-end hill and west-end hill. There are also three moated sites.

IVINGHOE—The Commission schedules 19 items, including the contour camp on Beacon Hill. There are also three moated sites and three tumuli.

EDLESBOROUGH—The Commission schedules 25 items, including three moated sites.

EATON BRAY—Earthworks of castle. Prehistoric cist graves of chalk, and at Valence-end are hut-circles.

TOTTERNHOE—Castle earthworks. Moated site.

DUNSTABLE DOWNS—Maiden-bower site, and five tumuli.

TILSWORTH—Two earthworks.

From Aylesbury.

The journey to Ivinghoe is along Akeman Street and the Icknield Way. Akeman Street originally ran from St. Albans to Bath. The Icknield Way ran from Norwich to Dunstable, and thence to the coast at Southampton.

"The Hicknell Waye
Goes from say to say."

This was one of the four great roads known in the Norman laws as the "quatuor chemini," the "Peace" on which was protected by special fines.

Ivinghoe. Arrive 11.15 a.m.

St. Mary's Church. Cruciform, chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, transepts, north, south, and west porches, central embattled tower with spire. Six bells. Arcades E.E. about 1245. "Decorated" tower.

Brasses to Blackhed 1517, Duncombe 1531, 1576, and 1594. Effigy of 13th century priest in a later recess for Easter sepulchre, supposed to be Peter de Chaceport, rector 1254, called locally Gramfer Gravy (i.e. A.S. gerefa. M.E. greyve = reeve).

Dep. 11.40 a.m.

Ivinghoe Hills.

The long narrow combe seen on the left, Incombe Hole, is crossed where it enters the steep down by a vallum and trench, the old Icknield Way passing just below this. The present road was made in 1798, running north of the ridge; the old way ran south of it, crossing between the two small heights behind Beacon Hill.

Ivinghoe Beacon has a feeble oval camp, and a small round barrow. The site of the Bishop of Winchester's gallows is near here, and on the bluff of the distant

downs of Dunstable was the gallows of the Prior who cherished two of these institutions.

Combe Hole passed. The old Icknield Way re-joined towards the base of the slope. Neoliths in all these fields.

Edlesborough. Arr. 11.50 a.m.

On a lofty insulated knoll is St. Mary's Church. Chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, north and south porches. Western embattled tower; six bells.

This Church, by its situation and position in the Diocese, justifies the name bestowed upon it by Bishop Stubbs, his "eastern fortress."

The main work is early decorated, the tower early perpendicular. Splendid woodwork in the Church; note screen, stalls, and pulpit. The window, remains of a flue, etc., of a chantry priest's chamber to be seen in north aisle. Several indents for brasses. A 16th cent. brass to John Rufford and two wives, with a shield of *lead*. Note geometrical tracery of east window.

In Rufford chapel are some good 15th century corbels, with shields, etc. Edward IV.'s black dragon of Ulster (not the red Welsh dragon), crowned head of Death with full growth of hair, and a crowned hour-glass with the same unusual distinction.

Dep. 12.20 p.m.

The County boundary is now crossed, and Bedfordshire entered.

Eaton Bray. Arr. 12.30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary. Chancel, nave and aisles, s. porch. Tower destroyed.

Unusually fine E.E. arcades with stiff stalked conventional foliage, clustered columns in north arcade,

probable date 1221, south arcade rather later. Font of same date and style.

Good Jacobean altar table in south chapel, in front of which is an old altar stone with the five crosses.

The fine ironwork on the south door is of the same character as the known work at Westminster and Leighton Buzzard of Thomas de Lightone about 1293. Similar work occurs at Turvey, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and at one college in Oxford. The iron is from the heavy ores in the Leighton or Heath sandstones.

Dep. 12.45 p.m.

Half-a-mile away are earthworks, a large circular castle-mound on one side of a moated area, a fortress of the Cantelupes who held the manor in 1220.

Totternhoe Castle.

The Castle, still so called on the high "hoe," is almost indubitably Norman, and not as the former antiquaries fondly imagined, a poetical combination of Roman and British work. It is entirely without history, but is just possibly the creation of the Conqueror's turbulent half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. No digging has ever revealed its secrets. The plan is well-known, the semi-globular motte is ditched, and has two courts; the rest of the summit of the hill forms a large oblong castle yard, deeply ditched at the S.E. end, and defended on the S.W. by the steeply scarped hill-side.

The northern slopes of Totternhoe hill are scarred with evidence of mediæval stone workings which supplied material to all the churches and castles from here to London and Windsor.

Maiden Bower.

This well-known sub-circular town-site is in a field about a mile along the greenway towards Dunstable. Only the vallum now remains, with the original entrances. Many bronze-age, iron-age, and Roman antiquities have been found within its enclosed 9½ acres.

Leaving Totternhoe, the Icknield Way is again traversed, and Dunstable is entered by the site of one of the Eleanor memorial crosses which was situated just in front of the Rose and Crown Inn near the crossing of Icknield by Watling Street.

Dunstable. Arr. 1.30 p.m.

The Priory Church is a part only of the original 12th century edifice. It is one of the few examples in England of a complete Norman nave truncated of its eastern accompaniments. The west front has been called "one of our national curiosities from the singular mixture of 12th and 13th century work."

It was in the Lady Chapel of Dunstable Priory that Archbishop Cranmer pronounced the divorce of Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine of Aragon.

Lunch Provided at the Town Hall.

Caterer: F. J. Baker, 67, High Street; charge, 3s. per person, including liquid refreshments (light alcoholic, etc.)

Dunstable is the Durocobrivis of the Romans, and is situated on Watling Street. This old British trackway, made into an enduring road by the Romans, is the most famous road in the kingdom. On leaving Dunstable the road passes through a long, deep cutting through the chalk downs. This cutting was made during the last years of the coaching age to diminish or abolish the

steep gradients and ease the work for the horses, and enable the coaches to compete with the coming railways. The chalk taken from the cutting was used to make the high embankment in the succeeding valley along which elevated site the road now runs. The old coach road avoids the worst of the hill by passing to the right, and is quite plain to see. On the left, where the brook passes under the road, below Puddle Hill, was the site of the Prior's gallows.

Dep. 2.50 p.m.

Tilsworth. Arr. 3.10 p.m.

Church of All Saints. Chancel with south chapel, nave of three bays with south aisle, south porch, west tower.

The earliest work is in the chancel, 1230 to 1250. Arcade early 14th century.

Monument to Gabriel Fowler 1582. Monument in the "plum pudding style of sculpture" to Sir Henry Chester 1666. Arch in N. wall with mutilated effigy of a priest, tonsured, vested in alb, amice, stole and chasuble.

Font massive spherical stone bowl of 17th century on 13th century base. Fragments of old glass. Small stone figures in 13th century armour on brackets on N. wall, formerly found built into N. wall of chancel. Probably part of a group representing murder of Becket: also supposed to be Easter Sepulchre watchers.

Notice shields of various arms scratched on the piers and jambs of South door.

Behind the church in a private garden is the mound of a small Norman house-fort of the Morteynes, and traces of the courts are to be seen in the adjoining field.

There is a water moat below, the mediæval gatehouse of which remains.

Dep. 3.30 p.m.

Leighton Buzzard. Arr. 4.0 p.m. Mr. R. Richmond will act as guide.

Parish Church of All Saints consists of chancel, clerestoried nave with aisles, transepts, north and south porches, central tower with broach spire, total height 191 feet above the nave floor.

The tower and part of the church was "completed in 1288 by the executors of Nicholas de Heigham."

Windows are all 15th century, and are no doubt insertions. High-pitched 15th century roof to the nave. Font is 13th century.

Chancel has twenty-eight stalls, 14th century. Several interesting monuments.

Mediæval ironwork on west door, probably by Thomas de Lightone, who made the grille for Queen Eleanor's tomb at Westminster. Good modern stained glass.

Also notice the reredos designed by Mr. G. F. Bodley, and executed by the Leighton Handicraft Class for cripples: the lectern of wood, 14th century, and the Jacobean pulpit, altar table, and rails.

The MARKET CROSS in the High Street is of late 14th century date, pentagonal in plan, and 27 feet high. Was restored in 1900 by Mr. G. F. Bodley.

TEA can be had at the ALBION HOTEL (two minutes' walk from the Church). Here is an interesting old house and garden, with much valuable old oak furniture and fittings.

Members and friends who do not wish to return to Aylesbury can leave

Leighton Buzzard by 4.24 fast train to London
,, ,, ,, 4.33 local train to London
,, ,, ,, 6.42 fast train to London
,, ,, ,, 5.40 for Bletchley
,, ,, ,, 6.3 for Bletchley and Wolverton

Members and friends returning by motor-car to Aylesbury arrive in time for the G.W.R. train for Wycombe and surrounding district. Depart 5.45 p.m.

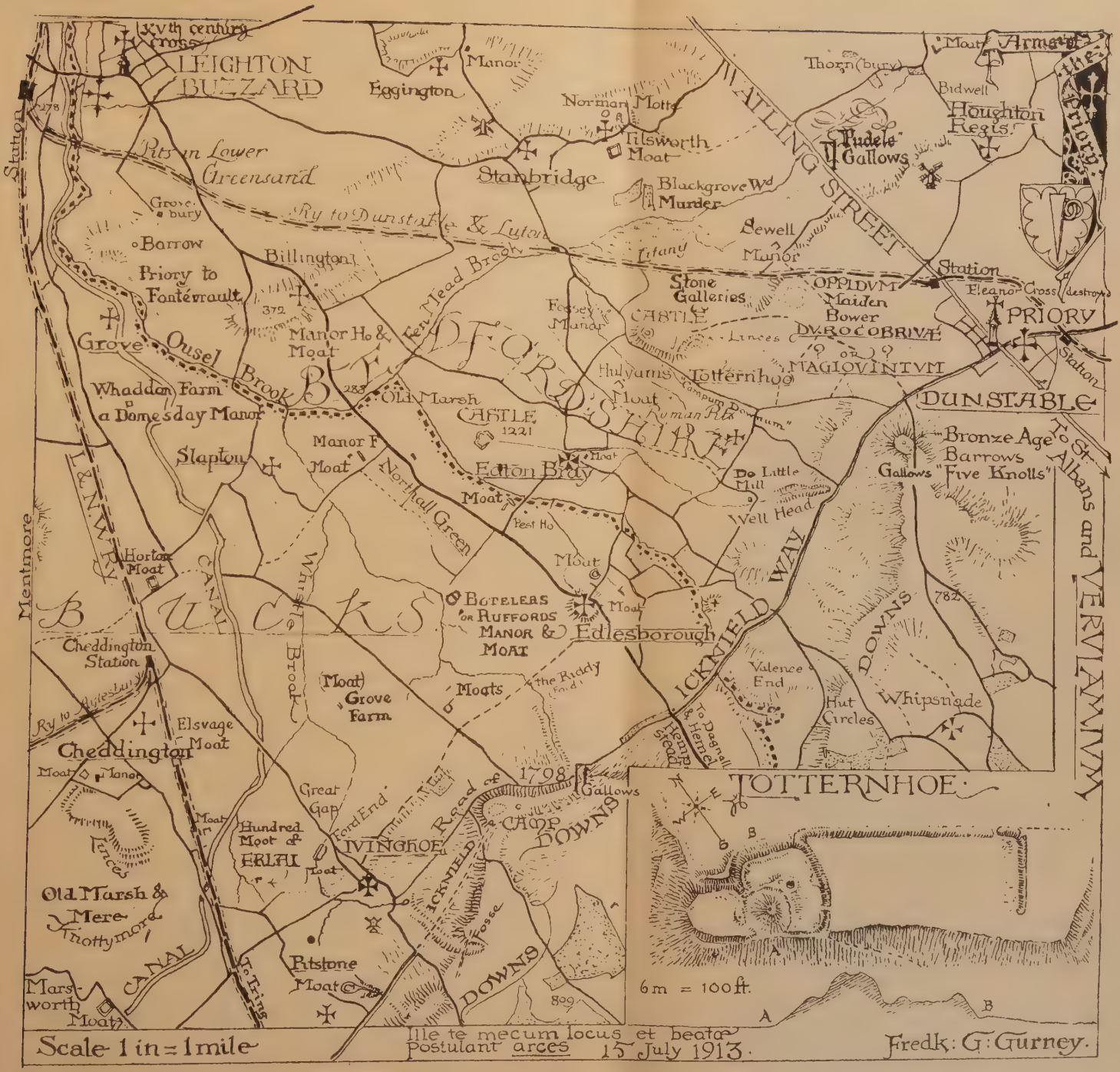
NOTICE.

The Council will gratefully receive suggestions for future excursions.

Excursions should be arranged to start and end at some fairly easily accessible railway station; and if a visit to some historic or otherwise notable private residence can be included it adds greatly to the day's interest.

The Council is desirous to arrange an Autumn Excursion to places of interest in London which are not usually open to the public. **Help and advice on this subject is urgently asked for, addressed to the Hon. Secretary, W. BRADBROOK, M.R.C.S., Bletchley.**

G. T. De Fraine and Co., Ltd., "Bucks Herald" Office, Aylesbury.



LEIGHTON BUZZARD
Eggington
Manor
Norman Motte
Tilsworth Moat
Stanbridge
Blackgrove Wd
Murder
Thorn(bury)
Moat
Armsey
Bidwell
Houghton Regis
Pudele Gallows
WATLING STREET
Pits in Lower Greensand
Ry to Dunstable & Luton
Grove bury
Barrow
Priory to Fontévrault
Billington
Fen Mead Brook
Litany
Sewell Manor
Station
Eleanor Cross (destroyed)
PRIORY
Stone Galleries
OPPIDVM
Maiden Bower
DVROCOBRIVÆ
MAGIOVINTVM
Fossey Manor
CASTLE
Lincs
Grove
Ousel Brook
Manor Ho & Moat
BEDFORDSHIRE
Hulyams Moat
Totternhoe
Campum Downum
Roman Pits
DUNSTABLE
Whaddon Farm
a Domesday Manor
Old Marsh
CASTLE
1221
Slapton
Manor F Moat
Edton Bray
Moat
Do Little Mill
Well Head
Bronze Age Barrows "Five Knolls"
Gallows
To St. Albans and VERVLAMIVM
Northall Green
Pest Ho
Moat
Horton Moat
CANAL
Whistle Brook
BUCKS
BOTELERS OR RUFFORDS MANOR & MOAT
Edlesborough
ICKNIELD WAY
DOWNS
Cheddington Station
Ry to Aylesbury
(Moat) Grove Farm
Moats
the Riddy (Ford)
Valence End
Hut Circles
Whipsnade
Elsvage Moat
Cheddington
Moat
Manor
Great Gap
Ford End
Road of 1798
Gallows
CAMP
DOWNS
Hundred Moot of ERLAI
IVINGHOE
Moat
Lincs
Old Marsh & Mere
Knottymore
ICKNIELD
Fosse
Pitstone Moat
To Tring
Marsworth Moat
CANAL
DOWNS
809
TOTTERNHOE
6 m = 100 ft.
Scale 1 in = 1 mile
Ille te mecum locus et beatæ Postulant arces
15 July 1913.
Fredk: G: Gurney.